

## Answers to questions

### Canberra Hospital—building works (Question No 884)

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 16 February 2018:

- (1) In relation to works undertaken on The Canberra Hospital (TCH) Building 19 Pharmacy Cold Room, what were the specific works undertaken under each invoice from Complete Constructions Aust Pty Ltd for (a) \$37 458.99, (b) \$35 728.81, (c) \$245 053.68 and (d) \$104 201.32, paid on 14 December 2017.
- (2) In relation to upgrade works undertaken on TCH, what were the specific works undertaken under the invoices from (a) Complete Constructions Aust Pty Ltd for \$58 665.18, paid on 12 December 2017, (b) The Trustee for Form 1 Fire Protection (Canberra) Unit Trust for \$26 510.00, paid on 5 December 2017 and (c) The Trustee for Form 1 Fire Protection (Canberra) Unit Trust for \$26 125.00, paid on 12 December 2017.
- (3) What remediation works were undertaken at the Centenary Hospital for Women and Children birthing suite by Shape Australia Pty Ltd under the invoice for \$43 408.52, paid on 14 December 2017.
- (4) In relation to the assessment by Shaw Building Group Pty Ltd of The Canberra Hospital aluminium composite panel façade (invoice for \$71 769.02, paid on 14 December 2017, (a) when was the assessment report handed to the Health Directorate, (b) what were the key findings in the report, (c) what were the key recommendations in the report, (d) will the Minister provide a copy of the report; if not, why not; (e) when did the Directorate formally advise the Minister for Health and Wellbeing that the report had been received, (f) what recommendations did the Directorate make to the Minister, (g) will the Minister provide a copy of the advice; if not, why not, (h) what response did the Minister give to the Directorate's recommendations, (i) when did the Minister make that response and (j) when did the Directorate activate the Minister's response.
- (5) What consultancy work was undertaken for the payments to (a) AECOM Australia Pty Ltd for \$44 352.00 on 14 November 2017, (b) Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd, for (i) \$280 121.78 on 2 November 2017, (ii) \$278 928.62 on 14 November 2017, (iii) \$52 525.00 on 2 November 2017 and (iv) \$120 835.00 on 23 November 2017, (c) Donald Cant Watts Corke Safm Pty Ltd for \$240 086.61 on 23 November 2017, (d) KPMG for (i) \$33 730.09 on 23 November 2017, (ii) \$53 507.83 on 23 November 2017, (iii) \$32 086.70 on 23 November 2017 and (iv) \$101 112.00 on 21 November 2017, (e) Protiviti Pty Ltd for \$25 819.27 on 23 November 2017, (f) Roster Right Pty Ltd for \$55 000.00 on 2 November 2017, (g) The Trustee for Deloitte Consulting Trust for (i) \$100 000.00 on 28 November 2017 and (ii) \$111 249.55 on 28 November 2017, (h) The Trustee for the Paxon Consulting Group Trust for (i) \$97,185.00 on 30 November 2017 and (ii) \$37 620.00 on 30 November 2017, (i) Cancer Institute NSW for \$41 046.85 on 21 December 2017, (j) Deloitte Tax Services Pty Ltd for \$40 700.00 on 12 December 2017 and (k) KPMG for \$29 333.70 on 12 December 2017.

- (6) Why was the invoice from ISOFT Australia Pty Ltd for \$55 197.03, received on 15 August 2017, not paid until 7 November 2017.

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

- (1) The four invoices are for works to:
- Construct a new cool room to provide additional cool room storage and ensure the pharmacy has redundancy; and
  - Upgrade the Building 10 Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning and Autoclave Steam.
- (2) a) Progress payment for bathroom upgrades in Building 1 at Canberra Hospital.  
b) Five yearly hydrant inspections for Building 11 at Canberra Hospital.  
c) Five yearly hydrant inspections for Building 1 at Canberra Hospital.
- (3) Rectification of plumbing issues in birthing suite wall cavities.
- (4) a) Shaw Building Group (SBG) were engaged to erect scaffolding to provide safe access to the substructure of the facade for the engineer to complete the development of the Statement of Requirements for the Aluminium Composite Panel replacement tender process. SBG did not provide an assessment report.  
b) Not applicable.  
c) Not applicable.  
d) Not applicable.  
e) Not applicable.  
f) Not applicable.  
g) Not applicable.  
h) Not applicable.  
i) Not applicable.  
j) Not applicable.
- (5) Refer to the response at Question on Notice 888.
- (6) On 15 August 2017 ACT Health Supply received the invoice into their system and sent the invoice via Shared Services internal mail to Shared Services Accounts Payable. Shared Services Accounts Payable loaded the invoice into the Oracle FMIS on 3 November 2017, and the supplier paid on 7 November 2017. The process of sending hard copy paperwork has since been replaced by online processes.

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**ACT Health—consultants  
(Question No 888)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 16 February 2018:

- (1) In relation to the below consultancy entities, what (a) was the purpose of the consultancy represented by each payment, (b) was the total cost of each consultancy assignment and (c) is/ was the completion date of each consultancy assignment.

<b>ACT Health – Consultancy Invoices over \$25,000 (Notifiable Invoices Register) – 2016 and 2017</b>			
<b>Payee</b>	<b>Invoices Register Description</b>	<b>Date Paid</b>	<b>Amount</b>
AECOM Australia Pty Ltd <b>Total</b>	Consultants	14 Nov 17	\$ 44,352.00 <b>\$ 44,352.00</b>
Ajilon Pty Ltd Ajilon Pty Ltd Ajilon Pty Ltd Ajilon Pty Ltd <b>Total</b>	Consultants Consultants Consultants Consultants	7 Mar 17 4 Apr 17 5 Sep 17 3 Oct 17	\$ 28,658.12 \$ 32,966.21 \$ 26,334.00 \$ 25,529.35 <b>\$ 113,487.68</b>
Aurora Projects Pty Ltd Aurora Projects Pty Ltd Aurora Projects Pty Ltd Aurora Projects Pty Ltd <b>Total</b>	Consultant Consultants Consultants Consultants	28 Jan 16 19 May 16 16 Jun 16 21 Jul 16	\$ 68,079.61 \$ 58,081.99 \$ 67,650.00 \$ 34,446.50 <b>\$ 228,258.10</b>
Callida Consulting Callida Consulting Callida Consulting <b>Total</b>	Consultants Consultancy Consultants	23 Jun 16 27 Oct 16 14 Dec 17	\$ 35,755.50 \$ 26,181.38 \$ 34,386.00 <b>\$ 96,322.88</b>
Callida Resourcing Pty Ltd Callida Resourcing Pty Ltd Callida Resourcing Pty Ltd Callida Resourcing Pty Ltd <b>Total</b>	Consultancy Consultancy Consultancy Consultancy	6 Sep 16 8 Sep 16 15 Sep 16 15 Sep 16	\$ 30,038.25 \$ 28,677.00 \$ 30,360.00 \$ 29,535.00 <b>\$ 118,610.25</b>
Cancer Institute NSW <b>Total</b>	Consultants	21 Dec 17	\$ 41,046.85 <b>\$ 41,046.85</b>
Cogent Business Solutions Pty Ltd Cogent Business Solutions Pty Ltd Cogent Business Solutions Pty Ltd Cogent Business Solutions Pty Ltd Cogent Business Solutions Pty Ltd <b>Total</b>	Consultants Consultants Consultants Consultants Consultants	14 Apr 16 19 Apr 16 16 Feb 17 27 Jun 17 24 Oct 17	\$ 50,576.25 \$ 47,290.63 \$ 34,959.38 \$ 31,350.00 \$ 30,000.30 <b>\$ 194,176.56</b>
Deakin University <b>Total</b>	Consultants	21 Jun 16	\$ 55,880.00 <b>\$ 55,880.00</b>
Deloitte Access Economics Deloitte Access Economics <b>Total</b>	Consultants Consultants	18 May 17 19 Sep 17	\$ 59,113.12 \$ 93,069.68 <b>\$ 152,182.80</b>
Deloitte Tax Services Pty Ltd <b>Total</b>	Consultants	12 Dec 17	\$ 40,700.00 <b>\$ 40,700.00</b>
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu <b>Total</b>	Consultants Consultants	24 Oct 17 31 Oct 17	\$ 100,000.00 \$ 150,389.80 <b>\$ 250,389.80</b>
Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd	Consultants Consultants Consultants Consultants Consultants Consultants Consultants Consultants	30 Mar 17 3 Aug 17 10 Aug 17 5 Sep 17 5 Sep 17 3 Oct 17 12 Oct 17	\$ 148,665.00 \$486,642.13 \$44,333.33 \$ 75,426.68 \$ 60,600.80 \$ 296,039.96 \$ 349,486.63

<b>ACT Health – Consultancy Invoices over \$25,000 (Notifiable Invoices Register) – 2016 and 2017</b>			
Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd	Consultants	2 Nov 17	\$ 280,121.78
Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd	Consultants	14 Nov 17	\$ 278,928.62
Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd	Consultants	2 Nov 17	\$ 52,525.00
Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd	Consultants	23 Nov 17	\$ 120,835.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 2,193,604.93</b>
Donald Cant Watts Corke ACT Pty Ltd	Consultants	11 May 17	\$31,749.08
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 31,749.08</b>
Donald Cant Watts Corke SAFM Pty Ltd	Consultants	23 Jun 16	\$ 89,544.40
Donald Cant Watts Corke SAFM Pty Ltd	Consultants	24 Aug 16	\$ 56,808.40
Donald Cant Watts Corke SAFM Pty Ltd	Consultants	27 Jul 17	\$ 73,700.00
Donald Cant Watts Corke SAFM Pty Ltd	Consultants	27 Jul 17	\$ 325,720.00
Donald Cant Watts Corke SAFM Pty Ltd	Consultants	29 Aug 17	\$ 188,207.80
Donald Cant Watts Corke SAFM Pty Ltd	Consultants	29 Aug 17	\$ 75,691.00
Donald Cant Watts Corke SAFM Pty Ltd	Consultants	10 Aug 17	\$ 27,731.00
Donald Cant Watts Corke SAFM Pty Ltd	Consultants	12 Oct 17	\$ 269,927.50
Donald Cant Watts Corke SAFM Pty Ltd	Consultants	26 Oct 17	\$ 288,216.50
Donald Cant Watts Corke SAFM Pty Ltd	Consultants	23 Nov 17	\$ 240,086.61
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 1,635,633.21</b>
Egan Australasia Pty Limited	Consultants	29 Aug 17	\$ 49,610.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 49,610.00</b>
Ernst and Young	Consultants (Other)	3 Nov 16	\$ 110,500.01
Ernst and Young	Consultants (Other)	29 Nov 16	\$ 188,602.70
Ernst and Young	Consultants	2 Feb 17	\$ 119,309.78
Ernst and Young	Consultants	11 Apr 17	\$ 188,603.80
Ernst and Young	Consultants	29 Jun 17	\$ 205,218.20
Ernst and Young	Consultants	22 Aug 17	\$ 201,143.80
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 1,013,378.29</b>
HBA Consulting Pty Ltd	Consultants	24 Apr 17	\$29,782.50
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 29,782.50</b>
Health Policy Analysis Pty Ltd	Consultants	29 Nov 16	\$ 27,743.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 27,743.00</b>
Health-E Workforce Solutions Pty Ltd	Consultant	7 Jan 16	\$ 191,127.20
Health-E Workforce Solutions Pty Ltd	Consultants	9 Feb 17	\$ 64,550.00
Health-E Workforce Solutions Pty Ltd	Consultants	9 Feb 17	\$ 49,500.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 305,177.20</b>
Hospital and Health Services IP Ltd	Consultants	2 Feb 17	\$ 48,482.50
Hospital and Health Services IP Ltd	Consultants	2 Feb 17	\$ 48,482.50
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 96,965.00</b>
Hospital Intellectual Property ACT Limited	Consultants	2 Jun 16	\$ 46,227.50
Hospital Intellectual Property ACT Limited	Consultants	14 Jun 16	\$ 46,227.50
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 92,455.00</b>
Ian Male	Consultants (Contract)	2 Aug 16	\$ 27,720.00
Ian Male	Consultants (Contract)	16 Aug 16	\$ 27,720.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 55,440.00</b>
Kaizen Management Services	Consultants	2 Jun 16	\$ 25,200.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 25,200.00</b>
Kamareja Pty Ltd	Consultants	24 May 16	\$ 66,953.16
Kamareja Pty Ltd	Consultants	24 May 16	\$ 109,910.24
Kamareja Pty Ltd	Consultants	21 Jun 16	\$ 84,444.00
Kamareja Pty Ltd	Consultants	21 Jun 16	\$ 84,444.00

<b>ACT Health – Consultancy Invoices over \$25,000 (Notifiable Invoices Register) – 2016 and 2017</b>			
Kamareja Pty Ltd	Consultancy	27 Sep 16	\$ 112,592.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 458,343.40</b>
KPMG	Consultants	6 Apr 17	\$ 43,560.00
KPMG	Consultants	4 May 17	\$ 31,500.00
KPMG	Consultants	17 Aug 17	\$ 61,380.00
KPMG	Consultants	17 Aug 17	\$ 31,680.00
KPMG	Consultants	23 Nov 17	\$ 33,730.09
KPMG	Consultants	23 Nov 17	\$ 53,507.83
KPMG	Consultants	23 Nov 17	\$ 32,086.70
KPMG	Consultants	21 Nov 17	\$ 101,112.00
KPMG	Consultants	12 Dec 17	\$ 29,333.70
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 417,890.32</b>
Noetic Solutions Pty Limited	Consultants	22 Mar 16	\$ 27,401.00
Noetic Solutions Pty Limited	Consultants	31 May 16	\$ 49,500.00
Noetic Solutions Pty Limited	Consultants	28 Jun 16	\$ 92,400.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 169,301.00</b>
Oakton Services Pty Ltd	IT Consultants	31 May 16	\$ 28,050.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 28,050.00</b>
Orion Health	IT Consultant	7 Jan 16	\$ 86,831.80
Orion Health	IT Consultant	7 Jan 16	\$ 108,239.60
Orion Health	Consultants	10 Mar 16	\$ 78,144.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 273,215.40</b>
Paxton Partners	Consultants	28 Jun 16	\$ 26,878.53
Paxton Partners	Consultants	26 Aug 16	\$ 29,825.15
Paxton Partners	(Contract)		
Paxton Partners	Consultancy	13 Oct 16	\$ 41,376.83
Paxton Partners	Consultants	13 Dec 16	\$ 40,614.20
Paxton Partners	Consultants	28 Feb 17	\$ 164,241.46
Paxton Partners	Consultants	8 Jun 17	\$ 54,359.80
Paxton Partners	Consultants	10 Oct 17	\$ 36,425.73
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 393,721.70</b>
Powerhealth Solutions	Consultants	11 Jul 17	\$ 43,475.30
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 43,475.30</b>
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	8 Mar 16	\$ 151,154.34
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	12 Apr 16	\$ 151,154.34
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	17 May 16	\$ 304,890.34
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants (Other)	1 Nov 16	\$ 151,154.34
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants (Other)	22 Nov 16	\$ 56,404.89
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants (Other)	22 Nov 16	\$ 36,850.00
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants (Other)	22 Nov 16	\$ 109,757.92
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	14 Jun 16	\$ 38,828.25
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	30 Jun 16	\$ 304,890.34
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	30 Jun 16	\$ 304,890.34
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	13 Dec 16	\$ 151,154.35
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultancy	13 Sep 16	\$ 151,154.36
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	27 Jan 17	\$ 74,081.83
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	27 Jan 17	\$ 82,313.88
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	31 Jan 17	\$ 124,543.14
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	31 Jan 17	\$ 124,543.16
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	28 Feb 17	\$ 117,620.80
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	28 Feb 17	\$ 293,409.46
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	7 Mar 17	\$ 459,019.68
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	7 Mar 17	\$ 115,239.43
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	28 Mar 17	\$ 151,154.34
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	30 Mar 17	\$ 124,543.14
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	9 May 17	\$ 151,154.35

<b>ACT Health – Consultancy Invoices over \$25,000 (Notifiable Invoices Register) – 2016 and 2017</b>			
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	6 Jun 17	\$ 25,660.80
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	13 Jun 17	\$ 151,154.35
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	18 Jul 17	\$ 151,154.34
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	27 Jul 17	\$ 151,154.34
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	11 Apr 17	\$ 151,154.34
Pricewaterhousecooper – Australian Firm	Consultants	27 Apr 17	\$ 98,348.80
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 4,458,533.99</b>
Protiviti Pty Ltd	Consultancy	6 Sep 16	\$ 72,930.00
Protiviti Pty Ltd	Consultants	23 Nov 17	\$ 25,819.27
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 98,749.27</b>
Roster Right Pty Ltd	Consultants	2 Nov 17	\$ 55,000.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 55,000.00</b>
Taverner Research Company	Consultants	27 Jun 17	\$ 42,625.00
Taverner Research Company	Consultants	20 Jun 17	\$ 42,625.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 85,250.00</b>
The Advisory Board Company	Consultants	27 Jun 16	\$ 168,000.00
The Advisory Board Company	Consultants (Management)	17 Nov 16	\$ 32,000.00
The Advisory Board Company	Consultants (Management)	17 Nov 16	\$ 33,191.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 233,191.00</b>
The Trustee for Deloitte Consulting Trust	Consultants	31 Aug 17	\$ 45,000.00
The Trustee for Deloitte Consulting Trust	Consultants	26 Sep 17	\$ 41,650.00
The Trustee for Deloitte Consulting Trust	Consultants	28 Nov 17	\$ 100,000.00
The Trustee for Deloitte Consulting Trust	Consultants	14 Nov 17	\$ 111,249.55
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 297,899.55</b>
The Trustee for Debono Family Trust	Consultants	31 May 16	\$ 29,801.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 29,801.00</b>
The Trustee for the Paxon Consulting Group Trust	Consultants	29 Aug 17	\$ 48,400.00
The Trustee for the Paxon Consulting Group Trust	Consultants	22 Aug 17	\$ 47,300.00
The Trustee for the Paxon Consulting Group Trust	Consultants	30 Nov 17	\$ 97,185.00
The Trustee for the Paxon Consulting Group Trust	Consultants	30 Nov 17	\$ 37,620.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 230,505.00</b>
The Trustee for the Pricewaterhousecoopers Services Trust	Consultants (Other)	22 Nov 16	\$ 36,850.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 36,850.00</b>
Thinkplace Trust	Consultants	10 May 16	\$ 38,738.52
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 38,738.52</b>
Threesides Pty Ltd	Consultants	23 May 17	\$ 49,500.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 49,500.00</b>
Trish Bergin Consulting	Consultants	10 Mar 16	\$ 25,300.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 25,300.00</b>
<b>Total all Consultancy payments 2016 and 2017</b>			<b>\$ 14,315,460.58</b>

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

Attached.

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

**Canberra Hospital—bed occupancy rates  
(Question No 1030)**

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

- (1) What was the average bed occupancy rate for each ward in The Canberra Hospital (a) during 2016-17 and (b) between 1 July 2017 and 31 December 2017.
- (2) What was the average bed occupancy rate for each ward in the Calvary Public Hospital (a) during 2016-17 and (d) between 1 July 2017 and 31 December 2017.

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

- (1)(a) Canberra Hospital operates many wards – both same-day and overnight. However, ward configuration adapts to meet changes in demand and clinical practice. It is not meaningful to report individual ward occupancy at Canberra Hospital as the hospital operates dynamically to meet complex demand as a whole. The ACT Health Annual Report 2016-17 shows that for Strategic Objective Seven that Canberra Hospital recorded a mean percentage of overnight hospital beds in use in 2016-17 of 94 per cent.
- (b) Canberra Hospital operates many wards – both same-day and overnight. However, ward configuration adapts to meet changes in demand and clinical practice. It is not meaningful to report individual ward occupancy at Canberra Hospital as the hospital operates dynamically to meet complex demand as a whole. The preliminary result for the period 1 July 2017 to 31 December 2017 is 95 per cent.
- (2)(a) Calvary Public Hospital operates many wards – both same-day and overnight. However, ward configuration adapts to meet changes in demand and clinical practice. It is not meaningful to report individual ward occupancy at Calvary Public Hospital as the hospital operates dynamically to meet complex demand as a whole. The ACT Health Annual Report 2016-17 shows that for Strategic Objective Seven that Calvary Public Hospital recorded a mean percentage of overnight hospital beds in use in 2016-17 of 71 per cent.
- (b) Calvary Public Hospital operates many wards – both same-day and overnight. However, ward configuration adapts to meet changes in demand and clinical practice. It is not meaningful to report individual ward occupancy at Calvary Public Hospital as the hospital operates dynamically to meet complex demand as a whole. The preliminary result for the period 1 July 2017 to 31 December 2017 is 72 per cent.

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**ACT Health—SPIRE project  
(Question No 1036)**

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

- (1) When will construction of the Surgical Procedures, Interventional Radiology and Emergency (SPIRE) Centre begin.

- (2) What is the projected budget for the SPIRE Centre project.
- (3) When will the SPIRE Centre open.
- (4) When was it originally planned to open.
- (5) What are the reasons for the delay.
- (6) When did the Health Directorate become aware of the delays.
- (7) When did the Directorate advise the Minister of the delays.

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

- (1) Construction of the Surgical Procedures, Interventional Radiology and Emergency (SPIRE) Centre is expected to begin in 2020.
- (2) The Government has estimated a total capital investment of \$500 million for the delivery of SPIRE.
- (3) ACT Health have undertaken detailed planning over the last year, and SPIRE is expected to be completed in 2023-24.
- (4) The ACT Government said in 2016 that SPIRE was planned to open in 2022-23. This was prior to any feasibility, planning and early design works being undertaken.
- (5) SPIRE is a major infrastructure project and as the feasibility and early planning has developed for the SPIRE project, so has the anticipated completion timeframe.
- (6) Consistent with contemporary practice for early project planning, timeframes for delivery are updated at key milestones. ACT Health's estimate for completion of SPIRE was internally updated to 2023-24 in April 2017 as a result of early planning.
- (7) ACT Health provided me with the draft expected timeframes for delivery of SPIRE. These timeframes were provided subject to development of a detailed business case in 2018.

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**Government—commercial lessees  
(Question No 1089)**

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

- (1) How many lease or sub-lease agreements has the ACT Government signed under which a peppercorn rent is payable to the Territory during (a) 2011-12, (b) 2012-13, (c) 2013-14, (d) 2014-15, (e) 2016-17 and (f) 2017-18.
- (2) How many lease or sub-lease agreements with the ACT Government under which a peppercorn rent is payable to the Territory were active or in place during (a) 2011-12, (b) 2012-13, (c) 2013-14, (d) 2014-15, (e) 2016-17 and (f) 2017-18.



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

- (1)
    - (a) 10
    - (b) 38
    - (c) 6
    - (d) 2
    - (e) 9
    - (f) 4
  - (2) The peppercorn agreements are held across various agencies. From 2011 through to 2018 the number of peppercorn lease arrangements in place has ranged from approximately 90 to 110. The current count for 2017-18 is 106.
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**Government—commercial lessees  
(Question No 1090)**

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

- (1) Do Ministers need to approve peppercorn rent agreements entered into by the Territory; if so, can the Treasurer advise (a) which Minister is responsible, (b) the process, (c) how many times this occurred for each of the last five financial years and (d) whether there are any reporting requirements, and where this information is published; if not, why not.
- (2) What is the average length of a peppercorn rent agreement between the ACT Government and a third party where the rent is payable to the Territory.
- (3) Can the Treasurer outline the process and criteria used to determine whether a peppercorn rent should be payable to the Territory as opposed to a commercial rent rate, and include any policy documents related to peppercorn rates.
- (4) Can the Treasurer outline the process the ACT Government undertakes when collecting peppercorn rents and provide a breakdown of any associated costs.
- (5) Can the Treasurer provide a breakdown of the average cost to enter into a peppercorn rent agreement where rent is payable to the Territory.
- (6) Can the Treasurer provide a breakdown of the average cost to administer a peppercorn rent agreement where rent is payable to the Territory.

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

- (1) These decisions are made at Executive Level within each Directorate. Within ACTPG, such decisions are presented to the Minister for approval where required in accordance with the Community and Other Tenancies Policy.
  - (a) The Minister responsible varies as this depends on where property custodianship falls within each Directorate.
  - (b) Where Ministerial approval is required a Ministerial Brief is prepared.

- (c) Continuation of 16 Peppercorn lease arrangements for stand-alone community halls was approved by the Treasurer in February 2018.

Licences for arts facilities, however, are linked to Deeds of Grants for the arts organisation that manages the facility and do not require Minister approval. This funding enables the arts organisation to present arts programs for community access in those facilities as well as managing the facility.

- (d) Reporting on peppercorn arrangements is a Community Service Obligation and will be published in the annual report.
- (2) Five years is most common as this is consistent with the *Leases (Commercial and Retail) Act 2001*, as the Act provides a tenant with a minimum term of 5 years unless they opt out using a solicitors certificate. Most leases range between three and five years.
- (3) ACT Property Group's Community and Other Tenancies, Application and Accommodation Policy 2007 is used as a guide to determine eligibility for community accommodation.

In the Suburban Land Agency, the sub-lease is negotiated as part of the sale, including the term and fee, and approved by the relevant delegate as part of the overall sale process. Value for money considerations when entering into a sub-lease include when the land is required for future use, and options for management of the land in the interim. A peppercorn arrangement reflects that the sub-lessee is required to manage the land to a standard required by the Territory, and meet all costs associated with the land management including all rates and charges.

- (4) The ACT Government does not collect peppercorn rents. This is a financial decision because the costs for collection (generally five cents per annum) makes the process economically unviable.
- (5) There is no rent or fee payable to enter into a peppercorn lease.
- (6) To prepare, negotiate and execute a community licence agreement, this can vary quite significantly and this mostly depends on the individual tenant, property and circumstances.

### **Government—commercial lessees (Question No 1091)**

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

- (1) Can the Treasurer provide a consolidated list of the names of businesses or organisations whose peppercorn rent agreements with the ACT Government are currently active or in place.
- (2) For each business or organisation identified in part (1), can the Treasurer provide the length of each peppercorn agreement with the ACT Government.
- (3) For each current peppercorn rent agreement where rent is payable to the Territory, can the Treasurer advise why a peppercorn rent was applied rather than a commercial rent.

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

- (1) The ACT Government currently manages 106 peppercorn leases, the majority of which are managed by ACT Property Group. The particulars of each lease holder vary, however we do have a number that fall under section 418(2)(b) of the Planning and Development Act 2007 (PD Act) which provides that it is an offence for an information holder to divulge protected information about a person and is reckless about whether the information is protected information about someone else. A number of other leases are considered not to be commercial in confidence, however we would need to consult with each lease holder prior to release.
- (2) On average the government enters into 5 year lease agreements. This term is consistent with the Leases (Commercial and retail) Act 2001 which these tenancies fall under.
- (3) Support for community organisations by way of Government subsidies such as peppercorn rent is an important contribution to reducing costs for the Community Sector. Lowering the costs for community organisations enables Government to deliver more community services for the available investment, as the costs for community services are lower.

Negotiations for the purchase of properties by the former Land Development Agency in some instance included consideration for the existing owners to remain on site for several years for a nominal rent. A nominal rent was agreed on the basis of all costs for the upkeep and management of the property being borne by the lessee.

For Arts facilities managed on behalf of the ACT Government a peppercorn licence is used to achieve the outcomes of the ACT Arts Policy and the ACT Government's vision of a vibrant and liveable city. Commercial arrangements for arts facilities would make the tenancy economically unviable.

For Canberra Institute of Technology (CIT) peppercorn rent was applied rather than a commercial rent because CIT is a foundation member of the Canberra Innovation Network (CBRIN) and is working with CBRIN to connect trades and maker professions into the innovation and entrepreneurship eco-system in Canberra.

### **Crime—antisocial behaviour (Question No 1264)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) How many arrests for anti-social behaviour were made in the West Belconnen area in (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16, (e) 2016-17 and (f) 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018.
- (2) What was the nature of that anti-social behaviour for each year listed in part (1).
- (3) How many infringement notices for anti-social behaviour were issued in the West Belconnen area in (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16, (e) 2016-17 and (f) 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018.

- (4) What was the nature of that anti-social behaviour for each year listed in part (3).
- (5) How many warnings for anti-social behaviour were given in the West Belconnen area in (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16, (e) 2016-17 and (f) 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018.
- (6) What was the nature of that anti-social behaviour for each year listed in part (5).
- (7) How many infringement notices were issued to drivers for speeding along the western end of Ginninderra Drive in (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16, (e) 2016-17 and (f) 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018.
- (8) What was the average speed recorded for each year listed in part (7).
- (9) How many warnings were given to drivers for speeding along the western end of Ginninderra Drive in (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16, (e) 2016-17 and (f) 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018.
- (10) What was the average speed recorded for each year listed in part (9).
- (11) On how many occasions were mobile speed cameras deployed along the western end of Ginninderra Drive in (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16, (e) 2016-17 and (f) 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018.
- (12) What was the average speed recorded for each year listed in part (11).
- (13) What action has the Government taken to reduce (a) anti-social behaviour in West Belconnen and (b) motor vehicle speeding along the western end of Ginninderra Drive, given the answers to parts (1) to (12).

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

Crime statistics and data for individual suburbs in the Belconnen patrol zone are accessible from the ACT Policing Online News website (<https://policenews.act.gov.au>)

- (1) to (6) Information relating to arrests and other offences are available on the ACT Policing website, including breakdowns by suburb and geographical area.
- (7) & (8) ACT Policing is unable to provide requested data specifically for the western end of Ginninderra Drive. Traffic infringement notices issued in specific suburbs are accessible from the ACT Policing Online News website.
- (9) to (12) ACT Policing is unable to provide requested data specifically for the western end of Ginninderra Drive.
- (13a) The ACT Government is committed to reducing rates of anti-social criminal offending behaviour throughout the ACT. ACT Policing is intelligence-informed and delivers quality service through the flexible and nimble deployment of its capabilities in response to changing demands.

The Government has been proactive in working with ACT Policing to address property crime through the *Property Crime Prevention Strategy 2016-2020*. This strategy puts into action the Government's commitment to reducing crime through safe places, secure property and crime wise people.

- (13b) The ACT Government *ACT Road Safety Strategy* provides a framework for addressing road safety throughout the ACT. ACT Policing works in partnership with other ACT Government agencies to support implementation of this strategy. In June 2017 I issued a Ministerial Direction outlining that the ACT Government expected ACT Policing to focus on combating dangerous and anti-social driving as a key strategic priority. ACT Policing advises that they undertake specific traffic targeting patrols along Ginninderra Drive as resources allow. These patrols are in addition to the regular patrols that are conducted in Belconnen.

### **Hospitals—alert system (Question No 1265)**

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

- (1) In relation to the answer, dated 14 March 2018, given to the question without notice taken on notice on 14 February 2018 about hospital capacity, (a) what alert system is used at Calvary Public Hospital for bed management and patient flow, (b) to what extent is that system used in public hospitals in other jurisdictions, (c) what are the code levels used in that system, (d) what are the trigger points for each level and (e) on how many days was a “Code Yellow” activated at Calvary Public Hospital for each month from 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018.
- (2) To what extent is the Alert Level scale currently used at The Canberra Hospital (TCH) used at public hospitals in other jurisdictions.
- (3) Why did TCH change its bed management and patient flow alert system from the colour code system to the Alert Level scale.

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

- (1)(a) The Daily Operational Planning (DOP) meeting at Calvary Public Hospital Bruce uses the ‘traffic light’ system to assess bed management and patient flow. The current status of the hospital, known demand, and anticipated demand, are assessed along with other factors including discharge of patients and staffing.
- (b) Most acute care hospitals use a Daily Operational Planning meeting or equivalent forum to assess the current and expected operations of the service.
- (c) If required, the DOP meeting will be reconvened as required during a day, to monitor patient flow with the traffic light system describing the situation on each occasion. The DOP may activate the Demand Escalation Plan which, at a higher level, may activate the Hospital Emergency Plan which includes the Code Yellow response (compliant to AS 4083-2010: Planning for Emergencies – Health Care Facilities).
- (d) There is no set trigger point. The situation is assessed using data including, but not limited to, admitted patients, patients waiting for admission, patients being treated or waiting in the Emergency Department, staffing levels and staffing mix, planned discharge of patients and delayed discharges, and activity and flow status in other

public hospitals. Patient safety and the normal operations of the hospital are the criteria used to determine if a Code Yellow is activated.

- (e) From 1 July 2017 to 31 March 2018, Calvary declared a Code Yellow on 13 occasions.
- (2) ACT Health is unable to comment on the extent the alert level scale is used at other jurisdictional public hospitals. Canberra Hospital looked at the escalation processes used at John Hunter Hospital (Newcastle), ST Vincent's Hospital (Sydney) and Manuka Hospital (New Zealand) when developing the current escalation policy.
- (3) Canberra Hospital and Health Services (CHHS) introduced the Capacity Escalation Procedure to assist with bed management and patient flow throughout the hospital. It is an operational tool used to initiate business processes in response to peaks in demand.

The colour code alert system that is used at CHHS is a standardised national system used to alert staff to emergencies happening at or external to CHHS.

Bed Management and patient flow processes are not considered emergencies.

Bed management and patient flow is everyday business for any hospital to function. Canberra Hospital has therefore separated the two systems as to easily identify the appropriate reactions to a capacity alert being called or a hospital emergency.

### **Brian Hennessy Rehabilitation Centre—review (Question No 1266)**

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

- (1) In relation to the answer to part (3) of question on notice No. 882, and given the (a) public interest in the future of the Brian Hennessy Rehabilitation Centre (BHRC) and (b) Government's consideration of the Supported Accommodation – Market Testing and Options Analysis Study (the Study), why did the Minister not mention the status of the Government's review of the future of the BHRC in his ministerial statement of 31 October 2017;
- (2) Will the Minister provide a copy of the Study; if not, why not.

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

- (1) As outlined in the response to question No. 882, the Government was still considering the analysis of the Supported Accommodation – Market Testing and Options Analysis study at the time of the ministerial statement on 31 October 2017.
- (2) The Supported Accommodation – Market Testing and Options Analysis study is being used to inform 2018-19 Budget considerations. While a copy will not be provided at present, the Government will consider the appropriateness of releasing the study in the future.

**Government—notifiable invoices  
(Question No 1267)**

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

- (1) In relation to the Register of Notifiable Invoices for February 2018, is the project to replace the main switchboard in building 2 at The Canberra Hospital running on time and on budget.
- (2) If the project referred to in part (1) is not running on time and on budget, (a) why not, (b) what was the original completion date, (c) what is the new completion date, (d) what was the original budget and (e) what is the revised budget.
- (3) Did it take from 14 December 2017 to 15 February 2018 to pay the invoice from American Express International Inc; if so, why.
- (4) Did it take from 17 October 2017 to 27 February 2018 to pay the invoice for \$90 443.75 from Oakton Contracting and Recruitment Pty Ltd; if so, why.
- (5) Did it take from 4 December 2017 to 13 February 2018 to pay the invoice from Customer Feedback Systems Australasia Pty Ltd; if so, why.
- (6) Did it take from 7 November 2017 to 15 February 2018 to pay the invoice from Asthma Australia Ltd; if so, why.
- (7) What is the difference between payments described as “Service Funding Agreement” and “Service Purchase Payment”.
- (8) If there is no difference between payments described as “Service Funding Agreement” and “Service Purchase Payment”, why is there a difference in descriptions.
- (9) In relation to the payment of \$125 102 for membership of Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, what benefits accrue to (a) ACT Health and (b) consumers of the ACT health system.

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

- (1) The Building 2 and 12 Electrical Main Switchboard (EMSB) Replacement project program has been amended to reflect inclusion of necessary variations, as summarised in answer 2a below. These projects are being progressed under a single contract. These changes have delayed completion of the project.
- (2) (a) Following a fire incident on 5 April 2017 in the Building 2 electrical main switchboard room, new scope requirements were identified and investigation, design and implementation of these works were undertaken as follows:
  - Restitution of existing Building 2 EMSB functionality following fire incident.
  - Implementation of quick changeover business continuity switchboards for Building 2, Building 10 and Building 12.
  - Full investigation of the Building 2 and 12 existing electrical distribution system’s redundancy provisions, resulting in scope variation to establish enhanced electrical system redundancy in conjunction with the replacement of the EMSBs.

Additionally the EMSB project has been expanded to address building compliance requirements identified during the detailed EMSB design phase as follows:

- ActewAGL's switchboard standards and switchboard supply/manufacturing arrangements.
- Replacement of all Building 2 EMSB submain cables to provide a fully compliant electrical solution. The original scope included the installation of approximately 5.5km of new cables and the removal of approximately 4.1km of existing cables. The revised scope includes the installation of approximately 73.0km of new cables and the removal of approximately 31.4km of existing cables.

The impact of the above changes has resulted in an extended program of works for the Building 2 and Building 12 EMSB replacement project such that continuity of clinical operations and patient safety is safeguarded throughout this necessary expanded program of works.

- (b) The original target project completion date for the EMSB replacement project to replace the existing EMSBs in Building 2 and Building 12 was March 2019
  - (c) The current forecast completion date for the Building 2 EMSB revised scope of works is anticipated to be June 2019. The anticipated project completion date is subject to clinical operational constraints, as part of complicated refurbishment works in a live 24/7 hospital environment, where patient, staff and visitor safety are always the highest priority.
  - (d) The contract value for the EMSB works is \$9,818,294. The total budget for the UMAHA program works, inclusive of the Building 2 and Building 12 EMBS works is \$95.328 million as per the 2016/17 Appropriation Bill.
  - (e) The additional scope of work for the Building 2 and Building 12 EMSB projects will be managed within the current UMAHA 2016/2017 Budget Appropriation, the specific cost details of this project is commercial in confidence.
- (3) Yes. The delay in payment was due to an error relating to the data entry at Shared Services using November 2017 as the invoice date instead of October 2017 for the October 2017 statement from American Express International. This resulted in confusion once the actual November 2017 statement was received by Shared Services because the October invoice was paid against the November date and the system recognised it as paid. System controls within the Financial Management Information System (FMIS), Oracle EBS, prevented the November 2017 statement being entered and paid twice and resulted in the November 2017 statement not being initially processed. Once the error was detected, it was rectified and the November statement was processed in February 2018. Targeted training is being conducted to prevent further re-occurrences of this nature.
  - (4) Yes. The delay in the payment of this invoice was originally due to the invoice not being able to be matched and processed for payment as there were incorrect details on a purchase order (PO) within ACT Health's purchase order system, PICS. System controls within the newly introduced Accounts Payable Invoice Automation Solution do not allow the payment of invoices where the key information on an invoice is not able to be matched as per the details within the PO.
  - (5) Yes. This was due to an administration error within ACT Health. The delay was identified and actioned.



- (6) The payment request for the invoice for Asthma Australia was signed by the financial delegate on 2 November 2017. As per normal practice, the invoice was posted to Shared Services Finance the same day or shortly thereafter. Policy and Stakeholder Relations is unable to explain why the payment was not made as soon as it was received by Shared Services Finance.
  - (7) Service Purchase Payment is the account code description for a variety of service payment types including those payments for Service Funding Agreements.
  - (8) This is an administrative error, the payment descriptions should have been more specific such as Service Funding Agreement.
  - (9) (a) The Australian Commission on Safety and Health Care (Commission) was established to provide a national strategic framework and associated work program to facilitate safety and quality improvements across the health service. The payment is the ACT contribution to fund the Commission to develop and perform the work plan.  
  
(b) The consumers benefit from the improvements made through the Commission's work program.
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### **Mental health—adult mental health unit staffing (Question No 1268)**

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

- (1) In relation to the answer, dated 4 March 2018, given to the question without notice taken on notice on 15 February 2018 about bed occupancy in the adult mental health unit, how many staff are currently engaged to service the 40 beds in the unit.
- (2) Why are occupancy levels measured on 37 beds.
- (3) Will additional staff be engaged in 2018-19, when occupancy levels are measured on 40 beds; if so, (a) how many and (b) at what cost; if not, (a) why not, (b) what staff management practices will change to ensure all patients are adequately serviced, (c) where will patients be accommodated when capacity exceeds 40 beds and (d) will mental health staff service them.

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

- (1) The Adult Mental Health Unit's (AMHU) staffing profile is based on 37 funded beds. The staffing profile is:
  - 68 FTE nursing staff, which includes Clinical Nurse Consultants (CNC), Registered Nurses (RN), Enrolled Nurses (EN), Assistants in Nursing (AIN) and Clinical Nurse Educators (CNE and CDN);
  - 11 FTE Medical staff which includes Consultant Psychiatrists, Psychiatry Registrars; and
  - 12 FTE Allied Health staff which includes Psychologists, Social Workers, Occupational Therapists and an Arts Therapist.
- (2) Occupancy levels are measured on the number of funded beds, which is currently 37. Casual, agency and relief staff are employed when additional beds need to be utilised.

- (3) The AMHU roster is based on 37 funded beds and the Nursing Hours per Patient Day (NHPPD) formula for planning nursing/midwifery staffing levels to be provided per patient/occupied bed over a 24-hour period is utilised.
- (a) When the occupancy of the AMHU exceeds 37 beds, the safe staffing profile is increased using the NHPPD formula. AMHU are recruiting an additional three Registered Nursing level 1 positions to assist with the level of occupancy.
- (b) The cost in 2018-19 for the three new staff will be \$ 334,257.

**Art not apart festival—rave party  
(Question No 1269)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, upon notice, on 13 April 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Regulatory Services*):

- (1) In providing funding to the Art Not Apart festival, was the Government aware whether the organisers had planned the Tech Yes rave party held during the night of 17-18 March.
- (2) Was any of that funding applied for staging Tech Yes; if so, (a) how much government funding was applied for staging Tech Yes and (b) what information did the Government have or seek about the Tech Yes program or purpose.
- (3) Did the Government provide any services-in-kind to assist with staging Tech Yes; if so, what (a) services-in-kind were provided and (b) was the value of those services.
- (4) With what ACT Government regulatory requirements was the Art Not Apart festival required to comply.
- (5) Did the festival comply with those regulatory requirements referred to in part (4); if not, what did the Government do in response.
- (6) What other requirements, including but not limited to insurance and funding acquittals, did the Government's funding agreement with the Art Not Apart festival impose.
- (7) Did the festival comply with those requirements referred to in part (6); if not, what did the Government do in response.
- (8) In relation to complaints about noise at the Tech Yes event (a) how many complaints did Access Canberra receive, (b) over what time period were those complaints received, (c) in what way did Access Canberra and any other relevant government agencies respond to those complaints, (d) when were those responses actioned, (e) what was the outcome and (f) what feedback has been given to complainants.
- (9) What discussion has the Government had with the Art Not Apart organisers about the (a) appropriateness of the Tech Yes event and (b) the behaviour of patrons.
- (10) To what extent did the Government consider the Tech Yes event to be a part of the Art Not Apart festival program.

- (11) To what extent did the public consider the Tech Yes event to be a part of the Art Not Apart Festival.
- (12) Did the Art Not Apart festival organisers promote the Tech Yes event as part of the Art Not Apart festival.
- (13) To what extent has the Tech Yes event impacted on the Government's overall attitude to, or support for, future Art Not Apart festivals.

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

- (1) Yes, the Government was aware that the organisers had planned the Tech Yes event.
- (2) (a) (b) None of the Government's funding for Art, Not Apart was used to stage the Tech Yes event. The organiser for Art, Not Apart explicitly excluded Tech Yes from the budget for the funding for Art, Not Apart. Tech Yes was funded by tickets sales, as indicated on its website. The Government was aware of the Tech Yes program as it was promoted on its website and it did not seek further information on the event as it was staged on private land in Fyshwick and was not part of the festival footprint funded by the Government.
- (3) (a) (b) No.
- (4) The Art Not Apart festival required a temporary road closure and temporary traffic management as per the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999*, a liquor permit as per the *Liquor Act 2010*, and inspection and interim registration of an anaerobic digester under the *Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act 2016*. In addition to these regulatory approvals, the event is also required to adhere to the noise standards of the *Environment Protection Act 1997*. In support of these approvals, Access Canberra also received copies of the festival's risk management plan, certificate of currency for public liability insurance and a comprehensive site map for the New Acton precinct. As the event was held on private leased land, no land use application was required.  
  
Regarding the Tech Yes event, no regulatory approvals were required.
- (5) Access Canberra is not aware of any instances of non-compliance at the Art, Not Apart festival footprint funded by the Government.  
  
Regarding the Tech Yes event, please refer to Q8 below.
- (6) The Government's funding agreement for the Art, Not Apart festival has a number of conditions including a priority to engage ACT artists, paying appropriate fees to artists and arts workers, obtaining all necessary approvals for the festival through Access Canberra, and procedures to be followed should the festival not be staged due to external factors including weather.
- (7) While the organiser has yet to acquit the funding for the festival, the Government is not aware of any non-compliance with the funding agreement.
- (8) (a) Access Canberra received 11 complaints about the Tech Yes event.  
  
(b) Three complaints were received during the event; at 21.34hrs (17 March 2018), 01.15hrs and 05.00hrs (18 March 2018).

Eight complaints were received after the event; seven between 06.23hrs to 11.49hrs (18 March 2018) and one at 09.13hrs (19 March 2018).

- (c) Following the 01.15hrs complaint an Environment Protection Officer (EPO) attended the source of the noise and investigated the complaint. The EPO worked with event organisers to have the noise levels lowered to ensure compliance with the Noise Zone Standards. The EPO then proceeded to drive around the area and adjoining properties to ensure the noise complied with the noise standards. Following the 05.00hrs complaint, the EPO notified event organisers and requested the noise levels be reduced further.
  - (d) The EPO attended the site on 18 March 2018 between the hours of 01.50hrs and 03.09hrs. EPO sent a notification to event organisers at 05.00hrs requesting the noise be reduced further.
  - (e) As a result of complaints received by Access Canberra during the event, the EPO worked with event organisers to have the noise levels lowered and ensure compliance with the Noise Zone Standards during the event. The EPO proceeded to drive around the site and adjoining properties to ensure the noise levels complied with the Noise Zone Standards and was not the dominant noise.
  - (f) The EPO responded to complaints by phone during the event at the time the complaints were received. Access Canberra advised complainants after the event that the EPO attended the site during the event to bring the noise into compliance.
- (9) (a) (b) The Government clarified with Art, Not Apart organisers that the Tech Yes event was not part of the Government's funding agreement for the festival. In the lead up to the Tech Yes event, Access Canberra advised the event organisers that although no regulatory approvals were required to hold the event, noise standards remained in place.
- (10) The Government understood the Tech Yes event was part of the Art, Not Apart festival program.
- (11) The Government is not able to speculate on the public perception of the Tech Yes event.
- (12) The Tech Yes event was included in the 2018 Art, Not Apart program which was publicly available on its website.
- (13) The Government has a three-year funding agreement to 2019 with the organiser to stage the Art, Not Apart festival at the New Acton precinct. This will remain in place while all conditions and reporting requirements of the funding agreement are met.

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### **ACT Health—data review (Question No 1270)**

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

- (1) Has the ACT Health system-wide data review been completed.

- (2) Was the review completed on time; if not, why not.
- (3) What was the budget for the system-wide data review.
- (4) What was the total actual cost of the review.
- (5) What are the reasons for any difference between the figures provided in parts (3) and (4).
- (6) In relation to consultancies associated with the system-wide data review and for each relevant financial year, how much did the Health Directorate spend on those consultancies.
- (7) When will the Minister table in the Assembly the report and recommendations arising from the review.
- (8) When will the Minister table in the Assembly the Government's response to the report and recommendations.
- (9) When will the Government publish its outstanding quarterly performance reports.
- (10) What impact will the proposed restructure of the Health Directorate have on the (a) accuracy and (b) timeliness, of future quarterly performance reports.
- (11) Will the 2018-19 ACT budget contain detailed proposals for both directorates under the restructured arrangements for ACT Health.
- (12) Will officials and ministers from both directorates appear before the estimates committee.
- (13) How will the annual reporting for ACT Health be managed and structured in 2018-19, given the proposed restructure.
- (14) What actions will the Minister take to ensure consistency with previous years of data reported in (a) the 2018-19 Budget, (b) the 2018-19 annual reports and (c) other data reporting requirements.

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

- (1) Yes, the System-wide Data Review has been completed.
- (2) Yes, the System-wide Data Review was completed on time.
- (3) There was no specific budget allocated to the Review. Staff and required works have been funded from within existing budget.
- (4) The cost of the review is still being finalised.
- (5) Not applicable.
- (6) 2016-17 financial year consultancy costs were \$72,952.46 (including GST). The 2017-18 financial year costs have not been finalised.

- (7) The report will be tabled in the Legislative Assembly in the coming months.
  - (8) The Government response to the report will be tabled in the Legislative Assembly in the coming months.
  - (9) ACT Health will provide quarterly updates on the performance of the health system commencing in 2018-19 financial year.
  - (10) (a) and (b). The scope, sequence, and timelines of future reporting, including the quarterly reports will be addressed through the ACT Health System-wide Data Review. The proposed restructure will not impact the ACT Health System-wide Data Review.
  - (11) Due to the timing of the commencement of the two separate organisations, it is not anticipated that the 2018-19 Budget will contain detailed proposals about the organisational changes in 1 October 2018.
  - (12) Both Ministers and relevant ACT Health officials will be present during the Select Committee on Estimates hearings held between 15 June to 29 June 2018.
  - (13) The 2018-19 Annual reporting process format and structure will be considered once the two separate organisations have been established.
  - (14) (a) (a), (b) and (c) ACT Health will consistently apply data standards and specifications to ensure data is fit for purpose and meets reporting requirements. The way information is reported in the future will be in line with relevant statutory requirements and directions.
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### **Mental health—acute care capacity (Question No 1271)**

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

Further to the answer, dated 19 March 2018, given to the question without notice taken on notice on 20 February 2018 about mental health bed numbers as reported at Table 13A.13 in the Productivity Commission's 2018 Report on Government Services, why has the number of beds per 100 000 people provided in acute hospitals with psychiatric units or wards in the ACT not kept pace with population growth since 2006-07.

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

- (1) The Productivity Commission's 2018 Report on Government Services provides reporting up to 2015-16, and does not include inpatient facilities made available post this timeframe. There are two additional mental health inpatient units available, totalling 16 beds. These units include Dhulwa Mental Health Unit which has ten beds and the Mental Health Short Stay Unit which has six beds. These additional beds will be reported in the subsequent Productivity Commission's Report on Government Services.
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**Recycling—demolition material  
(Question No 1276)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 13 April 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Urban Renewal*):

- (1) In relation to the demolition of ACT Government assets, particularly Northbourne Flats, where the construction materials have heritage or other value, and noting that the bricks used in the construction of Northbourne Flats are Old Canberra Bricks from the Yarralumla Brickworks, how will the bricks be reused or recycled.
- (2) What other materials from the demolition will be reused or recycled.
- (3) What proportion of materials from demolition of the Northbourne Flats will be reused or recycled.
- (4) Will any of the materials from the demolition of Macarthur House be reused or recycled.
- (5) How is the value of reusable or recyclable materials assessed before demolition.
- (6) What is the value of the bricks in (a) Northbourne Flats and (b) Macarthur House.
- (7) Does the ACT Government have regular contractors that undertake demolition works regularly for government buildings.
- (8) What criteria are used to assess which demolition companies to engage.
- (9) Does the ACT Government give consideration to what extent the demolition company reuses or recycles materials in engaging those companies.
- (10) What is the ACT Government's policy on recycling materials from demolished buildings.

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

- (1) A Request for Tender for the demolition of the Northbourne Flats was released on 1 May 2018 (**RFT 52106.11**) with the physical demolition of the Northbourne Flats expected to commence in July/August 2018. Bricks from the demolition of ACT Government buildings are sent to resource recovery facilities where they are either crushed and used as construction materials or cleaned and resold as used bricks. What happens to the bricks will depend on the commercial decisions of the recycler.
- (2) All building material from the demolition are recycled unless it is contaminated or a non-recyclable material. The Development Application for the demolition of Northbourne Flats contains a Waste & Recycling Management Plan form that estimates the quantities of waste and recyclable materials for Northbourne Flats. Example of non-recyclable material include old carpet, insulation, chipboard, glass and hazardous wastes such as asbestos pipe lagging.
- (3) It is expected that over 90% of the demolitions material from Northbourne Flats will be recycled or reused.

- (4) It is expected that over 90% of demolition material from Macarthur House will be recycled or reused.
- (5) The value of reusable or recyclable materials is assessed by the demolition contractor as part of their tender submission.
- (6) The value of the bricks is determined by the resource recycling facility, i.e. whether it's profitable to sort and clean the bricks for resale.
- (7) In the case of Asset Recycling Initiative demolition projects, these have all been advertised as individual projects by "Open Tender".
- (8) Demolition contractors are engaged through an "Open Tender" procurement process that requires contractors to be prequalified. For prequalification, contractors are required to demonstrate financial capacity and technical capacity, including experience with Business Management Systems such as Quality, WHS and Environment Management systems.  
  
In addition, tenderers are assessed against the evaluation criteria in the tender documents including past performance, technical and management skills, understanding of the specification/contract, WHS, financial and Local Industry Participation.
- (9) Yes, one of the criterion that tenderers are assessed against is demolition methodology and materials recycling.
- (10) The ACT Government's policy on recycling materials from demolished buildings is in line with the ACT Waste Management Strategy, 2011–2025.

### **Housing—land title searches (Question No 1279)**

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

- (1) Why is the online portal for land titles documents restricted to professional subscribers.
- (2) Why is the payment facility for the register by a monthly account rather than on-demand.
- (3) Has any consideration been given to making the public register searchable online to the public for a nominal fee.

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

- (1) The current technology is not available to be accessed externally to ACT Government and is hosted on a legacy platform. To access the current system, users outside the Government network require a citrix token to be authenticated for access. These tokens were provided to professional subscribers for a subscription fee.



Access Canberra will soon release a new Land Titles System which will provide access to both professional subscribers and the general public. The new service, the ACT Land Information System (ACTLIS), is planned to be released before the end of May 2018.

ACTLIS will provide professional subscribers with increased features and web based access to perform searches. The general public will be able to pay for searches by debit or credit card. Access to ACTLIS will be via the Access Canberra website using standard web browsers from a personal computer, tablet or mobile phone.

- (2) Professional subscribers in ACTLIS will continue to have a monthly account with Access Canberra, but can also generate interim accounts, or pay per transaction if they wish. The professional subscribers can also access the general public portal to generate a search and pay for this activity at the point of sale by a debit or credit card.
- (3) Yes, ACTLIS will be the gateway to the public register for the public and searches will be able to be paid for by debit or credit card.

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### **Canberra Theatre Centre—courtyard studio usage (Question No 1281)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for the Arts and Community Events*):

- (1) What are the relative occupancy/hiring rates of the different venues in the Canberra Theatre Centre.
- (2) How many requests for discounted hiring fees for the Courtyard Studio are made each year.
- (3) How many discount requests are approved.
- (4) Has any consideration been given to offer use of the Courtyard Studio and bar for free or at a discounted rate to local performers and organisations; if so, what was the rationale and decision.
- (5) What would be the budget implications of providing the Courtyard Studio for free to local performers and organisations.
- (6) Are there any limitations on local performers and organisations running the bar in the Courtyard Studio on their own license and for their own profit.
- (7) Has any consideration been given to allowing local performers and organisations to run the bar in the Courtyard Studio for their own profit.

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

- (1) Occupancy rates of the three main venues in the Canberra Theatre Centre are as follows, expressed in days usage:

	CANBERRA THEATRE	PLAYHOUSE	COURTYARD STUDIO
2015-16	171	158	205
2016-17	178	208	188
2017-18 (estimated)	183	206	204

Venue hire rental charges for the different venues of the Canberra Theatre Centre are as follows:

Venue Rental Charges (valid from 1 January 2018 hires – GST included)	Canberra Theatre (1239 seats)	The Playhouse (614 seats)	Courtyard Studio (92 seats)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single performance days</li> </ul>	<b>\$4,400</b> per single performance day <b>or</b> 10% Net Box Office per performance *	<b>\$2,640</b> per single performance day <b>or</b> 10% Net Box Office Performance *	<b>\$242</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional performances on same day (Matinees)</li> </ul>	<b>\$2,200</b> per performance or 10% Net Box Office per Performance *	<b>\$1,320</b> per performance <b>or</b> 10% Net Box Office per Performance *	No charge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flat weekly rental (up to 7 days)</li> </ul>	<b>\$30,800</b> <b>or</b> 10% Net Box Office per performance *	<b>\$18,480</b> <b>or</b> 10% Net Box Office per Performance *	<b>\$1452</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-performance days</li> </ul>	<b>\$2,860</b>	<b>\$1,848</b>	<b>\$242</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-ticketed event</li> </ul>	<b>POA</b>	<b>POA</b>	<b>\$242</b>

\* whichever is higher. Net Box Office is determined as Return to Promoter on the final sales report issued by Canberra Ticketing

- (2) Negotiations for the hiring of the Courtyard Studio occur via a variety of means, including phone and face-to-face conversations. It is therefore not possible to quantify the number of “requests” for discounted hiring fees. However, the Canberra Theatre Centre offers sponsorship support for local artists to use the Courtyard Studio – please see further details on this below.
- (3) The rate charged for the Courtyard Studio (\$242 a day) is already set at a low level in order to facilitate use by local performers and organisations, and so discounted rates are not provided as such. The Canberra Theatre Centre instead provides a range of sponsorship support for local artists to use the Courtyard Studio, in order to curate a program of performing arts and contemporary music in this space. 16 requests for this type of sponsorship have been approved to date for 2017-18, amounting in value to \$74,887.
- (4) Please see above for the sponsorship support already provided to local performers and organisations. In addition, those hiring the Courtyard Studio are already allowed to operate the bar free of charge.

- (5) Income of \$28,281 has been received in the 2017-18 year to date for rental of the Courtyard Studio. If the Courtyard Studio were provided free of charge, then this amount would not be available to partially offset the \$74,887 of sponsorship that has been provided in the 2017-18 year to date, to support local artists using the Courtyard Studio.
- (6) The only limitation is the need for the local performer or organisation to meet the conditions required for a liquor licence.
- (7) Yes, as noted above, this approach is already in place.

### **Building and construction—penalties (Question No 1284)**

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

In relation to demerit points issued during the 2016-17 financial year under *Construction Occupations (Licensing) Act 2004* and other building and construction legislation, (a) which licensees and entities received demerit points, (b) how many demerit points did each receive and (c) for what breaches/offences were the demerit points issued.

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

1.
  - (a) The details of which licensees and entities received demerit points cannot be disclosed. Section 102 of the Construction Occupations (Licensing) Act 2004 (COLA) states that the Construction Occupations Registrar must ensure that information in the demerit points register is kept securely and may be disclosed only in accordance with COLA or another law in force in the ACT. The only power of disclosure about a licensee's demerit points is by application by the licensee themselves.
  - (b) As above.
  - (c) Demerit points are issued for a variety of breaches with the grounds for issuing demerit points appearing in Schedule 2 of the Construction Occupations (Licensing) Regulation 2004. The tables below identify for each relevant occupation the item number and description of the ground for occupational discipline where demerit points have been applied to licensees in the 2016/2017 financial year.

#### **Builder**

2.1.29	carrying out building work when not in commencement notice or supervised by notice builder
2.1.31	failure to give written notice to certifier about reaching inspection stage or obtain written permission before proceeding
2.1.17	carrying out or supervising building work without replacing or repairing damaged sign within 2 days or prescribed period
2.1.25	failure to comply with building height requirements of approved plan by more than 300mm
43(4)	Any other breach where a demerit ground is not identified

**Building Surveyor (Certifier)**

2.2.4	issuing improper building approval—building work would contravene law because of external design or siting
2.2.3	failure to mark, attach or annotate building approval required detail on approved plan
2.2.2	failure to issue required building approval, or issue of unauthorised building approval
2.2.9	failure to notify registrar of known contravention of building approval or development approval
43(4)	Any other breach where a demerit ground is not identified

**Electrician**

2.4.1	inadequate or no protection against direct contact with live parts
2.4.4	inadequate or no protection against fire spread
2.4.12	creation of switchboard in noncompliant location
2.4.13	creation of switchboard with protective device defect
2.4.14	creation of switchboard with isolating device defect
2.4.15	creation of switchboard with connective device defect
2.4.16	creation of switchboard with connection defect or fixing of wiring or switchgear defect
2.4.17	creation of switchboard with labelling identification defect or labelling electrical equipment defect
2.4.19	creation of wiring system with conductor size defect
2.4.20	creation of wiring system with cable core identification defect
2.4.21	creation of wiring system with inadequate or no support or fixing
2.4.22	creation of wiring system with connection or enclosure defect
2.4.25	failure to protect wiring system against external influence
2.4.26	creation of electrical equipment with defect in isolation or switching device for protection against injury from mechanical movement device or motor
2.4.28	creation of electrical equipment switching device noncompliant for particular electrical equipment
2.4.30	creation of electrical equipment noncompliant with Australian Standard
2.4.34	creation of defective earth electrode
2.4.35	creation of defective earthing conductor
2.4.41	creation of earthing system that failed earth continuity and resistance test under AS 3017
2.4.42	creation of wiring or installation that failed insulation resistance test under AS 3017
2.4.43	creation of wiring or installation that failed polarity test under AS 3017
2.4.46	creation of wiring or installation that failed RCD test under AS 3017
2.4.47	failure to test installation or give required test report
2.4.48	failure to comply with direction to make installation or work safe

**Building Assessor**

2.8.5	failure to comply with applicable code of practice
43(4)	Any other breach where a demerit ground is not identified
55 1(b)	the licensee, knowingly or recklessly, gave someone information in relation to a construction service provided, or to be provided, by the licensee that was false or misleading in a material particular;

**Land—block 27, Lyneham  
(Question No 1285)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What is the purpose clause of the lease that Brindabella Christian College holds over part of Block 27, Section 41, Lyneham.
- (2) Does this lease permit the use of the land for a car park for school parking; if so, (a) under which clause of the lease, and what is the wording of that clause and (b) how is this lease consistent with the Territory Plan, under which this land is zoned PRZ1 Urban Open Space.

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

- (1) The sublease granted to the Brindabella Christian Education Limited by TCCS on 1 May 2009 is over part of Block 23 Section 41 Lyneham and is for the purpose of outdoor sports facility and ancillary thereto car parking.
- (2) The sublease permits the use of the land for the purpose of an ancillary car park to an outdoor sports facility.
  - (a) Item 9 of the sublease sets out the use of the premises as “outdoor sports facility and ancillary thereto car parking.
  - (b) The PRZ1 under the Territory Plan permits outdoor recreation facility as a permitted use.

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**Roads—intersection upgrades site plan  
(Question No 1286)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

Given that the Ginninderra Drive-Tillyard Drive and Tillyard Drive-Lhotsky Street Intersection Upgrades preliminary site plan report prepared for Transport Canberra and City Services is copyrighted by the report authors (Calibre Consulting Pty Ltd) and includes a “commercial in confidence” clause restricting disclosure, is it standard practice that Government-commissioned reports include such a clause; if not, why did this report include copyright and a “commercial in confidence” clause.

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

Transport Canberra and City Services can confirm that it is not standard practice for Government-commissioned reports to include “commercial in confidence” clause restricting disclosure.

Calibre Consulting Pty Ltd have confirmed that this clause was included in the report in error and have confirmed that the report can be disclosed as intended.

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**Disability services—CALD support  
(Question No 1287)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 13 April 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth*):

- (1) What supports and services in the disability service sector are in place to assist people of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds who are also in an NDIS environment.
- (2) What improvements to build support and service capability are currently being considered for future implementation.
- (3) What supports and services in the disability service sector are in place to assist people of CALD backgrounds in transitioning to the NDIS.
- (4) How is strong engagement with family and support networks promoted for CALD people transitioning to the NDIS.

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

- (1) The ACT has fully transitioned all eligible participants to the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS), and the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) is now responsible for the provision of funding and specialist disability support for people with disability in the ACT. The Scheme continues to accept access requests from people who previously may not have received supports or have recently acquired a disability.

The NDIA is responsible for assisting people to transition to the NDIS and has partnered with two organisations to deliver Local Area Coordination and Early Childhood Early Intervention services in the ACT.

Feros Care is the NDIS Local Area Coordination (LAC) partner in the ACT. Feros Care focus on participant capacity building, including plan development, plan implementation and plan review.

EACH provides Early Childhood Early Intervention (ECEI) services in the ACT to support the implementation of the NDIS. ECEI services deliver outcomes for children and their families through best-practice and family-centred approaches.

People of culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds can also receive assistance from ACT based advocacy organisations such as Advocacy for Inclusion and ACT Disability, Aged and Carer Advocacy Service (ADACAS). Advocacy organisations help people understand the NDIS and what it has to offer. They can also participate in meetings with the NDIA and help participants who are not happy with the support they are receiving from the NDIS.

The ACT Government, through the 2016-17 Participation (Multicultural) Grants round, provided \$2,091 to People with Disabilities ACT to facilitate community engagement with people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

- (2) The NDIA is currently working to develop tailored pathways for particular cohorts of NDIS participants, including people from a culturally and linguistically diverse background. The tailored pathway will ensure the NDIA has better engagement with participants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds at the start of their interaction with the NDIA, during the planning process and throughout plan implementation.

The NDIA has developed an easy English version of the changes taking place to the NDIS pathway experience.

The ACT Government continues to advocate to the NDIA the importance of establishing improved participant pathways as soon as possible.

- (3) The NDIA is responsible for assisting people to transition to the NDIS. One of the ways this is done is through Local Area Coordination. Feros Care provides Local Area Coordination in the ACT and links people to the NDIS; links people to information and support in the community; and works with the local community to make sure it is more welcoming and inclusive for people with disability.

EACH provides Early Childhood Early Intervention (ECEI) services in the ACT to support the implementation of the NDIS. ECEI services deliver outcomes for children and their families through best-practice and family-centred approaches.

People of culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds can also receive assistance from ACT based advocacy organisations such as Advocacy for Inclusion and ACT Disability, Aged and Carer Advocacy Service (ADACAS). Advocacy organisations help people understand the NDIS and what it has to offer. They can also participate in meetings with the NDIA and help participants who are not happy with the support they are receiving from the NDIS.

The NDIA has translated information about the NDIS into ten languages other than English and advise that if participants need help contacting the NDIS, they should call the Translating and Interpreting Service.

- (4) The overall goal of the NDIS is to enable people with disability to live an ordinary life. The NDIA promotes strong engagement with family and support networks through Information, Linkages and Capacity Building, or ILC which is all about making sure people with disability are connected into their communities. ILC does not provide funding to individuals, but provides grants to organisations to carry out activities in the community which are available to both people with disability and their families.

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### **Health—CALD support (Question No 1288)**

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

- (1) What tailored engagement strategies currently exist for patients in the health system from diverse backgrounds and their carers and families.

- (2) Is there a dedicated patient experience survey for patients in the health system of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds; if so, what is the nature of the survey; if not, will the feasibility of such a survey be investigated.

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

- (1) Section 6.5 of the strategic document *Towards Culturally Appropriate and Inclusive Services – A Coordinating Framework for ACT Health (2014-18)* proposes a number of actions to support the participation of people from CALD backgrounds in service planning and improvement, and in providing feedback.

Under the Framework:

- a Multicultural Reference Group has been established which meets every second month (the meetings provide an opportunity for information exchange, feedback and input between ACT Health and CALD organisations/service providers);
- ACT Health funds a CALD liaison position within the Health Care Consumers' Association of the ACT;
- a plain English guide *Using Health Services in the ACT* has had three reprints and has been widely distributed through local CALD communities, CALD organisations and ACT Health services (the guide is currently under review for a new edition by the end of 2018); a short summary of the guide, outlining essential health services, is available in ten languages; and
- the engagement of CALD communities in targeted or general community consultation processes is done in accordance with the ACT Government's *Engaging Canberrans – A guide to community engagement*.

In addition, the Gungahlin Community Health Centre CALD Access Project (the Project) successfully engaged with local CALD communities, particularly new arrivals, to explore their understandings of the health system and provide them with copies of *Using Health Services in the ACT*. A number of tours of the Community Health Centre were organised to familiarise the target group with the facility. Training was also provided to the staff in cultural awareness and working with interpreters to ensure that the facility was responsive.

An evaluation is currently being undertaken with a view to exploring the feasibility of establishing similar programs in all Community Health Centres. ACT Health presented on the Project at the 2017 biennial conference of the Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia.

- (2) A discharged inpatient survey is undertaken with previous patients at Canberra Hospital which includes people from CALD backgrounds.

## **Environment—CALD information (Question No 1289)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

How is information targeted within the ACT to help promote greater understanding and participation by the culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) community in energy and water issues.



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

The Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate is very focussed on ensuring the information provided is accessible to all Canberrans, including those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. For Canberrans requiring specific translating services, they are able to access the Telephone Interpreter Service.

In addition, for the past four years, the Actsmart team has had a stall each day of the Multicultural Festival in Canberra, which is one of the most successful public events that Actsmart attends. This event allows the Division of Climate Change and Sustainability to discuss energy and water issues with a broad range of the Canberra community, including people with a CALD background. The conversations range from discussing how to save energy and water in the home through to community engagement on climate change and energy policies.

The Actsmart Household team has links with both Government and non-Government community groups that support the CALD community such as the Community Services Directorate and the Migrant and Refugee Settlement Service (MARSS). Through these networks, workshop presentations on energy efficiency have been made to CALD groups such as the Italian Seniors Group, Spanish Friendship Group and the Chinese Friendship Group.

Last month as Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, I also presented to the Canberra Multicultural Forum on climate and energy issues and participated in a Q & A session.

Further, translated handouts are provided from the Australian Government website <http://www.yourenergysavings.gov.au/translations>. Translators are engaged during these workshops, if required. These translators consist of members of the friendship groups that are fluent in both languages. These networks also ensure low income members of the CALD community are identified and assisted.

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### **ACT Health—CALD training (Question No 1290)**

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

- (1) In relation to accredited interpretation services for culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) clients, how many times did ACT Health staff book an accredited on-site (face-to-face) interpreter during (a) 2016–17, (b) 2015–16, (c) 2014–15, (d) 2013–14 and (e) 2012–13.
- (2) How many times did ACT Health staff book an accredited telephone interpreter during (a) 2016–17, (b) 2015–16, (c) 2014–15, (d) 2013–14 and (e) 2012–13.
- (3) What resources are available to ACT Health staff to assist them in developing cultural competence as they interact with clients with CALD backgrounds.
- (4) What specific training in cultural competence and working with clients from CALD backgrounds is provided to ACT Health staff.

- (5) Is this training referred to in part (4) mandatory; if so, how often does it occur and what percentage of staff have completed it; if not, what incentives exist to encourage participation.
- (6) What resources (including but not limited to human resources) do ACT Health staff have immediately to-hand to assist them whenever they identify or face potential cultural barriers with clients.
- (7) If ACT Health staff have access to written materials, how many different cultures are represented by these materials.
- (8) Does ACT Health maintain a database of employees from CALD backgrounds; if so, are these employees ever made available to assist with obstacles or miscommunication caused by lack of cultural understanding with a client in other areas of ACT Health.

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

- (1)
- (a) 1,997
  - (b) 1,945
  - (c) 1,883
  - (d) 1,638
  - (e) 964
- (2)
- (a) 3,364
  - (b) 2,460
  - (c) 2,751
  - (d) 2,341
  - (e) 1,494
- (3) ACT Health staff have access to a multicultural resources on the intranet. These resources include:
- ACT Demographics
  - Community Cultural Profiles, including migration history, communication issues, cultural health beliefs and practices (currently ten communities)
  - Language Services
    - Using and working with interpreters
    - Downloadable information for consumers
    - Accessing interpreter services (currently 23 languages)
    - An Interpreter Card, identifying the person as needing interpreter services (currently 48 languages).
  - Resources in languages other than English: links to reputable sources of translated materials.
  - Cultural Competence, including the importance of awareness to differing cultural values and beliefs in relation to health and illness, and the responsibilities of the individual and the health care provider.
  - Health Literacy, addressing the way in which language barriers can impact on the capacity of individuals to obtain, process and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions.
  - Multicultural Calendar listing days of cultural and religious significance.

- (4) The Staff Development Unit offers the following training to all staff (both face-to-face and e-learning) co-ordinated through the web-based interface Capability:
- Cultural Competence (recently rebranded as Diversity Training)
  - Working with Interpreters

In addition, cultural competence is included as a component of the Clinical Support and Supervision Essentials (Preceptorship) Program.

- (5) The training outlined at (4) above is not currently categorised within the Essential Education Policy and Guideline as “mandatory”, but as “highly recommended” for staff to attend. The Staff Development Unit is currently planning a review of the Essential Education policy to reflect new requirements of the National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards.

	Frequency	Participant Numbers (2015 – to date)	% of all ACT Health staff (clinical and non-clinical, based on 2016/17 headcount of 7,403)
<b><i>Cultural Competence</i></b>			
E-learning	ongoing	1,185	16.0%
Face-to-face	alternate months	329	4.4%
Preceptorship Program	alternate months	409	5.5%
<b><i>Working with Interpreters</i></b>			
E-learning	ongoing	122	1.7%
Face-to face	3 per year (provided by Companion House)	75	1.0%

- (6) To access immediate assistance when identifying or facing potential cultural barriers with clients, staff may access the multicultural resources on the intranet, in particular the community cultural profiles (see (3) above). Whilst the policy *Language Services (Interpreters, Multilingual Staff and Translated Materials)* mandates the use of accredited interpreters in clinical settings, culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) staff may be used in emergencies (when no accredited interpreter is available) or to facilitate everyday communication that does not present a clinical risk. Staff may seek the advice of CALD and other appropriate staff to assist with understanding cultural barriers.
- (7) The multicultural section of the intranet contains links to reputable websites providing downloadable health information in different languages. These include government websites such as: Health Translations Victoria; Multicultural Communications Service (NSW Health); Queensland Health Multicultural Information; Mental Health in Multicultural Australia; and a range of condition-specific agencies, such as Cancer Australia. Nationally produced information in other languages is available to a range of services, including the BreastScreen and Cervical Cancer Screening programs. In terms of the number of cultures represented by these materials, Health Translations Victoria alone currently hosts materials in 109 languages.
- (8) ACT Health maintains diversity information about staff from CALD backgrounds (and also for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff and staff with disabilities) on a data base as part of the workforce profile. The information is collected by Shared Services as part of the recruitment for statistical purposes only. It is used for reporting

purposes and for the development of equity and diversity programs. All reporting is in the form of aggregate tables from which individuals cannot be identified. The information is used in accordance with the provisions of the *Privacy Act 1988 (Cwth)* and is held as Staff in Confidence. See response to question 6 above.

### **Government agencies—cultural capability (Question No 1291 and 1293)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

Do government agencies have any mandatory minimum reporting indicators for culturally diverse customers; if not, why not; if so, (a) which government agencies report on such indicators and what indicators are reported, (b) how are relevant staff made aware and trained in both the minimum mandatory indicators for culturally diverse customers as well as the importance of collecting this information and (c) how often are these data indicators aggregated and published, where are they published, and are they available for public viewing.

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

(1) Please refer to the table at [Attachment A](#).

#### **Directorate Responses to Questions on Notice 1291 & 1293 from Mrs Kikkert – 13 April 2018**

##### **Community Services Directorate**

(1)	The Community Services Directorate (CSD) has developed and implemented a Common Dataset that provides the directorate with instruction on how to collect data about service users. The Common Dataset provides guidance on the mandatory collection of data on the cultural and linguistic diversity of our clients, and is currently being implemented across the Directorate.
(a)	<p>All CSD data collection areas are in the process of implementing the Common Dataset. Relevant data items include <i>country of birth, main language spoken at home and proficiency in English</i>. Main language spoken at home is selected from drop down options that reflect the top fourteen languages, other than English spoken in Canberra. This is derived from CSD's client management systems and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) census data. Where the Common Dataset is yet to be implemented, such as in Housing ACT, this information is collected through the <i>Registration to Apply for Social Housing Assistance in the ACT</i> process.</p> <p>In addition, the Common Dataset includes extended items that are service specific data collection indicators. These include; whether or not a translator is required, the ancestry, ethnicity or cultural background, the year of arrival in Australia, the residency status and the visa category of the client. Both core and extended data items are aligned with data collection standards from the ABS, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) and the Specialist Homelessness Information Provision (SHIP) standards.</p>
(b)	<p>CSD recognises the importance of collecting data to develop a greater understanding of our clients and to drive service improvements with a person-centred approach. In tandem with the Common Dataset, the Common Dataset Working Group was established to support staff collecting mandatory data. The Group brings together key stakeholders with expertise in data collection and service delivery from across CSD and provides advice to staff to support the accurate collection of Dataset items.</p> <p>In addition, data quality processes are undertaken throughout the year, which requires that managers and staff address issues related to the quality of information collected.</p>

(c)	<p>The data indicators featured in the Common Dataset are not widely published. Their purpose is to provide directorate staff with the information they need to ensure our clients get the best possible outcomes through service provision that have been tailored to meet their needs. The information also provides an evidence base to guide broader service improvements in the ACT.</p> <p>Some additional data is published annually in the Housing and Homelessness Report on Government Services. In previous years, this reporting has included indicators on people of non-English speaking backgrounds. The AIHW make available reports, data tables and data cubes, which allow the public to explore service use by culturally diverse people for housing and homelessness services, with breakdowns by state and territory. This data is updated annually.</p>
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#### **Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate – Access Canberra**

(1)	<p>Access Canberra has not adopted minimum reporting indicators for culturally diverse customers, as it is a service provider for all Canberrans and collection of this information is not possible across the breadth of services provided.</p> <p>However, efforts have been (and continue to be) made to improve service delivery to these customers. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Access Canberra employs a culturally and linguistically diverse workforce;</li> <li>– Access Canberra staff attend training on the Respect, Equity and Diversity (RED) Framework which assists them in understanding cultural diversity and delivering quality services to the ACT community;</li> <li>– Promotes the Telephone Interpreter Service (TIS) phone number 131 450 on its website;</li> <li>– Improving the knowledgebase for Contact Centre staff about services available across the ACT Government to support culturally diverse customers; and</li> <li>– Engaging with advocacy groups about how services can be improved.</li> </ul>
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#### **Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate – Treasury**

(1)	<p>No. Treasury does not have any mandatory minimum reporting indicators for culturally diverse customers. It undertakes business under the headings of Community, Government and Commercial, according to safety and business continuity priorities. It does not classify its customers into culturally and/or linguistically diverse categories but seeks to treat everyone on an equal basis.</p>
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#### **Education Directorate**

(1)	<p>Education Directorate (EDU) does not have any mandatory minimum reporting indicators for culturally diverse customers, however EDU collects data about students' cultural background to enable effective engagement with the school community.</p> <p>Data about students' cultural background, including information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, country of birth, first language spoken at home and whether students speak a second language, is collected during the enrolment process.</p> <p>The data received through the enrolment process is also stored in the current school business system, MAZE. Each school has access to this data for enrolled students at their school only, for the purpose of communications and engagement.</p>
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#### **ACT Health**

(1) (a)	<p>ACT Health reports on the "Proportion of clients attending a 'Well Women's Check' within the Women's Health Service that are from culturally and linguistically diverse communities" (Accountability Indicator 1.5e). In addition, ACT Health is required to provide a wide range of patient level data to the AIHW under the National Health Information Agreement. These mandatory data submissions include information such as country of birth for patients who interact with ACT Health across admitted, non-admitted and emergency department services. The AIHW uses the data provided to inform a wide range of National Health reports such as the <i>Australian Hospital Statistics</i> reports.</p>
(b)	<p>All ACT Health staff are made aware and trained in both the minimum mandatory indicators for culturally diverse clients and the importance of collecting this information. This is essential education for all staff. All staff receive information on essential education at Orientation when commencing at ACT Health. It is a requirement in their Learning Management System 'Capabiliti' profiles and all staff including Executives have their training record for essential education reported on the Performance Information Portal. Every staff member in ACT Health can see this portal and see if they are not compliant.</p>

(c)	<p>Results against Accountability Indicator 1.5e are tabled in the Legislative Assembly bi-annually by ACT Health and as such are publicly available.</p> <p>The AIHW publishes a wide range of reports throughout the year. All of these are publicly available on the AIHW web site (<a href="https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-statistics/downloadable-resources">https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-statistics/downloadable-resources</a>).</p>
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### Justice and Community Safety Directorate

(1)	<p>The Justice and Community Safety Directorate (JACS) does not have mandatory minimum reporting indicators for culturally diverse customers due to the diversity and complexity of its portfolios and clients. However, a number of business units within the Directorate have reporting indicators for culturally diverse customers specific to the services they provide. They include:</p>	
(a)	<b>Business Unit</b>	<b>Reporting Indicators</b>
	Justice and Community Safety Directorate	JACS provides workforce indicators for reporting purposes. Indicators include: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, People with Disability, Women, and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse backgrounds.
	ACT Corrective Services	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status Country of birth
	Restorative Justice Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status
	Victims of Crime Commissioner	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status  Culturally and Linguistically Diverse status  Reporting for six monthly criminal justice statistical profile and reporting in the Annual Report and ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justice Partnership 2015-18
	Public Advocate and Children & Young People Commissioner	For clients who have a file on FileMaker Pro database, there is a box for Indigenous Status, Cultural Status and Country of Birth however, a person's cultural identity cannot be captured in the 'general enquiry' record.
	Discrimination, Health, Disability and Community Services Commissioner	The Commission endeavours to collect data on the Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander status of people contacting for information or to make complaints, but this information is self-reported. The complaint form also requests this information.
	Public Trustee and Guardian	Public Trustee and Guardian are working towards reporting Indigenous indicators in respect to all clients as part of its new Client Relationship Management system
(b)	<p>To enhance staff awareness and appreciation of their culturally diverse workforce and customers, JACS supports staff participation in a range of cultural diversity awareness training programs. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Awareness training, where operational staff from ACT Corrective Services are required to attend this training as part of the Induction program;</li> <li>• RED training, which is mandatory for all staff;</li> <li>• "Engaging with Different Cultures" program offered by the ACT Government Workforce Learning and Development; and</li> <li>• "Customer Service Skills".</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the Directorate continues with its implementation of the JACS Inclusion Statement 2016-2019 which sets the foundation on which the Directorate will progress its efforts to build an inclusive workplace culture.</p> <p>To enhance understanding of cultural diversity, JACS supports staff participation and/or involvement in multicultural activities including Harmony Day celebrations and the National Multicultural Festival. JACS also provides work experience opportunities for migrants under the ACT Government Work Experience and Support Program.</p>	
(c)	JACS	JACS Annual Report, ACT Public Service State of the Service Report and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body Hearings
	Public Trustee and Guardian	Public Trustee and Guardian Annual Report – Annually

	ACT Corrective Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Bureau of Statistics publication 'Prisoners in Australia' - Annually</li> <li>• Report on Government Services – Annually</li> <li>• Justice and Community Safety Annual Report - Annually</li> </ul>
	Restorative Justice Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justice and Community Safety Annual Report – Annually</li> <li>• Report on Government Services – Annually</li> <li>• ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile – Half yearly on the Justice and Community Safety website.</li> </ul> <p>All of these reports are available publicly.</p>
	Discrimination, Health, Disability and Community Services Commissioner	ACT Human Rights Commission Annual Report – Annually
	Victims of Crime Commissioner	ACT Human Rights Commission Annual Report – Annually
	Public Advocate and Children & Young People Commissioner	ACT Human Rights Commission Annual Report – Annually

#### **Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate**

(1)	<p>The Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD) has not adopted any minimum reporting indicators for culturally diverse customers, as it is a service provider for all Canberrans and collection of this information is not required across the breadth of services provided.</p> <p>EPSDD is committed to a socially inclusive community for all Canberrans and every effort is made to improve services delivery to our customers. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• employing a culturally diverse workforce that is reflective of our diverse community;</li> <li>• staff adhering to the Respect, Equity and Diversity (RED) Framework and receiving training as required to assist with understanding diversity and the delivery of quality services;</li> <li>• customer service officers being appropriately trained to deal with culturally diverse communities at EPSDD service centres;</li> <li>• interpreter services promoted on the EPSDD website; and</li> <li>• community consultation on a range of matters, which frequently includes organisations and individuals representing culturally diverse stakeholders.</li> </ul>
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### **Government agencies—cultural capability (Question No 1292)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) Are there any groups of training providers in the ACT that work to better support the cultural capability of local organisations; if not, why not; if so, what (a) are the names of the groups and (b) is the nature of the support that they provide.
- (2) What training opportunities in cultural awareness and working with interpreters are available for government agencies and other relevant staff to ensure cultural capability.
- (3) What policies and frameworks are currently in place to improve access to funded services by the culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) community in the ACT.

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

- (1) There are a number of groups that support the cultural capability of organisations, these include:
  - (a) Companion House, Interaction Consulting Group and Special Broadcasting Service (SBS).
  - (b) Companion House delivers 'Working with Families of Refugees' and 'Fundamentals of Working Cross Culturally'

Interaction Consulting Group delivers – Engaging with Different Cultures

SBS offers a Cultural Competence Program e-Learning package.
- (2) Community Services Directorate (CSD) staff are able to enrol in the Companion House, Interaction Consulting Group and SBS Cultural Competence Programs e-Learning package to build their cultural awareness. CSD may also engage specific trainers to meet business requirements. The Translating and Interpreting Service is available for interpreting services on a case by case basis. It is ACT Government policy to use professional interpreters when speaking with people who have difficulty communicating in English.
- (3) The ACT Multicultural Framework 2015 – 2020 (Framework) details actions and outcomes to improve access to ACT Government services by the culturally and linguistically diverse community in the ACT. Annually, each ACT Directorate contributes to reporting on delivery of the ACT Multicultural Framework in the form of a Ministerial Statement I table in the Assembly. The most recent Ministerial Statement was tabled in September 2017 and indicated work is ongoing.

### **ACTION bus service—coverage service routes (Question No 1295)**

**Miss C Burch** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) Can the Minister provide a geographical breakdown of all Coverage Service bus routes.
- (2) How many passengers use Coverage Service bus routes (a) as a single journey and (b) in conjunction with a transfer to or from another service.

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

- (1) The geographical breakdown of all Coverage Service bus routes is available on the Transport Canberra website at: <https://www.transport.act.gov.au/routes-and-timetables/timetables/routes-by-suburb>. The table below identifies all routes identified as a coverage services.



Route Number
1
10
11
12
14
15
16
160
161
162
163
164
17
171
18
19
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
30
31
39
4
40
43
44
45
51
52
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
7
71
8

Route Number
80
81
83
88
9

- (2) I have been advised by my directorate 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—call centre (Question No 1296)**

**Miss C Burch** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 13 April 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Regulatory Services*):

- (1) Where is the call centre for Access Canberra enquiries located.
- (2) What is the average delay experienced by callers to Access Canberra.
- (3) Further to part (1), what is the size of the call centre
- (4) Further to part (2), how many full-time equivalents are employed as call centre operators.
- (5) What is the staffing pattern of those employed in the Access Canberra call centre.

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

- (1) The Access Canberra Contact Centre is located at Level 6 Transact House, 470 Northbourne Avenue, Dickson ACT 2602. The Contact Centre operates from 7am – 8pm Monday to Friday, 8am – 5pm Saturdays and 9am – 5pm Sundays and public holidays. Outside of these hours Access Canberra calls are answered by OneContact, who have offices in Sydney and Wellington (NZ).
- (2) Please see response to QON 1109.
- (3) The Access Canberra Contact Centre is housed in an area of approximately 550 square metres.
- (4) 41 full-time equivalents are employed as Contact Centre Operators.
- (5) Staff work on a 7 day rotating roster.

### **ACTION bus service—school services (Question No 1297)**

**Miss C Burch** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) Which, if any, morning school bus services are scheduled to arrive at a school after the commencement of its school day.
- (2) Which, if any, morning school bus services are scheduled to arrive at a school five minutes or less before the commencement of its school day.
- (3) Which, if any, afternoon school bus services are scheduled to depart a school before the end of its school day.
- (4) Which, if any, afternoon school bus services are scheduled to depart a school (a) 10 to 20 minutes, (b) 20 to 30 minutes, (c) 30 to 40 minutes and (d) more than 40 minutes, after the end of its school day.
- (5) Which, if any, of the schools that are served by a morning school bus service are not served by an afternoon school bus service.
- (6) Which, if any, of the schools that are served by an afternoon school bus service are not served by a morning school bus service.

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

- (1) There are no school routes scheduled to arrive at school after the commencement of its school day.
- (2) There are 37 occurrences where a school service is scheduled to arrive 5 minutes before the commencement of its school day. There are no occurrences where services are scheduled to arrive less than 5 minutes before the start of the school day.
- (3) There are no occurrences where school bus services are scheduled to depart before the end of the school day.
- (4) The following table shows the time range of school services departing schools in the afternoon:

<b>Time range</b>	<b>Count of schools*</b>
a) 10-20 minutes after school finish	224
b) 21-30 minutes after school finish	92
c) 31-40 minutes after school finish	8
d) Greater than 40 minutes after school finish	3

\*Note: There are 151 dedicated afternoon school services. The higher total in the table above is due to routes serving multiple schools.

- (5) There is one school (Turner Primary School) that is served by a morning school service and not by an afternoon service. This school is approximately 350 metres from bus stops on Macpherson Street that is serviced by routes 1 and 3.
- (6) There are 23 schools serviced by an afternoon school bus service that are not served by a morning school bus service. All 23 schools in the table below are within a walking distance of less than 500 metres of normal route services

School Name	Normal Route Services
Belconnen High	17
Campbell Primary	9
Caroline Chisholm	65,66
Charles Conder	19/319
Curtin primary	2
Evatt Primary	12
Fadden Primary	67
Florey Primary	16/316
Hawker Primary	17
Holy Trinity	2
Latham Primary	16/316
Macquarie Primary	40
Mount Rogers	15/315, 45
North Side Infants	9
Palmerston District Primary	54/254, 56
St Benedicts	4,6
St Matthews Primary	14/314
St Thomas Aquinas	45,313
St Thomas More	9
St Vincents	40
Theodore Primary	71/171
Wanniassa Primary	61/161
Weetangera	17

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**Government—centre of data excellence  
(Question No 1299)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) Which Minister will be responsible for the Centre of Data Excellence.
- (2) When will the Centre of Data Excellence commence work.
- (3) Why has the Centre of Data Excellence been created.
- (4) What is the breakdown of the budget for the Centre of Data Excellence.
- (5) What is the breakdown of the total number of staff that will be attached to the Centre of Data Excellence by (a) headcount, (b) full-time equivalent, (c) temporary or permanent staff, (d) ACT Public Service classification and (e) job title or role.
- (6) Can the Chief Minister identify each business process the Centre of Data Excellence will seek to improve or automate, and data analytics projects the Centre will undertake, and advise (a) the timeframe or deadline for the work, (b) what work needs to be completed, (c) the budget for the work and (d) whether third party consultation will be required.
- (7) What data will the Centre of Data Excellence have control of or coordinate.

- (8) Will the Centre of Data Excellence be given access to any data containing personal information of ACT residents; if so, can the Chief Minister advise (a) what data they will be given access to, (b) what access they will be given, (c) the directorate or entity which will facilitate the access and (d) the risk management strategies in place.
- (9) How will the Centre of Data Excellence interact with DataACT.

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

- (1) The Chief Minister will be the Minister responsible for the Centre of Data Excellence.
- (2) Work has already commenced to establish the Centre.
- (3) The Centre of Data Excellence has been created to work across government to safely and securely leverage its data in a privacy-preserving way, for the benefit of the community. This will contribute to:
- evidence-based policy decisions across a wide range of services that government provides, ensuring services are delivered when and where needed;
  - automation of some manual processes; and
  - an increase in easily accessible open data to the public.
- (4) The breakdown of the budget for the Centre of Data Excellence can be found in the ACT Government 2017/18 Budget Review.
- (5) The Centre of Data Excellence has been funded for a staff of eleven (11). Recruitment is currently underway for a number of positions. The breakdown of positions is as follows:

<b>Job Title</b>	<b>ACT Public Service Classification</b>	<b>Temporary or Permanent</b>
Director	SES 1.3	Permanent
Digital Delivery Manager	SOG B	Permanent
Senior Data Engineer (2 positions)	SOG C / ASO 6	Permanent
Business Intelligence Developer	SOG C / ASO 6	Permanent
Senior Data Manager	SOG C	Temporary (initially 18 months)
Senior Policy Officer	SOG C	Temporary (initially 18 months)
Business Analyst	SOG C	Permanent
Data Analyst	ASO 5 / ASO 6	Permanent
Data Engineer	ASO 5 / ASO 6	Permanent
Systems Administration/Librarian	ASO 5 / ASO 6	Permanent

- (6) The Centre of Data Excellence will provide a Whole of Government service to encourage and develop data management best practise across all directorates. Support will be available to all business units within the ACT Government, from improving and automating processes to more complex data analytics projects.
- a) As the Centre is in the early stages of development individual projects have not yet been identified. Timeframes and deadlines will be determined once a program of work is finalised.

- b) The work to be completed will be determined by the details of each individual project, and tailored to requirements set out by the relevant directorate(s). The Centre will facilitate and provide guidance as required.
  - c) Please see answer to Question 4.
  - d) The need for third party consultation will be determined on a case-by-case basis as the forward work plan is finalised.
- (7) Each directorate will be provided with access to their own secure tenancy within a technology platform and will have complete control over what data goes onto the platform, who can access it and the conditions under which it would be shared. The Centre will provide management of the technology platform and support for analytics. It will not have access to the data in each tenancy unless authorised by the directorate.
- (8) The Centre of Data Excellence will manage the secure, privacy-centred technology platform but each individual directorate will have total control and ownership over the data that is stored. Some of the data stored by directorates may contain personally identifiable information.
- a) Centre staff will only be given access to data where explicit approval of the directorate that owns the data has been given.
  - b) Access to data will be determined by the nature of the project being undertaken. The directorate determines what level of access is appropriate.
  - c) Each directorate has total control and ownership of their own data and fully controls who has access.
  - d) Along with developing the technology platform to securely store data, the Centre will work with all directorates to develop a comprehensive and contemporary governance framework for the management of data. This framework will include the policies, guidelines, standards and operating procedures required by a modern, data rich organisation. This will include appropriate risk management strategies.
- (9) DataACT will continue to be the ACT Government's open data portal. The Centre will encourage directorates storing data within the secure technology platform to look at all opportunities for publishing appropriate open, desensitised or anonymised data to dataACT.

**Our Canberra newsletter—publication data  
(Question No 1300)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

Can the Chief Minister provide, since the commencement of the Our Canberra newsletter to date, per month for each region (a) the total print run of each edition, (b) the number of electronic copies circulated, (c) the cost of printing the newsletters, (d) the contract details relating to the printing of the newsletters, including (i) contract number and title, (ii) value and period of contract and (iii) name of the contractor, (e) the cost of distributing the newsletter, (f) the contract details relating to the distribution of the newsletters, including (i) contract number and title, (ii) value and period of contract and (iii) name of the contractor, (g) whether there were any additional attachments to the newsletter; if so, the nature of those attachments, and the cost, (h) whether the newsletters were printed in the ACT and (i) whether the newsletter included a message from the Chief Minister.

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

- (a) For distribution numbers/print totals across all five regions each month see Attachment A.
- (b) The electronic newsletter is an ACT-wide single edition. For the number of electronic newsletters circulated see Attachment A.
- (c) For total printing costs by month see Attachment C.
- (d) (i) The 'Request for Quote (RFQ) name' and 'print job number' each month is outlined in Attachment D.  
(ii) For every edition an RFQ is issued. The value/total of each job is outlined in Attachment C.  
(iii) The name of the print production supplier each month is outlined in Attachment D.
- (e) Distribution costs for each region by month are outlined in Attachment B.
- (f) (i) Service Agreement details with the distribution supplier Australia Post are outlined in Attachment D. There is no contract number and title.  
(ii) The Service Agreement with Australia Post is for 12 months at a time. The ACT Government has access to 'not-for-profit entity' discounted distribution rates with Australia Post, under its Service Agreement.  
(iii) The distribution supplier is Australia Post.
- (g) The combined January/February 2016 edition of the Our Canberra newsletter had a magnet attached to the cover to promote recycling. The magnet was part of the 'get re-psyched about recycling' campaign, which was fully funded by the recycling industry.  
Design, production and print of the magnets was \$41,994. The cost to affix one magnet to every newsletter was an additional \$14,652. Distribution costs were not affected.
- (h) (i) All editions of the newsletter to-date have been printed in Canberra by local print supplier Union Offset. Every edition of the newsletter has also included a short message from the Chief Minister on the cover.

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

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### **Our Canberra newsletter—publication data (Question No 1302)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) Can the Chief Minister outline each stage of the approval process for content printed in the Our Canberra newsletter and the average length of time for each stage.
- (2) Has any independent reviewer removed, requested changes, restricted, or otherwise altered or edited content of an Our Canberra newsletter since its commencement to date; if so, can the Chief Minister outline the (a) edition of Our Canberra, (b) nature of the content altered or removed, and the directorate which submitted the content, (c) reason the content was altered or removed and (d) final outcome or compromise.

- (3) Why was the distribution of the Our Canberra newsletter suspended during the caretaker period for the 2016 election.
- (4) Were any communication and engagement strategies, promotions, or publications suspended during the caretaker period for the 2016 election in addition to Our Canberra; if not, why not; if so, can the Chief Minister provide (a) which communication and engagement strategies or publications were suspended and (b) why they were suspended.

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

- (1) The final print newsletter is approved by the Chief Minister and then the Independent Reviewer of Campaign Advertising, before going to print. This process usually takes approximately four days to complete.
- (2) The Independent Reviewer of Campaign Advertising reviews the newsletter in accordance with the *Government Agencies (Campaign Advertising) Act 2009*. The review is included in the half-yearly reports

(a) Edition	(b) (c) Reviewer advice	(d) Outcome
March 2016	Minor grammar and wording amendments.	Suggested amendments made.
March 2016	Noted that a source should be used to substantiate the financial impact claim of light rail to the city's economy.	Sentence changed to  'The project is expected to bring public and private investment to Canberra, deliver opportunities for new businesses and support more jobs'.
June 2016	In the University of Canberra Hospital story, add 'University of Canberra Act' to the last sentence.  and  Attribute UC and/or CIC Australia.	'Act' added and sentence amended to  'A new agreement between the University of Canberra and Canberra-based developers CIC Australia will transform the campus into a world leader in sustainable residential development and urban design'.
June 2016	Remove a statement about the Woden interchange being 'one of several projects across the city'.	Sentence removed.
July 2016	Amend text to indicate light rail cost is indicative/an estimate.	Wording amended to  'The ACT Government estimates the cost for light rail will be approximately \$710 million'



(a) Edition	(b) (c) Reviewer advice	(d) Outcome
August 2016	Questioned the basis for the claim related to Gonski funding.	Wording amended to 'A key principle behind Gonski is that schools are funded on the basis of students' needs. In Canberra there's been an increase in funding for schools'.
March 2017	Minor typo amendments.	Suggested amendments made.
June 2017	Minor typo and spelling out of an acronym.	Suggested amendments made.
November 2017	Typos and minor text change suggestions.	Suggested amendments made.
December 2017	Minor text change in Chief Minister's message relating to the yes vote result of the same sex marriage plebiscite.	Text amended to include 'proportional to population'. Amended to; 'And we had the highest yes vote proportional to population at 74.1 per cent of any jurisdiction.'
Jan/Feb 2018	Minor text amendment to Central edition under – 'In this issue' on the cover page.	Amendment made.

- (3) The newsletter was suspended in accordance with 'Section 18 of the *Government Agencies (Campaign Advertising) Act 2009, Guideline 6: Advertising campaigns in pre-election period* of the *Government Agencies (Campaign Advertising) Guidelines 2010* and 'Guidance on Caretaker Conventions: December 2015'.

The newsletter was suspended earlier than required by the Act on advice from the Independent Reviewer of Campaign Advertising.

- (4) Advertising campaigns were suspended during caretaker period consistent with the above Guidelines and Act. Two campaigns proceeded during the period – a Throsby land release campaign and a Climate Change campaign. Both campaigns were considered to be routine advertising carried out by the agencies in relation to their operational activities which is permissible under the Guidelines and Act. Both campaigns were reviewed by the Independent Reviewer of Campaign Advertising.

The Our Canberra electronic edition was issued in September 2016. This edition included only existing, factual and publically available material. There was no Chief Minister introduction or approval.

- (a) A letterbox drop and radio advertising relating to Light Rail stage 2 was suspended in the lead up to caretaker.
- (b) These activities were suspended given the timing may have fallen into the caretaker period. This action was in accordance with Section 18 of the *Government Agencies (Campaign Advertising) Act 2009*.

**Government—contractors  
(Question No 1312)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

What is the breakdown of the total number of contractors engaged using the Contractor Central system since its commencement to date, and include (a) the period the contractor was engaged, (b) the directorate that engaged the contractor, (c) the name of the contractor, (d) the nature of the work, (e) the total value of the work, (f) the contract name, (g) the contract number and (h) whether the contractor was paid directly by the ACT Government or whether payment was made through another party and if another party (i) the name of the third party, (ii) why the third party facilitated the payment and (iii) whether there were additional fees or costs associated with the payment and the value of those costs.

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

- (1) Total number of contractors engaged using the Contractor Central system since its commencement is 787.
  - a. Refer to the attached spreadsheet;
  - b. Refer to the attached spreadsheet;
  - c. Confidential;
  - d. Refer to the attached spreadsheet;
  - e. Refer to the attached spreadsheet;
  - f. Contingent Workforce Managed Service (Whole of Government Standing Offer Agreement)
  - g. SCM007; and
  - h. Payment is made to the Master Service Provider (MSP) and the MSP in turn makes payment to the contractor agencies.
    - i. Comensura
    - ii. Comensura, as the MSP, facilitate the payment of contractors in line with the provisions of the Arrangement.
    - iii. Fees are paid to Comensura within the total contracted arrangement as MSP. The total contract value is \$2,475,000 over three years.

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

**ACTION bus service—performance data  
(Question No 1314)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) Can the Minister provide, for Transport Canberra services on 27 February 2018, the total number of late timing points for each route broken down by, (a) 16:00 plus minutes early, (b) 13:00 – 15:59 minutes early, (c) 10:00 – 12:59 minutes early, (d) 7:00 – 9:59 minutes early, (e) 4:01 – 6:59 minutes early, (f) 0:01 – 4:00 minutes early, (g) 0:00 – 4:00 minutes or on time, (h) 4:01 – 6:59 minutes late, (i) 7:00 – 9:59 minutes late, (j) 10:00 – 12:59 minutes late, (k) 13:00 – 15:59 minutes late and (l) 16:00 plus minutes late.

- (2) Can the Minister provide, for Transport Canberra services on 27 February 2018, the total percentage of services which were (a) early, (b) on time and (c) late.

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

- (1) The table below displays the periods of early, on time and late running recorded as a variance from the scheduled timetable:

Timing Record Variance from schedule	27-Feb-2018
13+ early	14
10-12:59 early	17
7-9:59 early	40
4-6:59 early	230
1:01-3:59 early	1,408
On-Time	16,663
4:01-6:59 late	3,817
7-9:59 late	1,192
10-12:59 late	412
13-15:59 late	111
16+ late	94

Please note that the Transport Canberra business intelligence tool does not record timing points at 16 plus minutes early or 13:00 – 15:59 minutes early intervals but instead records at a single 13 plus minutes early interval. Reporting on variances is not currently available and would require the creation of a custom report.

- (2) The total percentage of services on Transport Canberra services on 27 February 2018 were (a) early was 7.1%, (b) on time was 69.4% and (c) late was 23.4%.

### **Land—block 30, Dickson (Question No 1315)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 13 April 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Urban Renewal*):

- (1) Was the acquisition of Block 30 (formerly Block 20) Section 34 Dickson subject to the *Lands Acquisition Act 1994*; if so, what acquisition processes were followed under the *Lands Acquisition Act 1994*; if not, (a) why was it not subject to the *Lands Acquisition Act 1994*, (b) what exception did it fall under in section 18 of the *Lands Acquisition Act 1994* and (c) what other Territory legislation, including specific sections, authorised and governed the sale.
- (2) Was the acquisition of Block 24 Section 65 City subject to the *Lands Acquisition Act 1994*; if so, what acquisition processes were followed under the *Lands Acquisition Act 1994*; if not, (a) why was it not subject to the *Lands Acquisition Act 1994*, (b) what exception did it fall under in section 18 of the *Lands Acquisition Act 1994* and (c) what other Territory legislation, including specific sections, authorised and governed the sale.

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

- (1) The transaction in connection with Block 30 Section 34 Dickson was not a compulsory acquisition of land and as such the Lands Acquisition Act 1994 does not apply. The transaction instead involved the sale of the land through a “market based transaction” including a request for tender process. The legislation and authorisation that governed the terms of the purchase of this land is discussed at length in the relevant ACT Auditor-General Report.
- (2) The acquisition of Block 24 Section 65 in the City was effected by a direct negotiation with the land owner through a “market based transaction”.

Acquiring this land under the *Lands Acquisition Act 1994* was not considered the most appropriate method. The legislation and authorisation that governed the terms of the purchase of this land is discussed at length in the relevant ACT Auditor-General Report.

In connection with acquisitions of land generally, the acquisition of land by the ACT Government may be achieved through:

- direct negotiation with a land owner through a ‘market - based’ transaction by private treaty, auction etc consistent with relevant legislation such as the *Land Titles Act 1925*, *Civil Law (Property) Act 2006*, *Civil Law (Sale of Residential Property) Act 2003* and the *Planning and Development Act 2007* ;
- acquisition by agreement under the *Lands Acquisition Act 1994*; or
- compulsory acquisition under the *Lands Acquisition Act 1994*.

### **Energy—household usage (Question No 1318)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What is the average household energy usage 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.
- (2) What is the average projected household energy usage for the (a) 2018-19, (b) 2019-20 and (c) 2020-21 financial years.

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

1. The Australian Energy Market Commission, via the 2017 Residential Electricity Price Trends Review, defines the ‘representative ACT household’ as a two-person household, with no mains gas, no pool and on the regulated standing retail offer.

The representative consumer is determined using a representative annual consumption level calculated from benchmark values published by the Australian Energy Regulator in the Electricity Bill Benchmarking report.

The average household electricity consumption figures presented in the table below are specific to the ‘representative ACT household’.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average household electricity usage (kWh)</i>
2007-08	8420
2008-09	8420
2009-10	8420
2010-11	8420
2011-12	8420
2012-13	8420
2013-14	7180 <sup>1</sup>
2014-15	7312
2015-16	7312
2016-17	7312
2017-18	7151

Note 1 – Following the commencement of the National Energy Customer Framework in 2012-13, the ACT adopted the use of representative household electricity consumption figures published by the Australian Energy Regulator. Prior to 2012-13, average household electricity consumption statistics were drawn from figures published by the ACT Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission.

2. As outlined in the table below.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Projected average household electricity usage (kWh)</i>
2018/19	7151
2019/20	7151
2020/21	7151

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### **Energy—feed-in tariff cost (Question No 1319)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What is the breakdown of the total large-scale feed-in tariff costs for each generator currently receiving or which has received a feed-in tariff entitlement as per question on notice No 984 for the (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16, (d) 2016-17 and (e) 2017-18 to date, financial years.
- (2) What is the breakdown of the projected total large-scale feed-in tariff costs for each generator that is currently or will be receiving a feed-in tariff entitlement as per question on notice No 984 in the (a) 2017-18, (b) 2018-19, (c) 2019-20 and (d) 2020-21 financial years.

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

1. The large-scale feed-in tariff prices paid to each generator currently receiving feed-in tariff support payments are listed below. They are not adjusted for inflation and remain constant, in nominal terms, in each financial year.

Under the contract-for-difference design of the ACT's large-scale feed-in tariff payments, each generator is paid the wholesale price of electricity at the time of generation by the National Electricity Market while the difference between its feed-in tariff price and the wholesale price of electricity is paid to them by Evoenergy. Past and projected future annual feed-in tariff payments to each generator are detailed in the answer to questions 1321 and 1323.

<i>Generator</i>	<i>Feed-in tariff price (\$/MWh)</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
Royalla solar farm	\$186.00	20.0
Williamsdale Solar Park (large feed-in tariff part)	\$186.00	7.0
Maoneng Solar Park (Mugga Lane)	\$178.00	13.0
Ararat wind farm	\$87.00	80.5
Coonooer Bridge wind farm	\$81.50	19.4
Hornsedale Wind Farm Pty Ltd Stage 1	\$92.00	100
Sapphire Wind Farm	\$89.10	100.0

2. The following wind farms will not have commenced feed-in tariff supported generation by the end of the 2017-18 financial year: Hornsdale Wind Farm stage 2, Hornsdale Wind Farm stage 3 and Crookwell 2 Wind Farm. The table below lists the feed-in tariff prices that will be paid to these generators. As in the response to part 1, the large-scale feed-in tariff prices paid to each generator are not adjusted for inflation and remain constant, in nominal terms, in each financial year.

<i>Generator</i>	<i>Feed-in tariff price (\$/MWh)</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
Hornsedale 2 Wind Farm	\$77.00	100.0
Hornsedale 3 Wind Farm	\$78.00	109.0
Crookwell 2 Wind Farm	\$90.40	91.0

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## **Energy—consumption (Question No 1320)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

How much of the electricity generated from the generators that currently hold feed-in tariff entitlements as per question on notice No 984 has been consumed in the ACT in the (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16, (d) 2016-17 and (e) 2017-18 to date, financial years.

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

All of the solar and wind farms supported by ACT large-scale feed-in tariff payments generate into the National Electricity Market (NEM) of which the ACT grid is part. While none of the feed-in tariff supported wind farms generate directly into the ACT distribution network, their generation displaces non-renewable electricity drawn by the ACT grid from the New South Wales grid.

The NEM is an interconnected network with electricity flowing continuously around it with any non-renewable electricity drawn by the ACT grid from NSW being fully offset, by 2020-21 (the 100% renewable electricity target year), by renewable electricity generated into the NEM by feed-in tariff supported generators located elsewhere in it.

The generation from the ACT's feed-in tariff supported solar farms is fed directly into the ACT grid. Their output in each financial year is listed below.

<i>Solar farm</i>	<i>2014-15 generation (MWh)</i>	<i>2015-16 generation (MWh)</i>	<i>2016-17 generation (MWh)</i>	<i>2017-18 generation to Dec 31 (MWh)</i>
Royalla Solar Farm	33,397	38,399	37,033	20,380
Maoneng Solar Park	0	0	15,397	13,728
Williamsdale Solar Farm	0	0	4,692	7,584

### **Energy—generation capacity (Question No 1321)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What is the generation capacity of each of the generators that (a) currently hold or (b) will hold feed-in tariff entitlements.
- (2) What was the (a) total electricity generation for each of the generators that currently hold feed-in tariff entitlements and (b) total paid for the electricity generated by generators that currently hold feed-in tariff entitlements, as per question on notice No 984, in the (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16, (d) 2016-17 and (e) 2017-18 to date, financial years.
- (3) What was the total ACT electricity consumption during 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 Rattenbury:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The capacities of the generators that have commenced feed-in tariff supported generation are given in answer 1319 part (1); the capacities of the generators that have yet to commence feed-in tariff supported generation are given in answer 1319 part (2).
- (2) Table, below, shows generation by generators that have commenced feed-in tariff supported generation.

<i>Generator</i>	<i>2013-14 (MWh)</i>	<i>2014-15 (MWh)</i>	<i>2015-16 (MWh)</i>	<i>2016-17 (MWh)</i>	<i>2017-18 to 31 Dec (MWh)</i>
Royalla Solar Farm	0	33,397	38,399	37,033	20,380
Maoneng Solar Park	0	0	0	15,397	13,728
Williamsdale Solar Farm	0	0	0	4,692	7,584
Ararat Wind Farm	0	0	0	20,303	111,873
Coonooer Bridge Wind Farm	0	0	19,024	77,202	41,432
Hornsedale 1 Wind Farm	0	0	0	114,653	191,936

Table, below, shows feed-in tariff payments to generators that have commenced feed-in tariff supported generation. A negative number equals a net payment by the generator, throughout the financial year, to Evoenergy. These payments exclude the wholesale electricity market income earned by each generator from the National Electricity Market (for an explanation of how the ACT's feed-in tariff payments are structured, see answer to question 1319 part (1)).

<i>Generator</i>	<i>2013-14 (\$)</i>	<i>2014-15 (\$)</i>	<i>2015-16 (\$)</i>	<i>2016-17 (\$)</i>	<i>2017-18 to 31 Dec (\$)</i>
Royalla Solar Farm	0	\$5,015,580	\$5,215,499	\$3,531,317	\$1,965,191
Maoneng Solar Park	0	0	0	\$1,055,211	\$1,214,104
Williamsdale Solar Farm	0	0	0	\$288,887	\$731,348
Ararat Wind Farm	0	0	0	-\$328,894	\$242,147
Coonoer Bridge Wind Farm	0	0	\$591,931	\$1,690,627	-\$253,286
Hornsedale 1 Wind Farm	0	0	0	-\$38,464	\$2,920,733

- (3) The ACT's renewable electricity target is based on electricity supply into the Territory (which equals electricity demand plus distribution losses). ACT electricity demand and electricity supply data is below. Electricity demand/supply data is provided to the ACT Government on an annual basis only and no data for 2017-18 is yet available.

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>ACT electricity demand (GWh)</i>	<i>ACT electricity supply (GWh)</i>
2007-08	2,831	2,968
2008-09	2,879	3,011
2009-10	2,909	3,039
2010-11	2,931	2,968
2011-12	2,880	3,015
2012-13	2,875	3,011
2013-14	2,830	2,963
2014-15	2,857	2,988
2015-16	2,876	3,008
2016-17	2,915	3,052

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## **Energy—household consumption (Question No 1322)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) Further to question on notice No 984, Table 1 that provides a breakdown of Household cost per week, how many households are these figures based on for each financial year in Table 1.
- (2) Further to Table 1 in question on notice No 984, what is modelled make up or people per household for each financial year.
- (3) How are the make up and total number of households calculated for energy policy considerations and projections, and what is this data based on

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



1. The number of households assumed for feed-in tariff pass-through cost purposes is based on a forecast by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), catalogue 3236 (Table 1.23, Series II), with the prediction of the future number of ACT households in the table below.

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Number of households	156,743	159,775	162,795	165,763	168,924

2. The total number of households forecast by the ABS is made up of family households, group households and lone person households. The background on household assumptions made by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in catalogue 3236 can be found at:  
<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3236.0Explanatory%20Notes12006%20to%202031?OpenDocument>
3. The total number of ACT households for energy policy considerations and projections is based on the forecasts made by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (see answer to part (1)), further information about the ABS's catalogue 3236 forecast is available on the link provided in the answer to part (2).

### **Energy—feed-in tariff cost (Question No 1323)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What is the total Feed-In Tariff cost paid in (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16, (c) 2016-17 and (d) 2017-18 to date to the generators of (i) Royalla Solar Farm, (ii) Maoneng Solar Park, (iii) Williamsdale Solar Park, (iv) Ararat wind farm, (v) Coonooer Bridge wind farm, (vi) Hornsdale 1 wind farm, (vii) Hornsdale 2 wind farm, (viii) Sapphire 1 wind farm, (ix) Hornsdale 3 wind farm and (x) Crookwell 2 wind farm.
- (2) What is the projected total Feed-In Tariff cost paid in (a) 2017-18, (b) 2018-19, (c) 2019-20 and (d) 2020-21 to the generators of (i) Royalla Solar Farm, (ii) Maoneng Solar Park, (iii) Williamsdale Solar Park, (iv) Ararat wind farm, (v) Coonooer Bridge wind farm, (vi) Hornsdale 1 wind farm, (vii) Hornsdale 2 wind farm, (viii) Sapphire 1 wind farm, (ix) Hornsdale 3 wind farm and (x) Crookwell 2 wind farm.

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

1. Total feed-in tariff costs paid to Royalla Solar Farm, Maoneng Solar Park, Williamsdale Solar Farm, Ararat Wind Farm, Coonooer Bridge Wind Farm and Hornsdale 1 Wind Farm in the financial years requested are given in the answer to question no. 1321 part (2), the other generators are yet to commence feed-in tariff supported generation (Sapphire Wind Farm commenced feed-in tariff supported generation in May 2018).
2. Projected feed-in tariff payments of the wind and solar farms supported by ACT feed-in tariffs are below. 2017-18 payments are for the second half of that financial year (from 1 January), 2017-18 feed-in tariff payments to 31 December 2017 are listed in the answer to question 2321 part (2).

A negative number equals a projected net payment by the generator, throughout the financial year, to Evoenergy.

Note that the total of all the payments each year does not equal the amount passed through to electricity consumers because the total is adjusted for over or under recoveries by Evoenergy in previous years. Total feed-in tariff costs passed through to electricity consumers in each financial year are given in Table 1 in the answer to question 984.

Generator	2017-18 From 1 Jan \$	2018-19 \$	2019-20 \$	2020-21 \$
Royalla Solar Farm	\$1,234,839	\$3,676,847	\$4,253,151	\$4,447,829
Maoneng Solar Park	\$645,576	\$2,002,229	\$2,344,612	\$2,460,270
Williamsdale Solar Farm	\$490,191	\$1,456,086	\$1,683,060	\$1,759,733
Ararat Wind Farm	-\$484,528	\$5,138,875	\$9,167,022	\$10,464,093
Coonooer Bridge Wind Farm	-526,278	\$913,167	\$2,209,550	\$2,626,989
Hornsedale 1 Wind Farm	\$4,894,334	\$16,535,425	\$20,389,171	\$21,682,411
Sapphire Wind Farm	-\$648,106	\$4,510,244	\$9,413,020	\$11,216,808
Hornsedale 2 Wind Farm	\$0	\$6,272,792	\$13,824,529	\$15,085,824
Crookwell 2 Wind Farm	\$0	\$3,591,235	\$8,463,314	\$10,041,620
Hornsedale 3 Wind Farm	\$0	\$0	\$11,114,171	\$15,878,378

### Energy—wholesale electricity purchase (Question No 1324)

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

What is the total (a) amount of wholesale electricity purchased (in GW) and (b) cost of wholesale electricity in the ACT in (i) 2010-11, (ii) 2011-12, (iii) 2012-13, (iv) 2013-14, (v) 2014-15, (vi) 2015-16, (vii) 2016-17 and (viii) 2017-18 to date.

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

ACT wholesale purchases of electricity equal total electricity supplied to the ACT grid (as per data supplied for question 1321) less local rooftop solar. Wholesale purchase information is given below. No data for 2017-18 is available at present. Rooftop solar generation data excludes rooftop generation consumed behind-the-meter which is not exported to the ACT grid.

Financial year	ACT electricity supply (GWh)	ACT in-front-of-meter rooftop generation (GWh)	Net ACT electricity wholesale purchases (GWh)
2010-11	2,968	10	2,958
2011-12	3,015	26	2,989
2012-13	3,011	42	2,971
2013-14	2,963	55	2,908
2014-15	2,988	90	2,898
2015-16	3,008	103	2,905
2016-17	3,052	130	2,922

Because the ACT is integrated into the NSW National Electricity Market region, the cost of wholesale electricity in ACT is the same as the cost of wholesale electricity in NSW. The data provided is the average price over the financial year. The average price for each day and month can also be downloaded from the AEMO website:  
<http://www.aemo.com.au/Electricity/National-Electricity-Market-NEM/Data-dashboard#aggregated-data>

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average wholesale price in NSW (\$/MWh)</i>
2010-11	\$36.74
2011-12	\$29.67
2012-13	\$55.10
2013-14	\$52.26
2014-15	\$35.17
2015-16	\$51.60
2016-17	\$81.22
2017-18 to date	\$81.17

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### **Light rail—tree planting (Question No 1326)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on 11 May 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Transport and City Services*):

- (1) Does the Government have a master plan for planting trees along the Gungahlin-Civic light rail route.
- (2) Has the Government considered the impact of moving trees from sheltered nurseries to open space along Northbourne Avenue/Flemington Road.
- (3) What plans does the Government have to prevent disruption to traffic and nearby residents during the tree planting.
- (4) Why is tree planting occurring at the same time as construction.
- (5) How is Transport Canberra ensuring the new trees are protected from nearby construction workers, machines and any construction activity like concrete pours.
- (6) How are the holes for the trees along the route being dug.
- (7) Has the Government sought expert advice on ways to ensure that trees are not affected by either transportation or their planting on site.
- (8) How have the trees been transported to the light rail construction site(s).
- (9) What soil preparation has the Government done.
- (10) How much money has the Government (a) allocated and (b) spent for tree removal before construction started and for ongoing tree planting.

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

- (1) Yes, Canberra Metro Construction will complete the landscaping (including tree planting) successively as areas become available. Tree planting has commenced in the

north of the alignment along Flemington Road where the first block became available. Over the coming months the northern blocks will be completed before progressing to the south. This is aligned with the construction schedule to finish areas from north to south.

- (2) Yes, all of the trees that have been grown for the project have been acclimatised to Canberra temperatures at Yarralumla Nursery. When the areas have been prepared the trees are planted in specially excavated pits, staked to provide support, watered regularly to quickly establish strong roots and monitored.
- (3) A safe working area is required during the landscape planting and this will involve periodic lane closures adjacent to the construction. However the timing and duration of these disruptions will be managed for minimal disruption.
- (4) To allow a continuous flow to the overall construction process there is a requirement for lighter construction activities to overlap with planting. The strategy is that planting will only occur once all of the heavy construction (concrete pouring, major earthworks etc.) activities have been completed. Additionally, light construction activities will occur outside of and not within the landscaped areas and consequently they will not impact upon one another.
- (5) All of the heavy construction activity, including pouring concrete and earthworks are completed prior to the landscaping work. This means that there would be no interaction between heavy machinery with the newly planted landscape areas.
- (6) The trees pits are initially dug during the earthworks preparation of the area with an excavator. The tree pits are then backfilled with specially prepared soils and root irrigation tubes, before the area is levelled out and lightly compacted. Prior to the tree being planted a smaller auger hole is drilled, in the centre of the underlying larger pit, where the trees is placed. This process ensures that the trees are held firmly and upright within the lightly compacted prepared soils. This will enable the tree roots to grow out into the available soil and beyond - quickly establishing the tree within its new environment.
- (7) The Light Rail project has engaged industry specialists and used best practice methods to develop the landscape design and construction processes. The landscaping contractors work closely with the nursery regarding transportation and planting of the trees. This ensures that each of the trees receives the maximum care between the nursery and their final planting location.
- (8) The trees are transported from Yarralumla Nursery to the site using trucks. Careful placement and support and strapping of the trees within the truck by the experienced landscape contractor ensures that all of the trees are transported without damage.
- (9) All of the soils used within the Light Rail landscape and tree pits have been specially designed and prepared. There are a number of soil types that have been developed to meet specific requirements depending upon their intended use and location. Leading soil technology consultants were engaged to specify the different soil types being used. Each of the soil types are currently being prepared onsite by the landscape contractor who uses a combination of site recovered clean materials and imported materials to meet the specified soil type design.
- (10) The costs of removing trees prior to construction was incorporated into the general cost for the alignment site preparation and it is not possible to provide an estimate.

Similarly the costs of the new landscape is incorporated into the cost of constructing all aspects of the project

### **Education—early childhood (Question No 1328)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) In relation to approved early childhood services in the ACT, can the Minister provide the name, location and the percentage of early childhood education offered in comparison with other services, in each categories of (a) private for profit, (b) private not for profit, community managed, (c) private not for profit – other organisations, (d) ACT Government managed, (e) ACT Government schools, (f) independent schools, (g) Catholic schools and (h) any other category not included.
- (2) For each of the categories referred to in part (1) what are the enrolment numbers in each centre.
- (3) For each of the categories referred to in part (1), and for each centre, what are their licensed capacities.

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

- (1) As at 15 May 2018, there were 247 early childhood services in the ACT excluding Family Day Care and School Age Care. The names and location of these services can be found at **Attachment 1**.

The percentage of early childhood services based on management type is as follows:-

- a. Private for profit = 23.07%
- b. Private Not For Profit Community Managed = 26.3%
- c. Private not for profit Other = 8.5%
- d. ACT Government Managed = 0%
- e. ACT Government Schools = 31.9%
- f. Independent Schools = 6.4%
- g. Catholic Schools = 3.2%
- h. Other = .4%

Enrolment numbers for all of the categories referred to in part (1) are not held by the ACT Government.

- (2) Enrolment numbers for all of the categories referred to in part (1) are not held by the ACT Government.
- (3) The number of approved places for individual services can be found at **Attachment 1**.

The total number of approved places for each management type is as follows:-

- a. Private for profit = 5,289
- b. Private Not For Profit Community Managed = 4,298
- c. Private not for profit Other = 1,681
- d. ACT Government Managed = 0
- e. ACT Government Schools = 3,759

- f. Independent Schools = 1,193
- g. Catholic Schools = 522
- h. Other = 48

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

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### **Schools—teacher numbers (Question No 1329)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) How many teachers are employed in ACT government schools on a (a) full time, (b) part time (c), casual and (d) set contract, basis.
- (2) In relation to the categories in part (1), how many are (a) first year teachers, (b) teachers with less than five years teaching experience, (c) teachers with five-10 years' teaching experience and (d) teachers with more than 10 years' teaching experience.
- (3) How many teachers have resigned (a) within the first year of teaching and (b) within the first five years of teaching, in each of the calendar years 2015-2017 inclusive.

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

- (1) (a) 1,987  
(b) 631  
(c) 303  
(d) 598
  - (2) (a) 382  
(b) 979  
(c) 885  
(d) 1,273
  - (3) (a) Two teachers in 2015; one teacher in 2016 and no teachers in 2017.  
(b) 35 teachers in 2015; 25 teachers in 2016 and 25 teachers in 2017.
- 

### **Schools—safe and inclusive schools initiative (Question No 1330)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) What groups and/or individuals were involved in creating the Safe and Inclusive Schools (SAIS) initiative in the ACT.
- (2) What groups and/or individuals were consulted on the development of the SAIS initiative and what was the consultation process.

- (3) What was the nature of the advice provided by the groups and/or individuals regarding the SAIS initiative.
- (4) Is bullying defined or addressed within the SAIS initiative or in any linked resource material; if so, what is it and in what way; if not, why not.
- (5) Is bullying of ethnic groups and religious minorities addressed in the SAIS Initiative; if so, how is it addressed.

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

- (1) The Safe and Inclusive Schools (SAIS) Initiative has been developed by Sexual Health and Family Planning in partnership with the Education Directorate. Input was sought from the Initiative's Reference Group that is comprised of a range of education, parent, health/community and professional organisations, representing a broad membership including:
  - a. Australian Education Union (ACT Branch)
  - b. ACT Council of Parents' & Citizens' Association
  - c. Association of Parents & Friends of ACT Schools (APFACTS)
  - d. Youth Coalition of the ACT
  - e. Headspace Canberra
  - f. AIDS Action Council
  - g. Belconnen Community Services
  - h. Northside Community Services
  - i. A Gender Agenda
  - j. ACT Education Directorate - Public School Principal representative
  - k. ACT Education Directorate Support Office staff
  - l. Transformative Solutions (Project Consultant)
- (2) Members of the Reference Group were consulted throughout the design phase of the Initiative. Consultation also included:
  - Discussions with school principals from public and independent schools.
  - Ongoing liaison with the Association for Independent Schools of the ACT and the Catholic Education Office throughout the design phase of the initiative to ensure alignment with relevant wellbeing frameworks utilised by these sectors.
  - Consultations and feedback regarding the experiences of school and educational programs within the ACT in responding to issues of sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status.
- (3) A summary of input provided by stakeholders included a range of recommendations:
  - The approach that schools should not have to "sign up" or become members of the Initiative was strongly supported;
  - Schools should determine engagement with the program and choose to request support if and when needed;
  - A capacity building approach was considered effective to support schools to develop knowledge, skills and confidence;
  - The Initiative should reflect the reality that school communities are diverse places and that the welfare and mental health of vulnerable students is a priority for parents; and

- Expert support for supporting individual student needs would be highly valued.
- (4) The Safe and Inclusive Schools Initiative was developed in the broader context of the legislative and ethical responsibilities schools have to ensure they are safe and inclusive environments for all students. The Initiative works with schools to create learning environments where young people feel comfortable and safe to be who they are without fear of negative consequences.

The Initiative and its resources complement and reference anti-discrimination and anti-bullying programs, policies and frameworks such as the Education Directorate's *Safe and Supportive Schools Policy 2016* and the *National Safe Schools Framework*. These frameworks clearly define bullying, harassment and discrimination and articulate schools' obligations to actively build cultures where prejudice, discrimination, harassment or violence is unacceptable.

The Safe and Inclusive Schools Initiative is one resource available to schools to support them to build positive and respectful learning environments and support student wellbeing. When a school nurtures a culture where young people feel connected, respected and safe, bullying and violence is less likely to occur.

- (5) The bullying of ethnic groups and religious minorities is not specifically addressed within the SAIS Initiative. The initiative and its resources complement and reference anti-discrimination and anti-bullying programs, policies and frameworks such as the Education Directorate's *Safe and Supportive Schools Policy 2016* and the *National Safe Schools Framework*. Schools utilise a number of anti-racism education programs and resources that support students to appreciate cultural and religious diversity and develop the knowledge and skills needed to safely counter racism, prejudice and discrimination.

### **Waste—strategy (Question No 1331)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) What are the criteria for selecting a composting site for the collection of food organics and garden organics (FOGO).
- (2) Have any estimates of costing been done on the establishing cost and annual maintenance costs of the site.
- (3) Is the Government intending on purchasing compost from these sites for use in ACT parks and gardens; if so, what is the estimated cost of this exercise.
- (4) Will the same green bins that were recently rolled out in select suburbs be used for FOGO collection, if the Government pursues FOGO collection.
- (5) How would FOGO collection impact the longer-term Territory wide rollout of green bins.
- (6) What are the criteria for picking a site for a processed engineered fuel facility.



- (7) What consultation will be undertaken with local residents during siting study considerations.
- (8) Will the Waste Feasibility Study recommendations hit the Government's 90 percent recovery target; if not, what other strategies does the Government plan to undertake to deliver on this target or is the Government intending on reducing the target.

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

- (1) The specific criteria for selecting a suitable site for a FOGO processing facility will be determined in 2018-19 as part of a study to identify options for suitable sites.
- (2) As the site, infrastructure, technology and project delivery method have not been determined it is not possible to provide financial information on a specific solution.
- (3) The future use of and markets for products created by a FOGO processing facility have not been determined.
- (4) While no decision of service delivery models have been made, the 240 litre mobile garbage bins being provided for garden waste would also be suitable for use as a FOGO bin. The specification of this bin is commonly used as a FOGO bin by local governments in Australia.
- (5) The Waste Feasibility Study (WFS) proposes the opt-in garden waste service be replaced by a universal (i.e. non-opt-in) FOGO collection service for ACT households. The WFS Roadmap seeks to remove organic waste from the landfill including both household and non-household food waste. The WFS Roadmap proposes an ACT-wide food waste avoidance education program prior to commencement of FOGO.
- (6) The specific criteria for a processed engineered fuel (PEF) production plant has not been determined. The WFS proposes the ACT develop a waste-to-energy policy prior to commencing feasibility work on an ACT PEF plant.
- (7) The stakeholder consultation associated with selection of a PEF site has not yet been determined.
- (8) The WFS Roadmap provides an approach to achieve 87% landfill diversion. It seeks to achieve this without the need for large-scale thermal treatment of inert waste in the ACT. The Roadmap provides a way of achieving up to 80% diversion through waste avoidance and recycling, with the additional 7% of landfill diversion achieved through the processing residual (non-recyclable) waste into PEF.

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### **Schools—libraries (Question No 1332)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) In relation to government primary schools, how many (a) have a separate dedicated library, (b) have a staff member with the title teacher librarian, (c) with a library do not have a dedicated teacher librarian and (d) do not have a separate delegated library space.

- (2) In relation to government (a) high schools and (b) colleges, how many (i) have a separate dedicated library, (b) have a staff member with the title teacher librarian, (c) with a library do not have a teacher librarian and (d) do not have a separate library space.

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

- (1) Of the 50 ACT public primary schools and six early childhood schools:
- a) Every school has a separate, dedicated library.
  - b) Thirteen primary schools and one early childhood school employ a full time teacher librarian. One primary school employs a part-time teacher librarian. A further nine primary schools and one early childhood school employ a classroom teacher or an executive staff member in their library. Twenty-three primary schools and two early childhood schools employ an administrative staff member to manage the library. One primary school library is staffed by a volunteer.
  - c) Three primary schools and two early childhood schools do not employ a staff member in the library.
  - d) Every school has a separate, dedicated library space.
- (2) Of the 31 remaining schools:
- a) Every school has a separate, dedicated library.
  - b) Nine colleges, three high schools and seven P-10 schools employ a full time teacher librarian. A further four high schools and one P-10 school employ a classroom teacher or executive staff member in their library. Two high schools and three specialist schools employ an administrative staff member to manage the library.
  - c) One high school and one specialist school do not employ a staff member in the library.
  - d) Every school has a separate, dedicated library space.

### **Schools—librarians (Question No 1334)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) How many full time equivalent teacher librarians are employed in ACT government schools.
- (2) What is the salary range for the category referred to in part (1) and does it attract an additional loading.
- (3) What qualifications are required for these positions.
- (4) What professional development is available for teachers wanting to upgrade their qualifications to the teacher librarian category.

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

- (1) There are approximately 33.5 full time equivalent teacher librarians employed in ACT public schools.

- (2) Teacher librarians are part of the teacher classification in the *ACT Public Sector Education and Training Directorate (Teaching Staff) Enterprise Agreement 2014-2018*.

As of 1 April 2018 Classroom Teacher salaries range between \$64,411 and \$101,821 dependant on a Classroom Teacher's salary increment. Teacher librarian positions do not attract an additional loading.

- (3) Teacher librarians hold a range of specialised qualifications including Graduate Diploma of Applied Science (Library and Information Management), Graduate Diploma of Education (Teacher Librarianship), Master of Applied Science (Library and Information Management), Master of Applied Science (Teacher Librarianship), Master of Education (Teacher Librarianship) and Master of Information Services (Teacher Librarian). Teacher librarians also meet the general qualification standard for professional registration through the Teacher Quality Institute. Staff working in libraries are not required to be teacher librarians.
- (4) Should a teacher wish to attain additional qualifications they could do so through a number of avenues:
- Teacher Scholarships Program - supports teachers to undertake further study, training and/or research that will lead to improved student learning outcomes.
  - ACT Government Studies Assistance Program – support for additional or new qualifications.

### **Education—vocational (Question No 1335)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) In relation to vocational programs in ACT colleges, how many industries are involved in the approved vocational education and training programs that qualify under training packages.
- (2) How many students undertake vocational education and training programs that qualify under training packages endorsed by specific industry areas and in what schools are they delivered.

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

- (1) There are 12 industry training packages included in the approved vocational education and training (VET) programs delivered by the four ACT school based Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) that are grouped by school network area (South/Weston; North/Gungahlin; Tuggeranong and Belconnen). The training packages available are as follows:
- i. Agriculture, Horticulture and Conservation and Land Management
  - ii. Automotive Retail, Service and Repair
  - iii. Business Services Training Package
  - iv. Community Services
  - v. Construction, Plumbing and Services
  - vi. Creative Arts and Culture
  - vii. Furnishing (Carpentry)

- viii. Information and Communications
- ix. Manufacturing and Engineering
- x. Sport, Fitness and Recreation
- xi. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear
- xii. Tourism, Travel and Hospitality

- (2) All ACT colleges deliver vocational qualifications, ranging from Certificate I to III. Student enrolment in VET courses is managed by each school through the ACT Certification System (ACS) which is operated by the Board of Senior Secondary Studies (BSSS). In 2017 there were 2,464 year 11 and 12 college students in ACT public schools who enrolled in a VET course in any of the 12 industry training packages listed above. As of May 2018, there were 2,086 year 11 and 12 students enrolled in a vocational education and training course.

### **Schools—libraries (Question No 1336)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) How many libraries in government primary schools are used as a home classroom on more than one day a week and what schools are they.
- (2) How many libraries in government high schools are used as a classroom on more than one day a week and what schools are they.
- (3) Do any schools use their library space for purposes other than normal library activities; if so, (a) what schools are they and (b) what is the other purpose they are used for.

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

- (1) None of the libraries in ACT public schools are used solely as a home classroom space, however at Mawson Primary School, Curtin Primary School and Bonython Primary School the library is situated in a large space that also includes a permanent classroom.
- (2) The school library is a space used to support learning and often teachers will take classes to the library in both scheduled and unscheduled visits. This allows these classes to access library resources for use in a range of subject areas. Additionally, the library often provides an alternative learning space that is more suited to a specific lesson than the regular classroom. All schools in the system would use their libraries as learning environments from time to time across the school week.
- (3) In ACT public schools, the library is a key part of the school community. In addition to providing access to a wide range of books and resources to students and valuable student development in information literacy, the school library provides:
  - A quiet space for students during break times
  - A hub for eLearning, technology and cyber-safety activities
  - A space for students to access games, puzzles and computers
  - Access to resources for teachers to use in their classroom

- A space for students to present work to their peers
- A space for meetings and professional development
- A space for meditation and prayer
- A place for families to connect more closely with the school
- A meeting space for community groups
- A showcase space for the school at open nights and community events.

Additionally, three ACT public colleges (Erindale, Lake Tuggeranong and Gungahlin) incorporate a joint-use library that is highly valued by the school and local community.

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### **Government—men’s sheds (Question No 1337)**

**Ms Lawder** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) How many men’s shed organisations are currently on peppercorn rent arrangements.
- (2) Can the Treasurer provide a list outlining all of the facilities (including land) that are currently being leased out on a peppercorn arrangement to men’s sheds.
- (3) What is the value of these rent arrangements (per individual facility).
- (4) Does the ACT Property Group have guidelines, policies or instructions for how to handle or apply peppercorn rent applications from men’s sheds; if so, (a) what are these instructions, (b) when was the last time they were reviewed and (c) can the Treasurer provide a copy of the guidelines, policies and instructions.

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

- (1) The Territory has no peppercorn agreements with men’s sheds.
- (2) Nil. However, there is a total of three men’s sheds that operate via an under-lease at three Territory owned sites in Kaleen, Dickson and Greenway. These arrangements are directly between the Territory’s head tenant and the men’s sheds.
- (3) Not applicable.
- (4) Yes.
  - (a) ACT Property Group’s Community and Other Tenancies, Application and Accommodation Policy 2007 is used as a guide to determine eligibility for community accommodation.
  - (b) The 2007 policy is current and was reviewed and updated in April 2008.
  - (c) The policy can be downloaded at

[apps.treasury.act.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/1157332/Community-and-Other-Tenancies-Application-and-Allocation-Policy.pdf](https://apps.treasury.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/1157332/Community-and-Other-Tenancies-Application-and-Allocation-Policy.pdf)

**Land—block 23, city  
(Question No 1338)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) What date was City Block 23 Section 19 first identified by the City Renewal Authority (CRA), or previously by another Government entity, for land release.
- (2) Has the ACT Government previously received or considered any internal or external expressions of interests, or proposals regarding the sale or development of City Block 23 Section 19; if so, can the Chief Minister provide the (a) date the ACT Government received the expression of interest or proposal, (b) nature of the expression of interest, sale or development proposal and (c) entity, internal or external, who expressed interest or made the proposal.
- (3) What is the estimated value of City Block 23 Section 19.
- (4) Will the works currently being undertaken on City Block 23 Section 19 affect the value stated in part (3); if so, can the Chief Minister outline how they will affect the value, and provide an estimated value after they are completed; if not, why not.
- (5) How many public car parking spaces will the new owner or developer be required to provide if City Block 23 Section 19 is sold or released by the CRA.

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

- (1) Block 23 Section 19 City was Included on the 2008-09 to 2012-13 Indicative Land Release Program – scheduled for release in 2008-09. The site was released for auction on 21 June 2010 and did not sell.
- (2) No.
- (3) There has been no recent valuation undertaken on this site, therefore no accurate value can be provided.
- (4) A planning study will identify the opportunity for the sales release and development of part block 23 Section 19. It will be this opportunity that can then be used to establish a value for the saleable portion of Block 23 Section 19 City.
- (5) The Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate will need to determine the number of replacement parks required when a development application is lodged for Block 23 Section 19 City by the new owner or developer for redevelopment of the site.

**Land—title system modernisation program  
(Question No 1339)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 11 May 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Regulatory Services*):

- (1) Can the Chief Minister provide an update on the Land Title System Modernisation Program, including the (a) initiatives and expected outcomes of the program, and

whether they have been met, (b) timeframe for implementation, (c) expected total cost of the program, (d) total value spent to date on the program and (e) entities involved in the program, including third party service providers and stakeholder groups.

- (2) If third parties have been engaged to assist with the Land Title System Modernisation Program, can the Chief Minister provide (a) the name of the entity, (b) the value of the contract, (c) services provided, (d) procurement method, (e) period of contract, (f) contract name and (g) contract numbers.

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

- (1) Initiatives and expected outcomes of the program, and whether they have been met:

- (a) The Land Titles Modernisation Project mandate is to deliver a new online Land Titles Register providing access to the Public, Industry Subscriber and to ACT Govt. users, including the following items which have been delivered:

- (i) Replace the existing Tarquin system with the new ACT Land Information System (ACTLIS) and deliver new ICT infrastructure, ensuring supportability.
- (ii) Allow online purchases and account payments by credit card.
- (iii) Provide a better user experience accessible from normal web browsers on all computers, tablets and mobile phones.
- (iv) Deliver searches by the use of street addressing and other property and title details.
- (v) Modernise business processes so there is less reliance on data entry and manual monthly account generation.
- (vi) Deliver benefits to industry by way of more efficient user and account management facilities.
- (vii) Deliver reporting functions to the ACT Revenue Office and the Australian Taxation Office.

the following deliverables which are now under development:

- (viii) Deliver a Title Watch Service whereby the public and industry will receive an alert on a Title should there be a dealing lodged with the Land Titles Office.
  - (ix) Rationalise the 85 Land Titles Dealings currently managed by the Land Titles Office and migrate those from Tarquin to ACTLIS.
- (b) The Land Titles Modernisation Project is currently scheduled for completion in April 2019. ACTLIS Release 1 was delivered in early May and the project is now 40% complete. System development work for Release 2 – Dealing Lodgements has now commenced and is scheduled for completion by April 2019.
- (c) In the 2015-16 a budget \$1,790,000 was announced as capital funding for the land titles project.
- (d) As at 30 April 2018, \$992,000 has been spent.
- (e) Entities involved in the program, including third party service providers and stakeholder groups are:

Third party Service Providers:

- (i) Relation Data System Pty Limited - Contractor & Software Developer
- (ii) Fuji Xerox Document Management Pty Limited - Source code supplier
- (iii) Software Escrow & Copyright Agents Pty Ltd - Escrow agent
- (iv) Westpac Bank – Credit Card Payment Services

Stakeholder Groups:

- (v) Access Canberra – Land Titles Office – Business System Owner
- (vi) CMTEDD – Shared Services ICT – Provider of ICT Infrastructure
- (vii) ACT Revenue Office – Receiver of Transaction Report for Stamp Duty
- (viii) Access Canberra – Receiver and reconciliation of payments
- (ix) Australian Taxation Office – Receiver of Foreign Land Ownership Report
- (x) ACT Law Society – Property Law Committee – Representing industry users
- (xi) ACT Public Users – For searches
- (xii) Buyers & Sellers of Land – For submission of forms
- (xiii) ACT Government Users – For delivery of services and statutory obligations
- (xiv) Subscribers – Including conveyancers, lodgement agents, surveyors and any other business requiring regular access to Land Title information.

(2)

## (a) the name of the entity

- (i) Relation Data System Pty Limited
- (ii) Fuji Xerox Document Management Pty Limited
- (iii) Software Escrow & Copyright Agents Pty Ltd

## (b) the value of the contract

- (i) Relation Data System Pty Limited:  
Contract Value - \$1,056,000 (GST Inclusive)
- (ii) Fuji Xerox Document Management Pty Limited:  
Contract Value - \$55,000p.a. (GST Inclusive)
- (iii) Software Escrow & Copyright Agents Pty Ltd:  
Contract Value \$2,500 p.a. (Plus GST)

## (c) services provided

- (i) Relation Data System Pty Limited:  
Tarquin upgrade, system software development, system setup and technical integration into SSICT infrastructure, warranty, support and maintenance services.
- (ii) Fuji Xerox Document Management Pty Limited:  
Supply of undeveloped source code.
- (iii) Software Escrow & Copyright Agents Pty Ltd:  
Escrow services for source code safe storage.

## (d) procurement method

A Single Select Procurement Process was used to engage the main contractor Relational Data Systems. Fuji Xerox Document Management was engaged as it is the only supplier of the source code. Software Escrow & Copyright Agents was selected as panel contractor with the ACT.

## (e) period of contract

- (i) Relation Data Systems Pty Limited – From 23 March 2017 until the services are successful delivered.
- (ii) Fuji Xerox Document Management Pty Limited - 15 Years (March 2032) termination by giving three months notice.



- (iii) Software Escrow & Copyright Agents Pty Ltd – Ongoing – termination by giving three months notice.
- (f) - (g) contract name and contract numbers
- a. Relation Data Systems Pty Limited  
– Upgrade and Support of Tarquin Land Titles System  
Contract No. Proc-034
  - b. Fuji Xerox Document Management Pty Limited  
– Software Licensing Agreement  
Contract No. 25388.21
  - c. Software Escrow & Copyright Agents Pty Ltd  
– Escrow Agreement.  
Contract No. Not Registered - Low value.
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**Taxation—utilities  
(Question No 1343)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) Can the Treasurer provide a breakdown of the total average cost per household passed on by utilities providers due to the Utilities Network Facilities Tax in the financial years of (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.
- (2) Can the Treasurer provide the breakdown of the projected total cost per household passed on by providers due to the Utilities Network Facilities Tax in the financial years (a) 2017-18, (b) 2018-19, (c) 2019-20 and (d) 2020-21.

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

- (1) The Utilities Network Facilities Tax (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 answer 1.
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**Public housing—complaints  
(Question No 1357)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) Can the Minister provide the number of complaints made in relation to public housing tenants by the regions of (a) Belconnen, (b) Gungahlin, (c) Inner North, (d) Inner South, (e) Woden/Weston Creek and (f) Tuggeranong in the financial years of (i) 2013-14, (ii) 2014-15, (iii) 2015-16, (iv) 2016-17 and (v) 2017-18 to date.

- (2) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of complaints made in relation to public housing tenants by suburb, in the financial years of (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16, (d) 2016-17 and (e) 2017-18 to date.

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

(1)

Region	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (to date)
Belconnen	331	377	397	345	258
Gungahlin	81	111	118	103	74
Inner North	344	299	355	246	210
Inner South	111	124	117	134	118
Woden/Weston Creek	179	229	213	203	138
Tuggeranong	302	308	312	305	206

(2)

Suburb	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (to date)
AINSLIE	44	33	60	51	37
AMAROO	3	5	6	6	8
ARANDA	2	6	3	7	4
BANKS	14	11	12	8	9
BELCONNEN	54	43	59	55	38
BONNER	3	2	10	5	2
BONYTHON	22	25	20	33	11
BRADDON	73	64	63	40	20
BRUCE		1	2		2
CALWELL	20	12	6	13	8
CAMPBELL	1	11	2	2	
CASEY		2	12	9	5
CHAPMAN		1			2
CHARNWOOD	13	21	25	11	10
CHIFLEY	1	3	11	5	10
CHISHOLM	10	17	8	31	10
CITY		2			
CONDER	19	19	18	16	10
COOK	8	9	5	6	3
COOMBS				4	13
CURTIN	14	16	22	16	8
DEAKIN	6	8	9	6	9
DENMAN PROSPECT					3
DICKSON	6		2	6	5
DOWNER	7	8	17	13	14
DUFFY	6	11	17	8	3
DUNLOP	18	16	28	20	14
EVATT	13	9	10	9	4
FARRER	9	5	1	3	5
FISHER	22	8	12	12	5
FLOREY	40	31	18	28	21
FLYNN	2	8	7	10	9
FORDE	6	6	5	3	1
FRANKLIN	18	19	3	8	2
FRASER	5	1	18	22	17
GARRAN	17	14	12	10	7
GILMORE	15	13	13	27	2
GIRALANG	1	2	2	4	7
GORDON	22	24	18	18	21

<b>Suburb</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18 (to date)</b>
GOWRIE	17	10	9	26	2
GREENWAY	10	6	9	6	7
GRIFFITH	39	36	41	39	27
GUNGAHLIN	8	5	6	4	4
HACKETT	20	16	18	4	9
HAWKER	16	26	16	12	22
HIGGINS	10	18	18	11	2
HOLDER	3	1	6	4	2
HOLT	26	48	17	20	16
HUGHES	8	8	3	7	6
ISAACS		7	1		2
ISABELLA PLAINS	17	15	13	9	8
JACKA			1		
KALEEN	9	17	16	9	7
KAMBAH	49	57	77	62	66
KINGSTON	6	14	11	9	14
LATHAM	15	9	18	14	8
LYNEHAM	44	44	32	32	24
LYONS	25	22	17	13	14
MACARTHUR	3				
MACGREGOR	8	5	6	4	8
MACQUARIE	9	22	26	29	19
MAWSON	4	7	7	10	8
MCKELLAR	12	16	8	9	2
MELBA	31	22	28	18	12
MONASH	2	13	9	6	3
MONCRIEFF				2	12
NARRABUNDAH	38	60	48	61	51
NGUNNAWAL	20	35	36	26	25
NICHOLLS	9	7	20	7	7
OAKS ESTATE	5	8	5	16	7
O'CONNOR	37	25	34	27	33
OXLEY	5	3	10	2	4
PAGE	3	12	16	9	5
PALMERSTON	14	30	19	33	8
PEARCE	8	10	6	10	2
PHILLIP	15	21	20	31	27
RED HILL	1	1	4	4	7
REID	35	19	54	43	36
RICHARDSON	13	21	26	8	12
RIVETT	21	30	25	15	18
SCULLIN	12	23	41	23	16
SPENCE	24	12	9	15	12
STIRLING	1	5	7	6	2
THEODORE	16	17	24	13	10
TORRENS	5	5	2	4	3
TURNER	51	38	35	15	21
URIARRA VILLAGE	2	2	1	1	2
WANNIASSA	48	45	40	27	23
WARAMANGA	11	30	22	24	5
WATSON	26	39	38	13	11
WEETANGERA			1		
WESTON	9	25	22	25	9
WRIGHT					2
YARRALUMLA	21	5	4	15	10

**Transport—electric cars  
(Question No 1361)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Regulatory Services*):

- (1) How many electric vehicles have registered or renewed registration in the ACT during 2017-18 to date.
- (2) How many times has the 20 percent discount on electric vehicles registration been applied each financial year since the commencement of the discount to date.
- (3) What is the total value of the discounts applied to electric vehicle registrations as part of the 20 percent discount program during 2017-18 financial year to date.
- (4) What is the total projected value of discounts that will be applied to electric vehicle registrations as part of the 20 percent discount program in the (a) 2018-19, (b) 2019-20 and (c) 2020-21 financial years.

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

- (1) As at 16 May 2018, there are 292 electric vehicles registered in the ACT.
- (2)
  - 2006/7 - 1
  - 2007/8 - 8
  - 2008/9 - 5
  - 2009/10 - 7
  - 2010/11 -11
  - 2011/12 - 13
  - 2012/13 - 19
  - 2013/14 -30
  - 2014/15 - 48
  - 2015/16 -71
  - 2016/17 - 134
  - 2017/18 (as at 16 May 2018) - 280
- (3) \$24,203.56 (as at 16 May 2018).
- (4) The value of discounts applied to electric vehicles is relatively low and does not materially impact on forward estimates. Therefore they are not separately forecast. Motor vehicle registration fees are forecast in aggregate – taking into account fee indexation and estimated growth in registrations annually.

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**ACT Ambulance Service—crews  
(Question No 1363)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) How many emergency ambulance shifts in the past 30 days have fallen below minimum crewing levels.
- (2) How many emergency ambulance shifts in the past 30 days required overtime hours worked by ambulance officers and how many overtime hours were worked during this time.

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

- (1) The ACT Ambulance Service (ACTAS) currently aims to have 10 emergency ambulance crews during each shift and provides for two additional demand crews each 24 hour period. These crews assist in the management of peak periods of community demand. Crewing levels are currently being reviewed by ACTAS.

For the period 11 April 2018 to 10 May 2018, there were 14 shifts where fewer than 10 emergency ambulances were available at some point during a shift. There are two shifts per day (day shift / night shift), which totals 60 shifts for the 30 day period.

As stated previously, there are occasions when ACTAS accepts operating with fewer than 10 emergency ambulance crews. For example, if it is known that there are not enough staff rostered to crew 10 emergency ambulances in the middle of a day, every effort has been made to back fill the rostered shifts.

This same effort to back fill rostered shifts might not be applied for night shifts during the middle of a working week. In these instances ACTAS accepts operating with fewer than 10 emergency ambulance crews in the knowledge that the high standard of care for the community is maintained.

- (2) For the period 11 April 2018 to 10 May 2018, there were 30 shifts that required overtime to maintain crewing levels. There were also four demand shifts that required overtime to maintain crewing levels. There was a total of 637.5 hours of overtime during this period.

As announced by the ACT Government in December 2017, an additional 23 paramedics would be recruited to further assist ACTAS in maintaining crewing levels and reducing hours of overtime.

Eight new emergency staff completed their induction training, and commenced on the ACTAS roster from 7 May 2018. A further 15 new emergency staff will be recruited in the 2018-19 financial year.

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### **Rural fire services—funding (Question No 1364)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) What was the initial budget for the 2017 renovations to the Rural Fire Service (RFS) Molonglo Station and, to date, how much money has been spent.
- (2) Under what budget item were these funds appropriated.

- (3) On what date was the partial Certificate of Occupancy received and when is the complete Certificate of Occupancy expected to be received.
- (4) What is the expected budget for current and upcoming works undertaken to meet Certificate of Occupancy requirements and what do these works entail.
- (5) How have these works impacted RFS personnel and the use of their tankers.

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

- (1) The initial budget for the renovations was \$1,152,000 (GST exclusive). The amount spent as at 30 April 2018 was \$1,152,000.
- (2) The funded sources were:
  - i. \$602,000 allocated under the Commonwealth Grant - National Disaster Resilience Program, and
  - ii. The ESA contributed \$550,000 from its own funds and/or in-kind contribution
- (3) The partial Certificate of Occupancy was issued on 22 December 2017. The complete Certificate of Occupancy is expected to be received in July 2018.
- (4) The expected budget for current and upcoming works to meet the Certificate of Occupancy requirements is approximately \$83,000. The current and upcoming works relate to the installation of a fire hydrant which is necessary after the works increased the floor size of the facility. Once the fire hydrant is installed, a full Certificate of Occupancy can be issued.
- (5) The community can be assured that at no time during the renovations has the capability of the Molonglo Brigade been compromised, and I thank the volunteer members for their patience while the works were undertaken.

During the upgrade, two heavy tankers, two medium tankers, and one command vehicle were housed at West Belconnen ACT Fire & Rescue Station, as agreed with ACT Fire & Rescue. The tankers were accessible to the ACTRFS members throughout the upgrade project.

Having access to the tankers 24/7 allowed the ACTRFS to maintain its response capability and also allowed the brigade to continue with their regular training schedule. The co location of the services also provided an opportunity for ACT Rural Fire Service and ACT Fire & Rescue crews at West Belconnen to train together, and further strengthen their working relationships.

### **ACT Ambulance Service—fees (Question No 1365)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

In relation to the ACT Ambulance Service, what was the rationale for the ACT Government's restructure of the ambulance fee model in 2006-07 from a flat rate + \$/km model to a flat rate model.

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

The restructure of the ambulance fee model in 2006-07 was based on advice from the Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission, who conducted a review on the way in which the ACT Ambulance Service recovered the costs of providing its services.

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**ACT Ambulance Service—fees  
(Question No 1366)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

What is the breakdown of 2016-17 revenue raised from ACT emergency ambulance fees for (a) emergency medical treatment and transport and (b) emergency medical treatment without transport, (d) non-emergency medical treatment and transport, (e) an ambulance stretcher vehicle or operational ambulance vehicle staffed by an ambulance crew is made available at the request of a person or organisation conducting a sporting event or other public function, (f) an operational ambulance vehicle staffed by a single ambulance paramedic or intensive care ambulance paramedic is made available at the request of a person or organisation conducting a sporting event or other public function, (g) an operational ambulance vehicle staffed by an ambulance supervisor is made available at the request of a person or organisation conducting a sporting event or other public function, (h) a non-emergency ambulance service that includes ambulance transport of patients not requiring emergency care by the patient transport service is provided to a person and (i) aero-medical fees in relation to medical retrievals on the provision of the Snowy Hydro Southcare Helicopter Service.

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

The breakdown for 2016-17 ACT emergency ambulance fees revenue is as follows:

- (a) emergency medical treatment and transport – \$5.079m.
- (b) emergency medical treatment without transport – \$1.008m.
- (c) non-emergency medical treatment and transport – \$0.034m.
- (d) an ambulance stretcher vehicle or operational ambulance vehicle staffed by an ambulance crew is made available at the request of a person or organisation conducting a sporting event or other public function – \$0.134m.
- (e) an operational ambulance vehicle staffed by a single ambulance paramedic or intensive care ambulance paramedic is made available at the request of a person or organisation conducting a sporting event or other public function – \$0.002m.
- (f) an operational ambulance vehicle staffed by an ambulance supervisor is made available at the request of a person or organisation conducting a sporting event or other public function – \$0.015m.
- (g) a non-emergency ambulance service that includes ambulance transport of patients not requiring emergency care by the patient transport service is provided to a person – \$0.335m.

(h) aero-medical fees in relation to medical retrievals – nil.

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**ACT Ambulance Service—response times  
(Question No 1367)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

What was the average trip length of an emergency ambulance transporting a patient in 2016-17.

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

This information is not held, nor is it required to be held, by the ACT Ambulance Service.

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**ACT Ambulance Service—fees  
(Question No 1368)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) In relation to the ACT Ambulance Service, what payment plans are available to people struggling to pay their ambulance fee.
- (2) What is the process undertaken by Shared Services Ambulance Finance when they are contacted by people struggling to pay their ambulance fee.

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

- (1) If an ACT Ambulance Service customer is unable to pay an outstanding invoice they may be able to enter a payment plan that allows further time to pay through an instalment arrangement. Payments under an instalment arrangement are set at regular intervals, which are dependent on the particular circumstances of the customer. If a payment plan falls into arrears, it may be cancelled and further action considered.
- (2) Ambulance customers are expected to repay the debt owed in the shortest timeframe possible, given their particular circumstances.

In the event that a customer contacts Shared Services Finance (either verbally by telephone, electronically via email or in writing) and provides advice that they are 'struggling to pay their ambulance fee', a review will be undertaken to consider the options available for the customer. This includes identification of whether the customer is covered under a specific exemption category or waiver provision, which results in subsequent escalation to the ACT Ambulance Service to consider. Depending on their particular circumstances, a customer struggling to pay an ambulance fee may also be made aware of alternative assistance options such as financial counsellors.

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**ACT Ambulance Service—volunteers  
(Question No 1369)**

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

What capacity does the ACT Ambulance Services have to accommodate and make use of volunteers.

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

An innovative program, initiated in 2017, provides structured ACT State Emergency Service (ACTSES) support to assist the ACT Ambulance Service (ACTAS) at multi casualty incidents. Selected ACTSES volunteers have undertaken training provided by ACTAS educators. Update training will be conducted regularly to ensure currency and familiarity.

In the event of a significant multi-casualty incident, the trained ACTSES ambulance support volunteers can be activated by the ACTAS Duty Officer.

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**ACT Ambulance Service—private ambulances  
(Question No 1370)**

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) How many private ambulances currently operate in the ACT.
- (2) How is their fee structure regulated.

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

- (1) There are no private ambulances currently operating in the ACT.

In accordance with section 62 of the *Emergencies Act 2004*, the Minister may approve, in writing, an outside provider to deliver ambulance services. As at 14 May 2018, there are six private ambulance service providers approved to operate in the ACT.

- (2) The approved ambulance service providers are private businesses. Their fee structures are their responsibility.

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**ACT Ambulance Service—recruitment  
(Question No 1371)**

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) What positions are available to paramedic graduates in the ACT Ambulance Service.

- (2) How many of these positions are available in each year.
- (3) If not positions are available to paramedic graduates, what is the rationale for this.

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

- (1) Paramedic graduates are able to apply for any positions within the ACT Ambulance Service.
- (2) This depends on the number of new and vacated positions that become available each year.
- (3) Not applicable.

### **ACT Ambulance Service—fees (Question No 1372)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) How many of the 52 084 ACT Ambulance Service responses in 2016-17 (a) incurred a full fee to the user, (b) were covered by private health insurance, (c) were NSW, NT, VIC, SA or TAS residents whose fee was covered by their membership of their State or Territory's ambulance service, (d) had the fee waived due to exemption criteria of (i) were school students at school, (ii) were pensioners or concession card holders, (iii) were residents injured in a motor vehicle accident entitled to free ambulance services as a part of their compulsory third party insurance, (iv) was deemed to be the act of a good samaritan and (v) other exceptional circumstances.
- (2) How many applications, in 2016-17, seeking exemption from ambulance fees on the grounds of financial hardship were (a) lodged and (b) approved.
- (3) How many ambulance fees in 2016-17 are deemed to be either unpaid or overdue.

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

- (1) Of the total number of potentially billable ambulance service responses received by ACT Shared Services in the 2016-17 financial year:
  - (a) 17 per cent incurred a full fee to the user.
  - (b) 15 per cent were covered by private health insurance.
  - (c) This figure is not recorded in this manner as it is counted within the figure for private health insurance.
  - (d) (i) 1 per cent were school students at school and were exempt.
  - (ii) 44 per cent were pensioners or concession card holders.
  - (iii) 2 per cent were residents injured in a motor vehicle accident entitled to free ambulance services as a part of their compulsory third party insurance.
  - (iv) No applications were received or cases identified as receiving ambulance services due to injuries sustained while performing an act of good samaritans in the 2016 17 financial year.

- (v) 17 applications for waiver due to exceptional circumstances were approved by the Chief Officer of the ACT Ambulance Service in the 2016-17 financial year.

The remaining 21 per cent is made up of additional billable categories which are not charged to the user. This includes inter-hospital transfers, or transfers by the Health Patient transfer vehicle, and other non-billable categories such as interstate concession card holders covered under reciprocal arrangements or attendance to deceased persons.

- (2) (a) 17 applications were received in the 2016-17 financial year, seeking exemption from ambulance fees on the grounds of financial hardship.
  - (b) All 17 waiver applications were approved by the Chief Officer of the ACT Ambulance Service. These all related to financial duress or a combination of financial duress and exceptional personal circumstances.
- (3) 23 per cent of ambulance fees from the 2016-17 financial year are deemed to be unpaid or overdue.

Ambulance customers are expected to repay the debt owed in the shortest timeframe possible, given their particular circumstances. See response to Question on Notice number 1368.

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### **ACT Ambulance Service—fees (Question No 1373)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) Do ACT residents currently have the option of becoming “members” of the ACT Ambulance Service by directly paying a subscription fee in lieu of paying a one-off ambulance fee or having private health insurance.
- (2) Has this option previously existed in the ACT.
- (3) How does this compare with other States.

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

- (1) ACT residents do not currently have the option of becoming “members” of the ACT Ambulance Service.
- (2) This option has previously existed in the ACT. It was managed in conjunction with a private insurance provider, however, it was not financially viable for either the ACT Ambulance Service or the private insurance provider, and it was ceased around 2006.
- (3) The South Australian Ambulance Service, Ambulance Service Victoria, St John Ambulance Service Northern Territory and some St John Ambulance Service Western Australia country sub-centres operate their own benefit funds. The Ambulance Service of New South Wales, the ACT Ambulance Service and St John Western Australia (excluding some country area sub centres) do not operate their own benefit funds.

Queensland Ambulance Service and Ambulance Tasmania provide free ambulance services to permanent residents through levys or government funding.

### **ACT Policing—recruitment (Question No 1374)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

In relation to all new ACT Policing sworn officer recruits in 2016-17 (a) in which Australian Federal Police salary bands did these recruits enter and (b) how many entered in each band.

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

- (a) ACT Policing had 18 new police recruits commence in the 2016-17 financial year. New police recruits typically enter sworn roles at an AFP Band 2.4 level.
- (b) Due to their contemporary and transferrable organisational experience and knowledge, new police recruits previously employed as an AFP Protective Service Officer or as a professional employee qualify for salary maintenance conditions. Salary maintenance results in an initial higher band level pay point. The pay point is then frozen until the employee's substantive classification reaches that salary.
- (c) Of the 18 new police recruits in 2016-17, 12 were existing AFP employees who were previously unsworn/professional.

<b>Salary Maintenance Band Level</b>	<b>Annual Salary</b>	<b>Total Recruits</b>
2.4	\$58,518	6
3.2	\$63,351	5
3.3	\$65,827	2
4.3	\$76,872	2
4.5	\$83,554	3
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>18</b>

### **ACT Fire & Rescue—equipment (Question No 1375)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) In relation to ACT Fire and Rescue, what progress has been made in giving effect to the ACT Government's commitment to fund an aerial pumper appliance.
- (2) Has the ACT Government ordered the chassis, or other physical component of the aerial pumper appliance.
- (3) What is the expected date of delivery for the aerial pumper appliance.

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

The ACT Government is committed to providing a new aerial pumper appliance during this term of government.

The Canberra community will receive updates on the progress of acquiring the new aerial pumper appliance through future ACT Budget papers and any associated announcements.

**ACT Policing—overtime  
(Question No 1377)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) How many hours of overtime were worked by (a) sworn police officers and (b) professional staff at ACT Policing in 2016-17.
- (2) What is the hourly overtime cost, broken down into Australian Federal Police Bands 1-8.

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

- (1) (a) In 2016-17, Sworn ACT Police Officers worked 33,410 hours of overtime;  
(b) In 2016-17, Professional Staff at ACT Policing worked 3,962 hours of overtime.
- (2) The table below shows the hourly overtime costs broken down into AFP Bands 1 – 8.

Band	OT Rate
1.1	\$ 45.21
1.2	\$ 46.81
1.3	\$ 48.51
1.4	\$ 50.22
2.1	\$ 50.22
2.2	\$ 52.16
2.3	\$ 54.06
2.4	\$ 56.09
2.5	\$ 58.35
3.1	\$ 58.35
3.2	\$ 60.72
3.3	\$ 63.09
3.4	\$ 65.61
3.5	\$ 68.12
4.1	\$ 68.12
4.2	\$ 70.90
4.3	\$ 73.68
4.4	\$ 76.75
4.5	\$ 80.08
5.1	\$ 80.08
5.2	\$ 83.42

Band	OT Rate
5.3	\$ 86.76
6.1	\$ 86.76
6.2	\$ 91.24
6.3	\$ 95.72
7.1	\$ 95.72
7.2	\$ 99.12
7.3	\$ 102.52
8.1	\$ 102.52
8.2	\$ 107.06
8.3	\$ 111.59

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**Government—freedom of information requests  
(Question No 1379)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) Can the Attorney-General provide, for each type of open access information identified in section 23 of the *Freedom of Information Act 2016*, (a) the number of documents published under each category, (b) the date the first document was published in each category, (c) the date the most recent document was published in each category and (d) where each category of documents is published.
- (2) If documents related to open access information categories identified in section 23 of the *Freedom of Information Act 2016* have not yet been published (a) why have the documents not been published and (b) when will the documents be published.
- (3) For each open access information category identified in section 23 of the *Freedom of Information Act 2016* that has not had new documents published during the past 30 calendar days, (a) why have no new documents published been published and (b) when are new documents expected to be published.

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

- 1(a) Many documents in the categories required to be published under the *Freedom of Information Act 2016* are routinely published on a variety of ACT Government websites. To assist interested parties to identify documents required to be published under the Act, the ACT Government established the Open Access Information website <<https://www.act.gov.au/open-access>> which provides links to Open Access Information published by ACT Government agencies. While the Open Access Information website provides a strong indication of the number of Open Access Information documents that have been published in compliance with the Act, additional ACT Government documents published in other locations may also meet the requirements of the Act. For example, certain categories of policies, procedures and standing orders are published on the ACT Legislation Register.

The number of documents in each category identified in section 23 linked to the Open Access Information website is as follows:

*s23(1) open access information of an agency*

- (a) Functional information: 34  
This information may be categorised as either Functional Information or Organisational Charts on the Open Access Information website
- (b) Documents tabled in the Legislative Assembly: 47  
This category of documents is primarily published on the Legislative Assembly website: [https://www.parliament.act.gov.au/in-the-assembly/taled\\_papers](https://www.parliament.act.gov.au/in-the-assembly/taled_papers) and may also be categorised as Annual Reports or Policy Documents on the Open Access Information website
- (c) Policy documents: 3,554
- (d) Budgetary papers: 0  
These documents are published on the ACT Budget website: <https://apps.treasury.act.gov.au/budget>
- (e) Information about grants: 20
- (f) Disclosure logs: 7
- (g) Statement of boards and committees: 10
- (h) Reports of boards: 0
- (i) Ministerial briefs more than 5 years old: 0 – not applicable
- (j) Agency publication undertakings: 0 – not applicable
- (k) Information declared by the Ombudsman to be open access information: 0 – not applicable
- (l) Information prescribed by regulation: 0 – not applicable

*s23(1) open access information of a Minister*

- (a)(i) Minister's disclosure log: 0  
All applications lodged with Ministers' offices have been redirected to Directorates and are published on the appropriate Directorate disclosure log
- (a)(ii) Ministerial travel and hospitality expenses: 0
- (a)(iii) Ministers' diaries: 7
- (a)(iv) Information declared by the Ombudsman to be open access information: 0 – not applicable
- (a)(v) Information prescribed by regulation: 0 – not applicable
- (b) Summary of Cabinet decisions: 0  
Summaries of cabinet decisions are published on the Open Government website: [https://www.cmtedd.act.gov.au/open\\_government/inform/cabinet-decisions](https://www.cmtedd.act.gov.au/open_government/inform/cabinet-decisions)

1(b) Many documents in the categories required to be published under the *Freedom of Information Act 2016* were already routinely published on ACT Government websites before the commencement of the Act on 1 January 2018. It is not feasible to identify the earliest relevant publication date across all ACT Government websites by category.

1(c) Documents in the categories required to be published under the *Freedom of Information Act 2016* continue to be routinely published on ACT Government websites. It is not feasible to identify the most recent relevant publication date across all ACT Government websites by category.

The most recent linking of documents to the Open Access Information website was on 22 May 2018.

1(d) See part (a) above

2(a) The Act does not impose particular timeframes for publication of Open Access Information. Agencies are building document publication under the Freedom of Information Act into their business as usual processes and will from time to time publish relevant documents on their websites as appropriate.

CMTEDD has been developing mechanisms to allow agencies to link those published documents to the Open Access Information website, and this mechanism is expected to be available to agencies in the week commencing 18 June.

2(b) It is expected that agencies will continue publication of required documents on their respective websites as well as using the new linking mechanism to the Open Access Information website after 18 June 2018.

Information about Ministerial travel and hospitality expenses will be published on the Open Access Information web page quarterly, by the end of the following quarter. Relevant information for Quarter 1 2018 will be published by the end of June 2018.

3(a) Agencies continue to publish new and/or revised documents on their respective websites to meet the objectives of section 23 of the Act. However, not all documents required under the Act are created or require amendment on a regular basis. For example, statements of functional information (s23(1)(a)), information about grants (s23(1)(e)) and lists of boards, committees and other advisory bodies (s23(1)(g)), do not require frequent updates and there may be considerable time before an update is published because no change has occurred.

3(b) Agencies continue to publish new and/or revised documents on their respective websites to meet the objectives of section 23 of the Act. Pending the development of the publishing mechanism referred to in Part 2 above, CMTEDD continues to coordinate the linking of batched documents to the Open Access Information website on behalf of agencies.

### **Government—vehicle fleet (Question No 1380)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total number of vehicles registered in the ACT by vehicle type during (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) Can the Minister provide the total number of electric vehicles registered 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.

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

- (1)
  - (a) – (k) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet for number of vehicles registered as at 30 June each year by vehicle type.



- (2)
  - (a) 50
  - (b) 56
  - (c) 59
  - (d) 70
  - (e) 79
  - (f) 95
  - (g) 140
  - (h) 175
  - (i) 232
  - (j) 256
  - (k) 292 (as at 16 May 2018)

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

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### **Light rail—business link program (Question No 1447)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) Can the Minister provide the attendance figures for any Light Rail Business Link workshops or sessions held to date.
- (2) How many businesses have engaged with the one-on-one marketing coaching available through the Light Rail Business Link program.
- (3) How many promotional videos have been filmed and released as part of the Light Rail Business Link program.
- (4) If the Light Rail Business Link program is about proactive communication, why has there not been a newsletter or an update published since December 2017.
- (5) Can the Minister provide specific performance measures that were set for this program as part of the partnership with the Canberra Business Chamber.
- (6) How much funding was the Light Rail Business Link program awarded by the Government and what reporting is required from the Canberra Business Chamber.

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

- (1) The Light Rail Business Link (LRBL) Program has delivered six quarterly forums with 530 people in attendance. In addition 225 people have participated in workshops and round tables. The Program also makes regular briefings and educational presentations to individuals, Centre Managers, Business Reference groups and other public forums.
- (2) 31 businesses have engaged in one-on-one marketing coaching, provided through the Canberra Business Chamber as of 30 April 2018. This includes access to discrete individual support and the one to one coaching component of marketing workshops.

- (3) A total of 19 videos have been filmed by LRBL Program with 10 released to date. The outstanding videos are with the businesses for final sign-off or edits have been requested by the business due to emerging issues such as a profiled staff member has left the business.
- (4) The Light Rail Business Link Newsletter was published in February and April 2018.
- (5) The LRBL program is set performance measures based on achievement of specific activities with timelines across four key areas of:
- Capacity Building:
- engage CBC membership, and outreach as required, to ensure broad engagement across the relevant sectors of the business community; and
  - coordinate information and referral provision to the business community to build awareness of services and support available to maximise business benefit from the project.
- Light Rail Corridor Focused Business Engagement:
- host and provide facilities for the quarterly Business Reference Groups (BRGs);
  - via the BRGs and broader CBC networks, provide regular updates to businesses along the construction corridor to inform them of progress, likely impacts, emerging opportunities and business support; and
  - work with TCCS and Canberra Metro to identify opportunities and /or mitigate adverse impact on businesses and implement activity accordingly.
- New Opportunities/New Business Models;
- coordinate two business forums and other engagement opportunities to identify ideas and opportunities relating to TCCS objectives;
  - identify key ideas and opportunities from the forums and support industry partners and forum participants to implement through this partnership;
  - work with appropriate partners from business and the Territory to support street/precinct activation projects (considering facades, way finding, shops fronts, lighting) promotion of the offer available in the area and encouragement for visitors to increase spend; and
  - continue to assess best practice in activities world-wide and apply findings as appropriate.
- Marketing and communications activities:
- generation of 2 positive project stories per month from businesses; and
  - completed “key person interviews” from a target list of persons using questions to be developed with TCCS.
- (6) ACT Government funding for the LRBL program has been \$500,000 per annum for 2015-16 and 2016-17 and \$299,750 in 2017-18.
- Reporting requirements for the LRBL program are:
- fortnightly Progress Reporting with Manager Stakeholder and Community Engagement, Transport Canberra Light Rail (TCLR); alternated with fortnightly meeting with Canberra Metro and TCLR Communications Team to report, plan and co-ordinate business support activities;
  - monthly Meeting with TCC Chief Operations Officer to monitor progress and prioritise LRBL activities to achieve the work plan; and

- six monthly milestone report.
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### **Sport—Australian Walking Festival (Question No 1449)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Sport and Recreation, upon notice, on 11 May 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Health and Wellbeing*):

- (1) In relation to the Australian Walking Festival, can the Minister confirm that the International Marching League (IML) will no longer received funding from the ACT post 2020.
- (2) Are there any options for additional funding to be provided to ensure the only IML event held in Australia remains in Canberra.

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

- (1) In 2015, ACT Health provided Canberra Two Day Walk Incorporated with a grant of \$10,650 through the ACT Health Promotion Grants Program to support aspects of the 2016 Canberra Walking Festival. This was a time limited grant for the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 only.

Canberra Two Day Walk Incorporated can consider applying for funding through publically available ACT Government funding opportunities.

- (2) The ACT Government Grants Portal [www.grants.act.gov.au](http://www.grants.act.gov.au) provides links to a range of available grant programs. Another option is to submit a funding submission through the budget consultation process [www.budgetconsultation.act.gov.au](http://www.budgetconsultation.act.gov.au)
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### **Housing—equitable access (Question No 1453)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) In relation to cultural capability in service delivery for housing in the ACT, what measures are undertaken to engage with culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) individuals and communities to improve understanding of the full range of housing and homelessness services available.
- (2) Is there any user experience testing when developing new online tenancy services or a satisfaction survey for clients and community organisations to assist with such engagement strategies.
- (3) What is the process for developing relevant information resources for housing and homelessness services to be culturally appropriate, and what information resources are available for the CALD community.
- (4) Is there any tenancy training available to support more successful tenancy outcomes for people from CALD backgrounds.

- (5) Is there any tenancy training, where appropriate, that have a particular focus on addressing the causes of housing vulnerability for people from CALD backgrounds.
- (6) Are there any specific requirements for culturally capable service delivery and practices in future funding agreements for housing services.
- (7) How is equitable access for people from CALD backgrounds to affordable and secure housing options through available services and programs ensured.
- (8) What support is provided for tenants to access culturally appropriate services and programs.

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

- (1) The particular needs of people with culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds are recognised by Housing ACT. CALD groups were part of the community consultations undertaken in 2017 for the ACT Government's Towards a new Housing Strategy discussion paper. To assist CALD clients, Housing ACT fact sheets are available in a range of languages. Social Housing applicants and tenants have access to the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) if required. TIS can provide telephone translating services to people who don't speak English and to organisations that need to speak with their non-English speaking clients.
- (2) An annual survey of social housing tenants measures their satisfaction across a broad range of topics relevant to their housing and the service they receive. This survey is delivered by mail and electronically (i.e. can be completed online using a mobile phone). To maximise the reach and ensure the representativeness of the sample, the questionnaires are translated and made available in eight commonly spoken languages, which can be either accessed on line or by requesting a mail survey in the language of choice.
- (3) In terms of resource development, the sector uses its collective voice and decision-making body, the Joint Pathways Group, to develop appropriate support and better outcomes for people from CALD backgrounds who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. As an initial point of contact, OneLink, the central intake service for homelessness services, provides service users with direct access to telephone interpreter services, through the Translating and Interpreting Service, if required. Information about this service is available on the OneLink website at <https://www.onelink.org.au/contact-us>
- (4) Housing ACT Tenancy staff are provided with training on working with diverse clients. For example, the Certificate IV in Social Housing and Homelessness, completed by many staff, includes a unit on "Working with Diverse People". "Working with Refugee Families" is another course provided by the Community Services Directorate to help assist staff in supporting CALD households.
- (5) See question (4)
- (6) Housing ACT current Service Funding Agreements with the ACT Specialist Homelessness Sector require services to report on "initiatives that improve engagement with CALD service users to contribute to improved housing outcomes". Organisations must also use quality improvement practices, and undertake cultural

awareness training with staff, to provide services in a linguistically and culturally appropriate way. Future Service Funding Agreements will continue to incorporate these requirements.

- (7) Like many jurisdictions, the ACT takes steps to target public housing resources to members of the Canberra community, by imposing eligibility requirements that require applicants to be living in Australia permanently and have lived in Canberra for at least 6 months. We do however, recognise that many marginalised groups across the Canberra community, including people from CALD backgrounds, are facing serious challenges to safe and secure housing and need help sooner. The public housing program includes hardship provisions that allows the Commissioner for Social Housing to apply discretion to waive this requirement for anyone who is experiencing severe hardship necessitating access to public housing.

In 2015 this government declared Canberra a Refugee Welcome Zone. This declaration reflects our long-held position of support for refugees – a position that has been reflected by our exemption of persons who are in Australia seeking temporary protection from permanent residence eligibility criteria since 2007.

- (8) As a social landlord, Housing ACT work tirelessly to support the more than 10,600 ACT households currently living in public housing. In 2015, the Commissioner for Social Housing introduced a *Modernising Tenancies Framework* that promotes targeted, differentiated and outcomes-focussed service delivery for all of our tenants regardless of their cultural background.

This framework recognises that Housing ACT has responsibilities that go beyond standard tenancy management and extends to the social welfare of tenants, residents and community. Similarly it recognises that public housing is made up of a variety of people with differing strengths and support needs. Housing ACT work with each of their tenants to provide as much (or as little) support as they need to maintain their tenancy and achieve desired social outcomes. This involves linking tenants with culturally appropriate community services who are able to provide ongoing and more intensive supports than Housing ACT can otherwise provide.

### **ACTION bus service—routes (Question No 1455)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) When will the Pink Rapid Bus Service (via Kippax Fair) be introduced this year.
- (2) Will the Pink Rapid bus route also stop at Hawker shops and Jamison Centre; if not, why not.
- (3) When will results of the Stage 2 of the consultation be announced.

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

- (1) All new Rapid services will be launched as part of the new bus network which is currently under development. The second stage of community consultation on the new bus network will commence shortly. The exact date of the new network's implementation will be finalised after the second stage of consultation.

- (2) Details of individual routes and frequencies will be released as part of the second stage of community consultation.
  - (3) The results of Stage 2 will be released following the completed consultation.
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**Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—staffing  
(Question No 1456)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) In relation to the recruitment drive for Bimberi Youth Justice Centre in the ACT, (a) how many recruitment rounds for staff have been undertaken since November 2016, (b) when did they occur, (c) how many applicants were received for each recruitment round, (d) how many applicants were successful for a position at Bimberi for each recruitment round and (e) how many staff left their positions after being trained.
- (2) What staff positions have been recruited for since November 2016.
- (3) What staff positions are currently vacant and awaiting recruitment.
- (4) What types of employees are sought for each staff position ie full time, part time, casual etc.
- (5) What is the criteria in order for an applicant to be successful in being recruited.
- (6) What qualifications are sought in applicants.
- (7) How many staff are currently employed at Bimberi.
- (8) What is the nature of the seven week induction period that all successful applicants undergo before commencing work.
- (9) Do successful applicants work directly with or otherwise come into contact with detainees at Bimberi during their training period.
- (10) Is there full time payment for undertaking the seven week induction; if not, do successful applicants receive payment for the seven week induction and what is the payment amount.
- (11) What other training is provided to staff outside of the seven week induction period.
- (12) Who provides and carries out the seven week induction.
- (13) What are the qualifications of the staff that carry out the seven week induction.
- (14) How are the staff trained and supported in carrying out the seven week induction for successful applicants.

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

- (1) a. There have been five recruitment rounds for Youth Worker positions held since November 2016. A number of other recruitment processes have occurred for other positions within the Centre – refer to question 2.
- b. Youth Worker recruitment rounds concluded in February 2017, June 2017, September 2017, March 2018 and May 2018.
- c. and d.

	Applications	Successful applicants
February 2017	83	6
June 2017	75	10
September 2017	57	7
March 2018	108	12
May 2018	150	12

- e. From November 2016 – May 2018 six staff have left after being trained.
- (2) The following positions have been recruited to since November 2016:
- Youth Worker positions (see question one)
  - Team Leader (permanent)
  - Unit Manager (permanent withdrawn, internal EOI)
  - Part-time cook (permanent)
  - Director (executive contract)
  - Operations Manager (ACTPS EOI)
  - Programs and Services Manager (CYPS EOI)
  - Sport and Recreation Officer (internal EOI)
  - Facilities Manager (permanent).
- (3) Four ASO6 Unit Managers, two ASO5 Team Leaders and an ASO5 Facilities Manager are currently temporarily filled. Recruitment will progress to permanently appoint to these positions. In addition, advertisement for a part-time cook position has recently closed to temporarily backfill for maternity leave.
- (4) All of the nominally vacant positions at Bimberi are full time positions. The cook position that was recently advertised is a part-time (0.63) position.
- (5) Operational staff are required to undertake a recruitment process that includes a written application addressing the selection criteria, psychometric assessment, health and fitness assessment, interview and reference checks.
- Recruitment to other positions at Bimberi include written application addressing the selection criteria, psychometric assessment, interview and reference checks.
- (6) Minimum qualifications for positions at Bimberi are as follows:

<b>Position</b>	<b>Minimum Qualifications</b>
Director	Working with Vulnerable People (WWVP) general registration, first aid, relevant tertiary qualifications
Deputy Senior Manager	WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence, tertiary qualifications in management, welfare, social science or behavioural science, experience in a Youth Justice management environment
Operations Manager	WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence, tertiary qualifications in management, welfare, social science or behavioural science, experience in a Youth Justice management environment
Programs and Services Manager	WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence, tertiary qualifications in management, welfare, social science or behavioural science, experience in a Youth Justice management environment
Business Manager	WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence
Unit Manager	WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence, Certificate IV in Youth Work, behavioural science or equivalent
Family Engagement Officer	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identified position, WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence, relevant tertiary qualifications, minimum two years relevant experience
Facilities Manager	WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence, trade qualification desirable
Sport and Recreation Officer	WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence, relevant qualification in sport and recreation or relevant field, completion or partial completion of Certificate III or IV in Youth Work or behavioural sciences, relevant experience in the coordination and facilitation of sporting and recreational activities
Team Leaders	WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence, Certificate IV in Youth Work or behavioural sciences
Business Support Officer	WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence
Administrative Officer	WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence
Facilities Officer	WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence, relevant trade qualification desirable
Youth Worker	WWVP general registration, first aid, drivers licence
Cook	WWVP general registration, first aid, Certificate III or IV in Commercial Cookery
Cook (part-time)	WWVP general registration, first aid, Certificate III or IV in Commercial Cookery



- (7) Bimberi has 71 full-time equivalent funded positions. This includes youth workers, team leaders, unit managers, administration staff, facilities staff, cooks and management. In the casual pool, there are currently 14 youth workers available to undertake shifts.
- (8) Operational staff are required to participate in the seven week induction prior to commencement. Other staff undertake a site induction, are briefed on the Emergency Operating Procedures and are involved in on the job learning specific to their role.

The Bimberi induction program includes; policies and procedures, trauma informed practice, cultural awareness, emergency operating procedures, responding to critical situations, human rights and incorporates face to face, practical and e-learning components.

- (9) Yes. The Induction period includes a series of observation shifts where new staff observe current staff throughout the day as they fulfil their duties in order to assist new staff understand the practical application of skills and information they learn in training.

- (10) Yes, there is full time payment for undertaking the seven week induction.

- (11) Staff are also offered the opportunity to complete a Certificate IV in Youth Work. This collaboration between Bimberi and CIT enables new and existing staff to acquire tertiary skills and knowledge in the areas of youth justice and youth work. This flexible learning method allows staff to combine theory and on the job training to progress towards a nationally recognised qualification.

Refresher training is provided to staff to ensure fundamental skills are maintained. Refresher Training includes Emergency Operating Procedures, Fire Safety Training, First Aid/CPR and Responding to Critical Situations among other programs.

Operational and non-operational staff are able to access a suite of relevant training available across the Community Services Directorate and the ACT Public Service. Staff are also able to access the study assistance provisions of the ACT Public Service Enterprise Agreement to undertake further study.

- (12) The Community Services Directorate (CSD) arranges the induction training program. Facilitators range from expert contracted providers, for example ACT Health, ACT Human Rights Commission, the Official Visitors for Children and Young People, Australian Childhood Foundation and CIT; to CSD internal Workforce Development section; and Bimberi managers. Each facilitator has expertise in the content they deliver.

- (13) Facilitators have a variety of qualifications, experience and / or specialised knowledge relevant to the course content they deliver.

- (14) Bimberi managers who deliver course content are experienced managers and have expert knowledge about the course content they deliver. For example, the Operations Manager and Security Unit Manager deliver the sessions on the safety and security policy and procedures and emergency operating plans. The Unit Manager responsible for the Admissions Unit delivers the session on the admissions policy and procedure.

As part of a continual improvement process, CSD partners with other organisations to support staff delivering training. For example, CSD has partnered with the NSW Juvenile Justice Department to enable Bimberi staff to engage in ‘train the trainer’ programs delivered in Sydney in order to continuously improve the delivery of training in Responding to Critical Situations.

Support and mentoring has been provided to all staff delivering training by senior managers and the CSD Workforce Development section.

### **Light rail—disabled access (Question No 1458)**

**Miss C Burch** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) How many seats will be designated for use by elderly, pregnant or disabled passengers in light rail carriages.
- (2) For how long will light rail carriages stop at each stop.

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

- (1) Of the 66 seats on each Light Rail Vehicle (LRV), there are 12 clearly marked priority seats for people with a disability, seniors and pregnant persons. These seats are all immediately adjacent to doors to allow easy access. There are also two dedicated wheelchair areas on each LRV.
- (2) The exact time each LRV will have doors enabled to open at each Stop is dependent upon a variety of factors, but principally the number of passengers boarding and alighting and the time it takes them to do so. It is the driver’s responsibility to ensure all passengers have safely boarded and alighted before operating the door close function. It is expected that the dwell time at each Stop will be in the order of 20 to 30 seconds.

### **Roads—Ashley Drive (Question No 1489)**

**Ms Lawder** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 11 May 2018:

- (1) In relation to Ashley Drive duplication ActewAGL pipes, what was the cost of the relocating of the (a) ActewAGL/Gemena gas lines, (b) Icon Water main and (c) ActewAGL High Voltage line.
- (2) Were these costs (a) known prior to the duplication and (b) borne into the original budget for the duplication.
- (3) What was the original budgeted cost for the Ashley Drive duplication.

(4) What has been the final cost of the duplication.

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

- (1) The cost of relocating the ActewAGL pipes were as follows:
  - (a) Gas relocation - \$0.950 million;
  - (b) Water main relocation - \$0.770 million; and
  - (c) ActewAGL High Voltage line relocation - \$0.198 million.
- (2) (a) Estimated Costs for the relocation of these utility assets were known prior to the commencement of construction. (b) The costs associated with the relocation of these utility assets was included in the original project budget and formed part of the construction contract.
- (3) The original budget for the Ashely Drive Duplication Stage 2 was \$ 24.7 million and Stage 3 \$3.5 million.
- (4) The final construction cost for the Ashley Drive Duplication Stage 2 and Stage 3 will be within this project budget. As the project is still active the exact final project costs is yet to be determined.

**Note:** The above figures are current as of 15 May 2018.

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