

Answers to questions

Health—children’s services (Question No 2996)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 8 May 2020:

- (1) Are public health services currently being offered for children in the ACT and; if so, what services are being offered as of the date the question was published in the Questions on Notice Paper.
- (2) Have any child health services been suspended as a result of COVID-19; if so, when are they likely to reopen.
- (3) Will all children with valid referrals to see a paediatrician be placed back on the waiting list for that particular service.
- (4) How long are waiting lists for children’s health services in the ACT for each service and what is the median wait time for each list.
- (5) What elective surgery is currently available for ACT children and what types of elective surgery are currently not available.
- (6) When is it likely that elective surgery will resume in those areas where it is not available.

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

- (1) Canberra Health Services (CHS) temporarily reduced some non-urgent and non-essential outpatient services to help contain the spread of COVID-19.

Urgent children’s services such as the Early Childhood Immunisation Clinic, Child at Risk Health Services and Maternal and Child Health Nursing service continued to be offered in a combination of face-to-face appointments, telehealth and by phone.

- (2) Yes, some non-essential and non-urgent outpatient services were temporarily suspended as a result of the COVID-19 response.

With relaxation of some COVID-19 restrictions, the implementation of telehealth and changes to waiting and clinic rooms, CHS has gradually resumed non-admitted services including the prioritisation of the four to six-month developmental checks for cancelled appointments and the Children’s Hearing Service.

- (3) Yes.

- (4) The current number of children on the waiting list for children’s health services are detailed below in Table 4A, with median wait times indicated in Table 4B.

Table 4A

Table 4A shows the total number of paediatric patients (those aged 16 years and under) as at 30 June 2020 awaiting initial appointments across Canberra Health Services.

Number of children aged 16 years and under at 30 June 2020 waiting for initial an appointment (count of Waiting List Entries)*			
Specialty	Urgency Category 1	Urgency Category 2	Urgency Category 3
Cardiology	0	2	3
Child Medical Officer	0	0	13
Paediatrician	0	0	305
Social Worker	0	0	1
Dermatology	8	4	4
Endocrinology	0	1	1
Ear, Nose and Throat	7	435	568
General Surgery	0	4	5
Gastroenterology	6	5	2
Gynaecology	0	11	10
Immunology	0	46	707
Neurology	0	2	2
Neurosurgery	0	1	1
Ophthalmology	13	84	114
Oral-Maxillofacial Surgery	0	6	7
Orthopaedic Surgery	0	15	11
Paediatrics	59	306	543
Paediatric Surgery	24	308	16
Plastic Surgery	1	26	26
Radiology	0	1	0
Registrar	0	5	8
Respiratory	0	2	0
Registered Nurse	0	0	2
Urology	0	2	2
Vascular	0	2	0
* Data unaudited – may include patients who were uncontactable or did not attend appointments but are retained on the wait list.			

Table 4B

Table 4B shows the median wait time (days) of all paediatric patients (aged 16 years and under) as at 30 June 2020 awaiting initial appointments across Canberra Health Services.

Median Wait Time for children aged 16 years and under at 30 June 2020 for an initial appointment (days)*			
Specialty	Urgency Category 1	Urgency Category 2	Urgency Category 3
Cardiology	N/A	258	372
Child Medical Officer	N/A	N/A	363
Paediatrician	N/A	N/A	275
Social Worker	N/A	N/A	21
Dermatology	15.5	101.5	1490.5
Endocrinology	N/A	91	169
Ear, Nose and Throat	12	383	606
General Surgery	N/A	179	288
Gastroenterology	174.5	174	874.5
Gynaecology	N/A	36	302
Immunology	N/A	51	540
Neurology	N/A	211.5	81.5
Neurosurgery	N/A	49	211
Ophthalmology	357	450	390
Oral-Maxillofacial Surgery	N/A	178.5	270

Orthopaedic Surgery	N/A	312	414
Paediatrics	71	172	258
Paediatric Surgery	12.5	217	149
Plastic Surgery	34	321.5	720
Radiology	N/A	958	N/A
Registrar	N/A	257	306
Respiratory	N/A	267.5	N/A
Registered Nurse	N/A	N/A	276
Urology	N/A	82.5	1222.5
Vascular	N/A	444	N/A
* Data unaudited – may include patients who were uncontactable or did not attend appointments but are retained on the wait list.			

- (5) All regular ACT elective surgery for children is available.
- (6) ACT Surgical activity is back to normal operating levels, following the lifting of restrictions.

Nurse-led walk-in centres—costs (Question No 3008)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 22 May 2020:

- (1) For each nurse-led walk-in centre, what (a) what was the budget for construction/refurbishment and fit out, (b) what was the actual cost for construction/refurbishment and fit out, (c) what were the reasons for any differences between parts (a) and (b), (d) what was the planned completion date, (e) on what date was the centre commissioned to service and (f) what were the reasons for any differences between parts (d) and (e).
- (2) For each financial year or part thereof since the first nurse-led walk-in centre was opened, what (a) was the average cost per presentation, (b) was the total number of presentations and (c) proportion of presentations were (i) treated fully at the centre, (ii) referred to a general practitioner, (iii) referred to an emergency department and (iv) referred elsewhere.

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

- (1) See Attachment A.
(*A copy of the attachment is available at the Chamber Support Office*).
- (2) The first Walk-in Centre opened at Canberra Hospital in May 2010:

2009-10 (Partial financial year)

- (a) average cost per presentations was not coded separately at this stage;
- (b) number of presentations was 1,876; and
- (c) proportion of presentations that were:
- (i) fully treated at the centre was 48 per cent;
 - (ii) referred to a general practitioner was 25 per cent;

- (iii) referred to an emergency department was 14 per cent; and
- (iv) referred elsewhere was 13 per cent.

2010-11

- (a) average cost per presentations was not coded separately at this stage;
- (b) number of presentations was 15,237; and
- (c) proportion of presentations that were:
 - (i) fully treated at the centre was 76 per cent;
 - (ii) referred to a general practitioner was 18 per cent;
 - (iii) referred to an emergency department was 5 per cent; and
 - (iv) referred elsewhere was 1 per cent.

2011-12

- (a) average cost per presentations was \$138;
- (b) number of presentations was 17,450; and
- (c) proportion of presentations that were:
 - (i) fully treated at the centre was 67 per cent;
 - (ii) referred to a general practitioner was 9 per cent;
 - (iii) referred to an emergency department was 5 per cent; and
 - (iv) referred elsewhere was 19 per cent.

2012-13

- (a) average cost per presentations was \$108;
- (b) number of presentations was 19,142; and
- (c) proportion of presentations that were:
 - (i) fully treated at the centre was 71 per cent;
 - (ii) referred to a general practitioner was 6 per cent;
 - (iii) referred to an emergency department was 5 per cent; and
 - (iv) referred elsewhere was 18 per cent.

2013-14

- (a) average cost per presentations was \$150;
- (b) number of presentations was 19,687; and
- (c) proportion of presentations that were:
 - (i) fully treated at the centre was 72 per cent;
 - (ii) referred to a general practitioner was 7 per cent;
 - (iii) referred to an emergency department was 5 per cent; and
 - (iv) referred elsewhere was 16 per cent.

2014-15

- (a) average cost per presentations was \$150;
- (b) number of presentations was 32,980; and
- (c) proportion of presentations that were:
 - (i) fully treated at the centre was 68 per cent;
 - (ii) referred to a general practitioner was 13 per cent;
 - (iii) referred to an emergency department was 5 per cent; and
 - (iv) referred elsewhere was 14 per cent.

2015-16

- (a) average cost per presentations was \$187;
- (b) number of presentations was 34,173; and
- (c) proportion of presentations that were:
 - (i) fully treated at the centre was 65 per cent;
 - (ii) referred to a general practitioner was 12 per cent;
 - (iii) referred to an emergency department was 6 per cent; and
 - (iv) referred elsewhere was 17 per cent.

2016-17

- (a) average cost per presentations was \$171;
- (b) number of presentations was 36,767; and
- (c) proportion of presentations that were:
 - (i) fully treated at the centre was 80 per cent;
 - (ii) referred to a general practitioner was 9 per cent;
 - (iii) referred to an emergency department was 7 per cent; and
 - (iv) referred elsewhere was 4 per cent.

2017-18

- (a) average cost per presentations was \$154;
- (b) number of presentations was 41,544; and
- (c) proportion of presentations that were:
 - (i) fully treated at the centre was 85 per cent;
 - (ii) referred to a general practitioner was 5 per cent;
 - (iii) referred to an emergency department was 6 per cent; and
 - (iv) referred elsewhere was 4 per cent.

2018-19

- (a) average cost per presentations has not yet been finalised as this is reliant on National Published Data Sets yet to be published;

- (b) number of presentations was 61,216; and
- (c) proportion of presentations that were:
 - (i) fully treated at the centre was 85 per cent;
 - (ii) referred to a general practitioner was 5 per cent;
 - (iii) referred to an emergency department was 6 per cent; and
 - (iv) referred elsewhere was 4 per cent.

2019-20 to 29 February 2020 the

- (a) average cost per presentations has not yet been finalised as this is reliant on National Published Data Sets yet to be published;
- (b) number of presentations was 48,468; and
- (c) proportion of presentations that were:
 - (i) fully treated at the centre was 83 per cent;
 - (ii) referred to a general practitioner was 7 per cent;
 - (iii) referred to an emergency department was 6 per cent; and
 - (iv) referred elsewhere was 4 per cent.

Hospitals—surgical beds and operating theatres (Question No 3054)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 19 June 2020:

- (1) How many operating theatres were provided in (a) each public hospital in Canberra and (b) private hospitals across Canberra, as at the date this question was published in the Questions on Notice Paper.
- (2) How many surgical beds were provided in (a) each public hospital in Canberra and (b) private hospitals across Canberra, as at the date this question was published in the Questions on Notice Paper.
- (3) If data is not collected in relation to numbers of operating theatres and surgical beds in private hospitals across Canberra, what is the Government's best knowledge of the respective figures.
- (4) How many (a) operating theatres and (b) surgical beds, will be provided in each public hospital in Canberra by the end of 2025.
- (5) What studies and modelling exercises have been undertaken, are underway, or are planned as to operating theatre and surgical bed requirements in Canberra's public hospitals beyond 2025 and what quanta of operating theatre and surgical bed requirements emerged from those studies and modelling exercises.
- (6) For studies and modelling exercises that are underway or planned, when will they be completed.

- (7) During those studies and modelling exercises referred to in part (5), what advice was or will be sought from, or consultation undertaken with, relevant clinicians and their representative organisations.
- (8) What are the benchmark ratios of surgical beds to operating theatres for peer hospitals to Canberra's public hospitals.
- (9) If there are no benchmarks as referred to in part (8), how were the ratios determined in those studies and modelling exercises for future need in Canberra's public hospitals and how do the planned ratios compare to those in place in peer hospitals.
- (10) What planning is in place to deliver on the need for growth in the number of operating theatres and surgical beds in Canberra's public hospitals beyond 2025.
- (11) What arrangements are in place with private hospitals to facilitate surgical procedures for, and care of, public patients in their facilities.

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

- (1) On 19 June 2020:
 - (a) Canberra Hospital had 13 theatres available and Calvary Public Hospital Bruce had 7 theatres available.
 - (b) The ACT Health Directorate does not report on private hospital theatre capacity.
- (2) On 19 June 2020:
 - (a) Calvary Public Hospital Bruce had 24 beds available for surgical activity. Canberra Hospital had 185 beds available for surgical activity, not including beds on the paediatric ward that are utilised for paediatric surgical patients as required.
 - (b) The ACT Health Directorate does not report on private hospital surgical bed numbers.
- (3) The ACT Health Directorate does not report on private hospital theatre or surgical bed numbers.
- (4) By the end of 2025:
 - (a) Based on current health infrastructure funding commitments, with the commissioning of the Canberra Hospital Expansion, Canberra Hospital will have 22 operating theatres and Calvary Public Hospital Bruce will have seven operating theatres.
 - (b) The Territory-wide Health Service Plan is currently being developed and will model requirements for surgical beds at 2025. Decisions about where any additional beds would be located will be made when the plan is complete.
- (5) A Territory-wide Health Service Plan is currently being developed and will model requirements for theatres and surgical beds in the ACT into the future. This modelling will replace any historical activity modelling as it will be based on current population projections and clinical trends.

At this stage, base case projections have been completed. The next step in the planning process will be to apply scenario modelling to the base projections for foreseen changes to service models, technology and clinical trends.

The base case projections indicate a need for 26 operating theatres across the ACT in 2031/32 and 30 in 2036/37. Base case projections, subject to scenario modelling for service changes and contemporary models of care, indicate a requirement for 315 surgical beds across the ACT in 2031/32 and 353 in 2036/37.

- (6) It is anticipated that the Territory-wide Health Service Plan will be completed in the first half of 2021. Canberra Health Services is developing a Clinical Services Plan that will cascade planning undertaken for the Territory-wide plan to the Canberra Health Services context. It is anticipated that the Canberra Health Services Clinical Services Plan will be completed by June 2021.
- (7) Between November 2019 and March 2020, approximately 80 consultation sessions were undertaken with stakeholders from Canberra Health Services, Calvary Public Hospital Bruce, non-government organisations (NGO) funded by ACT Health Directorate as well as aged care providers in the ACT to inform development of the Territory-wide Health Service Plan and a Canberra Health Services Clinical Services Plan. It is anticipated that further consultations will be undertaken in late 2020.

The Canberra Health Services Clinical Services Plan will be framed on advice of clinicians and supporting analysis. Workshops attended by hundreds of clinicians from all specialties and service lines within Canberra Health Services were held in late 2019 when work on the Clinical Services Plan commenced.

- (8) Benchmark ratios of surgical beds to operating theatres have not been applied. Planning for surgical bed requirements has not applied a ratio of surgical beds to theatres.
- (9) Modelling for surgical bed requirements at a hospital reflects the volume and case mix of surgical procedures and the mix of same day and multi-day activity. Projections for surgical bed requirements are calculated using five year trends in activity, adjusted for population growth, ageing and impacts of planned models of care and service delivery. Benchmarking has not been undertaken for the reasons mentioned above.
- (10) ACT Health Directorate is currently undertaking long-term strategic planning projects including the Canberra Hospital Master Plan, and the northside hospital options analysis. These projects will inform decisions on delivering the projected infrastructure growth requirements.
- (11) In addition to service agreements for the provision of services under the National Partnership Agreement – Covid-19 Response, ACT Health Directorate has six service agreements with six private hospitals to provide elective surgery procedures through a panel of providers arrangement.

Transport Canberra—employee expenses (Question No 3162)

Miss C Burch asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

What is the total cost of employee expenses for Transport Canberra for (a) April and May 2019 and (b) April and May 2020.

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

Employee Costs	000's	000's
Month	April	May
A - 2019	8,782	10,703
B - 2020	10,329	9,968

Employee costs in the 2019-20 financial year have been influenced by a number of factors including:

- Additional employees being engaged to undertake additional cleaning and sanitising of Transport Canberra Operations assets due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Prior to 1 July 2019 ACTION buses were under one cost centre, all other related sections such as Light Rail support sat within Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS). When the Transport Canberra (TC) entity was created on 1 July 2019 all staff were transferred to the TC entity. This should be considered when comparing wage costs of Transport Canberra Operations /ACTION between April/May 2019 and 2020 as the composition of staff has changed.
- The ongoing recruitment of permanent drivers throughout 2019-20 to meet the operational requirements of Network 19.

Note that due to the school holiday network in operation, costs are usually lower in April. However, costs were lower for May 2020 in comparison to April 2020 due to the fact that three payment runs were made in April (2/4, 16/4 and 30/4) and only two in May (14/5 and 28/5).

Schools—teacher librarians (Question No 3165)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) How many government primary schools have a designated and qualified full time teacher librarian this calendar year.
- (2) How many government primary schools had a designated and qualified full time teacher librarian last calendar year.
- (3) How many government high schools have a designated and qualified full time teacher librarian this calendar year.
- (4) How many government high schools had a designated and qualified full time teacher librarian last calendar year.
- (5) How many government colleges have a designated and qualified full time teacher librarian.
- (6) How many government colleges had a designated and qualified full time teacher librarian last calendar year.

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

This information is not held centrally. ACT public schools plan and manage their workforce profile based on their individual school educational programs and priorities, the needs of their students and communities. Principals strive to allocate their staffing budget to meet a wide range of needs, which vary from school to school in terms of complexity, resourcing and requirements.

All students, when using school libraries are supported by either a qualified teacher librarian or other suitably qualified education professional, to assist them in engaging in their learning.

ACT Health—elective surgery (Question No 3167)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the 1 July 2020 announcement about elective surgery and outpatient clinics and elective surgery, how (a) many additional elective surgeries will this funding provide, (b) is this broken down by surgery category and (c) how is this broken down by the type of surgery performed (eg knee replacement, hip replacement)
- (2) In relation to how these additional surgeries will be achieved, (a) how many will be performed in the public system, (b) how many will be performed in the private system, (c) what is the schedule of fees that will be charged for each type of surgery performed for any work performed in the private and (d) will there be a change to surgery shifts in the public system, such as twilight, late- or over-night work; if so, what are these changes.
- (3) What discussions have been had with private providers about the delivery of these additional elective surgeries, with whom were these discussions had and on what dates.
- (4) What discussions have been had with unions about the delivery of these additional elective surgeries, with whom were these discussions had and on what dates.
- (5) What discussions have been had with allied health teams about the delivery of these additional elective surgeries, with whom were these discussions had and on what dates.
- (6) How will this be communicated to patients.
- (7) What communications strategy has been developed to ensure appropriate and timely communication.
- (8) What is breakdown by role/position of the team in charge of communicating these additional services to patients.

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

- (1) a) This will fund up to 2000 elective surgeries.
 b) Yes, see below.

Category	Number
1	160
2	865
3	975
Total	2000

- c) The provision of a listing by procedure may identify individuals. While data has been de-identified for the purposes of reporting the lower numbers in some patient cohorts may enable re-identification. The majority of long-waits are in the specialties of orthopaedics, Ear, Nose and Throat, general surgery, plastics, gynaecology, urology, oral and maxillofacial, vascular and ophthalmology and are managed by urgency rather than type of surgery performed.
- (2) a) Approximately 1000 additional surgeries will be performed in the public system.
 b) Approximately 1000 additional surgeries will be performed in the private system.
 c) There are existing memoranda of understanding with private hospitals. The fee applied can only be determined after assessing a request for quotes from the private hospitals for the work to be undertaken.
 d) There is no plan to change working hours outside of normal business hours for the public system. Normal business hours are 7:30am-5:30pm, Monday to Friday.
- (3) All private hospitals which have an existing memorandum of understanding with the ACT Health Directorate were contacted via email on 18 June 2020 requesting information regarding what capacity they have to support the additional public elective surgery. This correspondence was sent to the General Managers of each private hospital.
- (4) A briefing was conducted on 2 July 2020 by the Chief Operating Officer and the Executive Group Manager, People and Culture, Canberra Health Services (CHS). The unions invited to attend this briefing included the Australian Medical Association, Visiting Medical Officers Association, Australian Nursing and Midwifery Federation, Health Services Union, Community and Public Sector Union and Professionals Australia.
- (5) Most of these procedures do not require care provided by allied health professionals. Where allied health services are required, existing protocols are in place to manage these.
- (6) Patients will be informed of their date of surgery by the elective surgery booking office of each hospital undertaking the elective procedures.
- (7) A communication strategy has been developed by the Territory-wide Surgical Services Committee which includes information provided on the ACT Government website on boosting elective surgery.

- (8) Much of these additional services to patients is an expansion of business as usual pathways for Territory-wide Surgical Services. The key position at CHS is the Assistant Director of Nursing, Surgical Bookings, and the key positions at Calvary Public Hospital Bruce is the Perioperative Administration Manager.
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ACT Health—dental appointments (Question No 3168)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the 1 July 2020 announcement about elective surgery and outpatient clinics and additional dental appointments, (a) how will these additional procedures be delivered, (b) how is this broken down by category, (c) how is this broken down by type of procedure, (d) how many will be performed in the public system, (e) how many will be performed in the private system and (f) what is the schedule of fees that will be charged for each procedure delivered in the private system.
- (2) What discussions have been had with private providers about the delivery of these additional dental appointments, with whom were these discussions had and on what dates.
- (3) What discussions have been had with unions about the delivery of these additional dental appointments, with whom were these discussions had and on what dates.
- (4) What discussions have been had with allied health teams about the delivery of these additional dental appointments, with whom were these discussions had and on what dates.

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

- (1) a) The additional procedures will be delivered by referral from Oral Health Services to the External Restorative Referral Scheme. The Scheme provides clients with vouchers to be seen by dentists in the private sector.
b) There are no categories for the dental waiting list.
c) The Scheme provides for clients to be issued with a voucher to be seen by a private dentist for dental services up to the value of \$1,800.
d) No procedures will be performed in the public system.
e) 100 per cent of the dental services will be performed in the private system.
f) Up to the value of \$1,800.
- (2) All participating providers have been advised that Oral Health Services will be referring clients via the External Restorative Referral Scheme. No discussions have occurred with providers regarding the specific number of clients who may be referred under the Scheme.
- (3) A briefing was conducted on 2 July 2020 by the Chief Operating Officer and the Executive Group Manager, People and Culture, Canberra Health Services in relation to additional elective surgery and outpatient clinics. The unions invited to attend this briefing included the Australian Medical Association, Visiting Medical Officers

Association, Australian Nursing and Midwifery Federation, Health Services Union, Community and Public Sector Union and Professionals Australia.

- (4) Most of these procedures do not require care provided by allied health professionals. Where allied health services are required, existing protocols are in place to manage these.

ACT Health—endoscopy (Question No 3169)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the 1 July 2020 announcement about elective surgery and outpatient clinics and additional endoscopy procedures, (a) how will these additional procedures be delivered, (b) how many will be performed in the public system, (c) how many will be performed in the private system and (d) what is the schedule of fees that will be charged for each procedure delivered in the private system.
- (2) What discussions have been had with private providers about the delivery of these additional endoscopy procedures, with whom were these discussions had and on what dates.
- (3) What discussions have been had with unions about the delivery of these additional endoscopy procedures, with whom were these discussions had and on what dates.
- (4) What discussions have been had with allied health teams about the delivery of these additional endoscopy procedures, with whom were these discussions had and on what dates.

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

- (1) a) The endoscopy procedures will be undertaken as admitted day cases leveraging unused capacity at private facilities.
b) It is estimated less than 10 per cent will be undertaken in the public system.
c) Approximately 90 per cent will be undertaken in the private system.
d) There are existing memoranda of understanding with private hospitals. The fee applied can only be determined after assessing a request for quotes from the private hospitals for the work to be undertaken.
- (2) Discussions were held with Calvary Bruce Private Hospital via email on 3 June 2020 regarding additional endoscopies that could be undertaken. A meeting was held on 12 June 2020, attended by the Director, Territory-wide Surgical Services and the General Manager, Calvary Bruce Private Hospital.
- (3) A briefing was held on 2 July 2020 with the Chief Operating Officer and the Executive Group Manager, People and Culture, Canberra Health Services in relation to additional elective surgery and outpatient clinics. The unions invited to attend this briefing included the Australian Medical Association, Visiting Medical Officers Association, Australian Nursing and Midwifery Federation, Health Services Union, Community and Public Sector Union and Professionals Australia.

- (4) Allied health teams are not involved in the normal delivery of endoscopy procedures.
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**ACT Health—outpatient services
(Question No 3170)**

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the 1 July 2020 announcement about elective surgery and outpatient clinics and outpatient services, (a) how many additional outpatient services will this funding provide, (b) how is this broken down by outpatient service category, (c) how many outpatient services will be delivered in the public system, (d) how many outpatient services will be performed in the private system, (e) what is the schedule of fees that will be charged for each outpatient service category delivered in the private system, (f) have the rules and/or key performance indicators for outpatient service delivery been amended; if not, by what means will the government ensure that these additional outpatient services are delivered and (g) will medical students be used to deliver these outpatient services; if so, in how many of these outpatient services will they be used.
- (2) What discussions have been had with private providers about the delivery of these additional outpatient services, with whom were these discussions had and on what dates.
- (3) What discussions have been had with unions about the delivery of these additional outpatient services, with whom were these discussions had and on what dates.
- (4) What discussions have been had with allied health teams about the delivery of these additional outpatient services, with whom were these discussions had and on what dates.
- (5) How will this be communicated to patients.
- (6) What communications strategy has been developed to ensure appropriate and timely communication.
- (7) What is breakdown by role/position of the team in charge of communicating these additional services to patients.

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

- (1) a) This funding will provide up to 14,000 additional outpatient services.
b) This is broken down by the following outpatient service categories:
 - 12 per cent for Category 1;
 - 43 per cent for Category 2; and
 - 45 per cent for Category 3.
- c) A plan is currently being developed for how the backlog services will be provided. At this stage, it has not been determined how many will be undertaken in public health facilities.

- d) A plan is currently being developed for how the backlog services will be provided. At this stage, it has not been determined how many will be undertaken by private providers.
 - e) There are currently no memoranda of understanding with private providers, however if services are undertaken by private providers the fee will be the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) fee.
 - f) There has been no change to the rules and/or key performance indicators for outpatient service delivery. A review of the long-wait referrals as at 31 May 2020 has been undertaken and specialities have been identified that require additional services to be provided. This listing will be monitored monthly.
 - g) No, medical students will not be used to provide outpatient services. Medical students will continue to participate in outpatient clinics as part of their specialty rotations for training purposes only.
- (2) Limited discussions have occurred with Private providers at this time. As the plan for addressing the backlog develops further discussions will occur.
 - (3) A briefing was conducted on 2 July 2020 by the Chief Operating Officer, and the Executive Group Manager, People and Culture, Canberra Health Services in relation the additional funding for activities. The unions invited to attend this briefing included the Australian Medical Association, Visiting Medical Officers Association, Australian Nursing and Midwifery Federation, Health Services Union, Community and Public Sector Union and Professionals Australia.
 - (4) All clinical divisions have been informed of this work. The funding targets medical specialist outpatients. Allied health is critical in supporting some of the medical specialist outpatient services and, where appropriate, will be used to help reduce backlog numbers. Further consultation will occur over the coming weeks with all staff.
 - (5) Patients will be informed of their appointment date as per normal processes for all outpatient appointments.
 - (6) The Outpatient Transformation Steering Committee will govern the outpatient component. Through this Committee, communication to all stakeholders including consumers, primary health care and private providers will be managed. A specific communication strategy is not intended at this time, but rather the use of existing communication processes to update consumers and their referrers on their progression to an appointment will occur.
 - (7) Communication to patients regarding upcoming appointments is managed through administrative teams comprising an Administrative Services Officer (ASO) 2/3, ASO4, ASO5 and Senior Officer Grade C level staff.
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**ACT Health—costs
(Question No 3171)**

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the 1 July 2020 announcement about elective surgery and outpatient clinics, (a) what is the cost breakdown of this \$30 million spend, (b) how much will

be spent on elective surgery, (c) how many will be spent on additional specialist outpatient appointments, (d) how much will be spent on additional endoscopy procedures, (e) how much will be spent on school checks for kindergarten children, (f) how much will be spent on child development checks through the Maternal and Child Health clinic and (g) how much will be spent on additional dental appointments.

- (2) Has there been a new appropriation for the funding of this \$30 million; if not, is this funding coming from within the existing health budget; if not, where is this money being funded from.
- (3) What is the cost breakdown on all money spent for COVID-19 health related funding and is any of this \$30 million coming from reprioritised COVID-19 related funding; if so, what is the breakdown of where it came from.
- (4) What is the (a) projected and (b) actual end of year budget position for 30 June 2020 for (i) Canberra Health Services and (ii) ACT Health Directorate.

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

- (1) a-g)

The ACT Government has allocated up to \$29.95 million for COVID-19 health system recovery, with approximate breakdown as follows:

Service	Cost (\$m)
Elective Surgery	\$20.517
Specialist Outpatients	\$3.500
Endoscopy	\$1.784
School Checks for Kindergarten Children	\$0.025
Child Development Checks	\$1.000
Dental Appointments	\$2.105
Support Services	\$1.019
Total	\$29.95

- (2) Yes.
- (3) Under the National Partnership on COVID-19 Response agreement, the states and territories submit monthly estimates to the National Health Funding Body on the 15th of each month for the following month.

COVID-19 expenditure under the NPA are under three categories. The estimates submitted to 30 June 2020 are as follows:

(Data is available at the Chamber Support Office).

Total funding received from the Commonwealth to 30 June 2020 is \$41.668 million.

This total includes the Private Hospital Viability Payment, which is 100 per cent funded by the Commonwealth. Funding for hospital services payments and state public health payments are funded 50:50 with the ACT.

The estimated impact of \$68.756 million is subject to reconciliation and may be impacted by the results of this review undertaken by the Commonwealth. Any unspent 2019-20 appropriation for COVID-19 response was returned to Consolidated Revenue.

- (4) The financial results for the year ended 30 June 2020 for Canberra Health Services and the ACT Health Directorate have not been completed. These figures will be published in the respective Annual Reports.

Environment—Hackett horse paddocks (Question No 3172)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) What is the current status of the Hackett horse holding paddocks.
- (2) Has any community consultation process been undertaken for future management of this area.
- (3) Are any particular additional protections being considered for the regent honeyeater, superb parrot and gang gangs that have been sighted in the area recently after a long absence; if so, what are they; if not, why not.

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

- (1) The horse paddocks are currently operating and being managed by Territory Agistment Pty Ltd. Between 10-12 horses are agisted on site.
- (2) No.
- (3) The flora and fauna ecosystems and values at the Watson/Hackett horse paddocks, including habitat of the Regent Honeyeater, Superb Parrot and the Gang-gang Cockatoo, which are nationally, or locally endangered or vulnerable bird species, are being considered.

Planning—artificial grass (Question No 3177)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) During Question Time on 18 June 2020, in response to the question “will the Territory Plan variation for living infrastructure which was under consultation earlier this year also count artificial grass as green space?” and the Minister's response that stated “It does, depending on what it is used for. I can advise, of course, that living infrastructure can be artificial grass.”; under what circumstances would the draft variation allow artificial grass to be considered living infrastructure, and what is the benefit of doing so.

- (2) How does the draft variation treat artificial grass with respect to (a) planting area, (b) open space (private/communal) and (c) site coverage.

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

- (1) Areas of artificial grass over a permeable surface can be counted towards planting area under the draft variation. Artificial grass may be considered a suitable alternative for low maintenance gardens, for elderly or infirm residents who are unable to care for lawns or in locations where access for lawnmowing is not feasible. Where properly constructed, artificial grass provides a suitably draining substrate, similar to a grass lawn.

- (2) (a) The draft variation definition for planting area is:
“an area of land within a block that is available for landscape planting and that is not covered by buildings, structures, vehicle parking and manoeuvring areas or any other form of impermeable element that impacts permeability of the ground surface (i.e. terraces, pergolas, patios, decks or pools)”

A key consideration is related to the permeability of the ground. Properly constructed artificial lawns can be permeable when they are laid over a permeable substrate and can include tree plantings. If artificial lawn is laid over concrete or other impermeable substrate, then it would not be counted towards planting area.

- (b) The Territory Plan definition of private open space is:
“an outdoor area within a block useable for outdoor living activities, and may include balconies, terraces or decks but does not include any area required to be provided for the parking of motor vehicles and any common driveways and common vehicle manoeuvring areas. Up to 25 per cent of any part of private open space may be roofed over, except that a balcony may be entirely roofed over”.

The definition does not specify the ground coverage type, only that it not be substantially roofed, or used for vehicle parking or manoeuvring areas.

- (c) The draft variation definition of site coverage is:
“the proportion of actual site covered by buildings, including roofed terraces, pergolas, patios, decks and balconies but excluding any part of awnings, eaves and the like”

The definition does not specify ground finishes, only areas covered by buildings.

Land—Curtin horse paddocks (Question No 3178)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) Has the ACT Government entered into an agreement with the National Capital Authority (NCA) to continue the use of the North Curtin horse paddocks for horse agistment for some time in the future; if so, how long is the agreement for.
- (2) Is their scope for an extension of time for horse use.

- (3) Is the agreement referred to in part (1) a public document.
- (4) Has all of the area used for horse agistment in North Curtin been given to the NCA for embassy use; if not, what is the ACT Government's intention with respect to the remaining land.
- (5) Will horse owners be able to continue to use the remaining land.
- (6) Have the horse owners been offered a replacement location for agistment of their animals; if so, where, when and on what terms.

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

- (1) The use of the North Curtin horse paddocks is a matter for the National Capital Authority (NCA) and Territory Agistment Pty Ltd. The Commonwealth Government did not require approval of the ACT Government the land for diplomatic purposes. However, in recognition of the impact that the closure of the paddocks would have on the agistees, the ACT Government requested that the NCA provide for an appropriate transition period for the closure of the horse paddocks. As a result, the NCA has publicly committed that there will be no change to the current agistment use or the closure of the horse paddocks for a period of at least two years.
- (2) This is a matter for the National Capital Authority.
- (3) This is a matter for the National Capital Authority.
- (4) The North Curtin Horse Paddocks occupy block 5 section 121 Curtin. Approximately 70% of this block has been declared National Land. Draft Amendment to the National Capital Plan No. 95 (North Curtin Diplomatic Estate and Urban Area) proposes to change the land use policy for the remaining 30% of block 5 section 121 (i.e. area closest to Yarra Glen) from Broadacre to Urban – Residential. This portion of the block remains Territory Land. The use of this land will be informed through work being undertaken as part of the City to Woden Planning Framework project. This work will consider the capability of the land in line with the ACT Planning Strategy and the urban development opportunities due to its proximity to Light Rail Stage 2B. The work will also include community consultation proposed for 2021.
- (5) Yes, for an interim period. See the answer to question No. 1.
- (6) The eventual relocation of horses from the paddocks will be a decision between Territory Agistment Pty Ltd and each agistee. The ACT Government is undertaking works to bring online a new agistment area in Pialligo which may be available to current North Curtin agistees and others. The ACT Government is currently upgrading infrastructure on the site as part of the ACT's Covid-19 economic stimulus response and it is anticipated that this facility will be available in 2022-23 once pastures are properly established.

**ACT Policing—drug and alcohol testing of officers
(Question No 3179)**

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) Under the AFP National Guideline on prohibited drugs, pharmaceutical products and alcohol, which guides ACT Policing, how many officers in the past 12 months have been subject to (a) mandatory targeted testing whereby candidates are identified through a random selection process for (i) prohibited drugs, (ii) pharmaceutical products or (iii) alcohol, (b) mandatory investigation testing whereby candidates are tested as part of Professional Standards investigations or inquiries for (i) prohibited drugs, (ii) pharmaceutical products or (iii) alcohol and (c) mandatory certain incident testing whereby candidates are tested as a result of an occurrence for (i) prohibited drugs, (ii) pharmaceutical products or (iii) alcohol.
- (2) Of those positive tests, how many have been for (a) opiates, (b) sympathomimetic amines (amphetamines and the like), (c) cannabis metabolites, (d) cocaine metabolites, (e) anabolic steroids and (f) benzodiazepines.
- (3) What action is taken if an officer is found to be under the influence of these (including misuse of pharmaceuticals) drugs during work hours.

Mr Gentleman: I am advised that the answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) From 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020:
 - 342 random mandatory drug tests were conducted on ACT Policing employees. These tests determine use of prohibited drugs and pharmaceuticals.
 - 22 mandatory drug tests were conducted on ACT Policing members as a result of Professional Standards investigations or inquiries. These tests determine use of prohibited drugs and pharmaceuticals.
 - Professional Standards have not responded to any critical incidents within the ACT in the past 12 months (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020), where the circumstances required a drug and alcohol response.
- (2) From 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, three verified positive results were obtained for ACT Policing employees.
 - One sworn ACT Policing member returned a positive result for cocaine and benzoylecgonine.
 - One sworn ACT Policing member returned a positive result for Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs).
 - One unsworn ACT Policing employee returned a positive result for ketamine, methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA), methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA), cocaine and benzoylecgonine.
- (3) AFP Professional Standards has a 24 hours, seven days a week, on call, drug and alcohol response, which includes an AUSHEALTH response (AUSHEALTH is contracted by the AFP to provide drug and alcohol testing services).

Drug test results determine if prohibited drugs and pharmaceuticals have been consumed within a period of time. Depending on the sample taken, the period of time can range from a few days to a few months. Also, due to the samples requiring processing in a laboratory, it can take between 2-5 days for the result to be provided to Professional Standards. The result is then verified by the AFP Medical Review Officer before a confirmed positive result is known. Therefore, if a confirmed positive result

is obtained, the exact time of prohibited drug or pharmaceutical consumption, and whether it was during work hours, is not able to be established.

If a verified positive result for drug use is confirmed, the details are entered into the AFPs complaint management system as a complaint, which is assessed by Professional Standards. Pending the specifics of each individual circumstance, it can result in a PRS investigation under Part V of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*, or be referred to the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity under the *Law Enforcement Integrity Commissioner's Act 2006* for investigation.

Better suburbs—expenditure (Question No 3180)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for City Services, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) For each of the 14 Better Suburbs priority areas, what was the (a) total expenditure and (b) user fees revenue, for each of the last three financial years (including 2019/20).
- (2) For each of the 14 Better Suburbs priority areas, what is the expected expenditure for the 2020/21 financial year.

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

- (1) Directorate expenditure relevant to the 14 Better Suburbs priority areas is provided at [Attachment A](#).

[Attachment A](#) totals include recurrent expenditure detailed in [Attachment B](#) and capital expenditure detailed in [Attachment C](#). Recurrent and capital expenditure have been identified separately due to the significant movements in capital expenditure recorded across Better Suburbs priority areas in the capital program dependent upon active projects in any one year.

Recurrent expenditure has not been adjusted for internal trading within TCCS where expenditure is funded by other business units or by Capital Works. User Charges revenue has been provided at [Attachment D](#). Revenue has been adjusted to remove the impact of internal trading within TCCS, for instance reimbursement for works funded by other business units and under the Capital Works Program where relevant.

- (2) Budgeted Expenditure for the 2020-21 financial year has not been provided. At the time of reply the budget for the 2020-21 year is yet to be finalised.

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

Domestic animal services—dogs (Question No 3181)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for City Services, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) Why has the Domestic Animal Services (DAS) website dropped vital information for prospective adoptions, such as whether the dog is desexed and the estimated age.

- (2) Can the information referred to in part (1) be reinstated to assist in future adoptions, especially noting that during the COVID period people are not able to simply drop in to visit DAS.
- (3) How many dogs have been (a) impounded, (b) adopted and (c) euthanised during the COVID period.

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

- (1) Following feedback from customers and the availability of data, changes were made to the Domestic Animal Services (DAS) website in 2018 to improve the information displayed and better assist owners in identifying their lost dogs.

The placement of a picture on the website (as opposed to a link) reduced the number of columns that could be displayed, so the decision was made to remove the desexing status column. Estimated ages referred to in the question were not previously displayed on the website.

- (2) DAS is currently working on improvements to the website and will consider the available and required information to assist owners to be re-united with their dogs and for prospective owners to find a suitable match for their needs. These improvements are expected to be complete before the end of the 2020 calendar year.
- (3) In the period 1 March 2020 to 31 July 2020, Domestic Animal Services has had a total of (a) 309 impoundments, (b) 113 adoptions and (c) 22 dogs euthanised.

Schools—maintenance of ovals (Question No 3182)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) How many schools in the ACT pay for the maintenance of their ovals.
- (2) What are the names of the schools referred to in part (1).
- (3) Are funds for oval maintenance a separate funding allocation to a school's budget; if so, how much money do each of these schools receive for oval maintenance costs.
- (4) How many schools in the ACT do not pay for the maintenance of their ovals.
- (5) What are the names of the schools referred to in part (4) and who pays for maintenance.
- (6) What kind of work is required to be undertaken by schools who are responsible for their oval maintenance.

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

- 1) There are 28 ovals on the ACT Education Directorate asset register which are to linked to 27 school sites.

2)

Ainslie Primary School	Lanyon High School
Alfred Deakin High School	Macquarie Primary School
Belconnen High School	Melba Copland High School
Calwell High School	Melrose High School
Campbell High School	Mt Stromlo High School
Canberra High School	Narrabundah College
Caroline Chisholm High School	Narrabundah Early Childhood School
Charles Weston School	North Ainslie Primary School
Dickson College	Red Hill Primary School
Evatt Primary School	Telopea Park High School (including Forrest Montgomery Oval)
Fadden Primary School	Turner Primary School
Forrest Primary School	UC Kaleen High School
Fraser Primary School	Wanniassa High School
Kingsford Smith School	

3) Schools are funded for minor maintenance through the School Operational Allocation. There is no separate allocation for maintaining ovals, however the amount of funding allocated to a school for minor maintenance depends on the assets at that school.

4) All 27 schools who have an Education Directorate owned oval as an asset listed above use the SOA allocation to maintain the oval. If due to varying circumstances the oval has fallen into disrepair, the school can contact the Infrastructure and Capital Works branch within the Directorate to seek assistance.

5) Refer to above response (Q4).

6) Under the SOA, schools are responsible for the management of grounds maintenance including ovals, but not limited to:

- Irrigation system maintenance (excluding backflow prevention devices)
- Turf maintenance (including mowing, edging, fertilizing and watering)
- Maintenance of synthetic turf installations in accordance with manufacturer's specifications
- Removal of trip and slip hazards
- Shrubs and gardens maintenance
- Plant pest, disease and weed control
- Loose and rubberised soft fall
- Miscellaneous works such as tanbark and granite supplies, leaf raking, sweeping of footpaths and ad hoc labour, and
- Sports fields related expenses (including line marking, seating and jump/sand pits).

Children and young people—care subsidy (Question No 3186)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Children, Youth and Families, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) How many care leavers applied for an Extended Continuum of Care subsidy (a) in 2018-2019 and (b) from 1 July 2019 to current date.
- (2) Of the applications referred to in part (1), how many in each time period were approved
- (3) In each time period referred to in part (1), what percentage of care leavers in the ACT applied for an Extended Continuum of Care subsidy.
- (4) How many care leavers in the ACT are currently receiving the Extended Continuum of Care subsidy who are age (a) 18, (b) 19 and (c) 20.
- (5) What is the average length of time in months that a care leaver in the ACT who receives the Extended Continuum of Care subsidy continues to receive the subsidy.
- (6) What was the total cost of providing the Extended Continuum of Care subsidy in 2018-2019.
- (7) What was the total cost of all other services provided to care leavers in 2018-2019.
- (8) How many young people exited care from residential care in 2018-2019.
- (9) How many of those exiting residential care in 2018-2019 applied for after care services.
- (10) How many of the applications referred to in part (9) were approved.
- (11) What was the total cost of providing after care services to those who exited from residential care in 2018-19.
- (12) How many young people are currently in foster care who are aged (a) 14, (b) 15, (c) 16 and (d) 17.
- (13) How many young people are currently in kinship care who are aged (a) 14, (b) 15, (c) 16 and (d) 17.
- (14) How many young people are currently in residential care who are aged (a) 14, (b) 15, (c) 16 and (d) 17.

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

1. The Extended Continuum of Care (18-21 years) offers support for young adults and their carers, and:
 - supports the ongoing placement of the young person with their carer;
 - ensures that young people who are transitioning to independence and adulthood have their needs and goals identified in a transition plan, with an emphasis on providing appropriate assistance including connection to mainstream and secondary services;
 - provides stability for the young adult and financial certainty for carers; and
 - provides ongoing case management to ensure the young person's needs continue to be met.

Child and Youth Protection Services (CYPS) records indicate the number of young people who applied for an Extended Continuum of Care subsidy in:

- a. 2018-19, was 22 young people; and
 - b. 2019-20, was 17 young people.
2.
 - a. In 2018-2019, 21 young people received an Extended Continuum of Care subsidy; and
 - b. In 2019-2020, 17 young people received an Extended Continuum of Care subsidy.
 3.
 - a. In 2018-2019, 81 per cent of young people who exited at 18 years applied for an Extended Continuum of Care subsidy; and
 - b. In 2019-20, 63 per cent of young people who exited at 18 years applied an Extended Continuum of Care subsidy.
 4. As at 30 June 2020:
 - a. For those young people aged 18 years, 11 are receiving an Extended Continuum of Care subsidy payment;
 - b. For those young people aged 19 years, two are receiving an Extended Continuum of Care subsidy payment; and
 - c. No Extended Continuum of Care subsidy payment is being made for those aged 20 years.
 5. The average length of time for receiving a carer payment after the age of 18 years was 5.49 months prior to the introduction of *A Step Up for Our Kids* strategy. Since this strategy commenced in 2015, the average length of time for receiving the Extended Continuum subsidy has increased to 9.51 months.

Each young person's application can vary in the length of time depending on their individual needs in transitioning to independence.
 6. Under contract arrangements between Barnardos and the ACT Government, Barnardos receive a flat fee per placement, including for those on an Extended Continuum of Care subsidy. The flat fee is commercial in confidence and therefore this amount cannot be provided.
 7. Each young person who applies for the Continuum of Care subsidy has differing needs and the cost for these individualised services is not easily obtained. As indicated in response to question six, ACT Together receive a flat fee per placement.

In 2018-19, there were a further nine young people who received post order support as distinct from the Continuum of Care subsidy. These young people may receive assistance in areas such as assistance to start work or further education, securing housing etc.
 8. In 2018-19, five young people aged 18 years and over exited from residential care.
 9. Aftercare Support for Care Leavers to 25 years is available to all young people in the care of the Director-General. After care services include but are not limited to the following:

- Planning and oversight of therapeutic interventions;
- Assisting young adults to access their care records and supporting them when they are reading their records;
- Life story work;
- Counselling;
- Practical supports for example assistance with Transition to Independent Allowance (TILA), assistance with housing applications, assistance with driving lessons etc.
- Referral to specific services;
- Mediation work with families and/or carers; and
- Financial supports and funding of services until the age of 21 years for young adults with high and complex needs.

In 2018-19, 5 young people aged 18 years and over, exited from residential care. Of these young people four received Aftercare Support.

10. A total of five applications for Aftercare Support were approved during the 2018-19 financial year.
11. As indicated in item six, under contract arrangements between Barnardos and the ACT Government, Barnardos receive a flat fee per placement that includes those young people receiving Aftercare Support. The flat fee is commercial in confidence and therefore this amount cannot be provided.
12. As at 30 June 2020, the number of young people in foster care by age group is as follows:
 - a. 12 young people aged 14 years;
 - b. 12 young people aged 15 years;
 - c. 11 young people aged 16 years; and
 - d. 9 young people aged 17 years.
13. As at 30 June 2020, the number of young people in kinship care by age group is as follow:
 - a. 21 young people aged 14 years;
 - b. 19 young people aged 15 years;
 - c. 13 young people aged 16 years; and
 - d. 10 young people aged 17 years.
14. As at 30 June 2020, the number of young people in residential care by age group is as follows:
 - a. seven young people aged 14 years;
 - b. four young people aged 15 years;
 - c. four young people aged 16 years; and
 - d. six young people aged 17 years.

Municipal services—shopping centre upgrades (Question No 3189)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for City Services, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) Given that on 18 October 2019, the ACT Government announced upgrades for Fraser shops with the upgrades including new landscaping, improving key pathways and

existing stairs, and installation of outdoor furniture in the existing courtyard, when can local residents expect to see the outdoor furniture installed.

- (2) What is the total and breakdown of costs for the design, selection and installation of the outdoor furniture.

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

- (1) The public realm upgrade of the Fraser local shopping centre was completed and open for full public use in May 2020. Following the initial announcement, during the project design phase the need for outdoor furniture was assessed as limited as the focus of the upgrade was on safety and accessibility. The project subsequently did not include any outdoor furniture in the proposal.
- (2) See (1).

Roads—traffic signals (Question No 3191)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for City Services, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) When will construction commence and when will it be completed for new traffic signals at the intersections of (a) Belconnen Way and Springvale Drive, (b) Southern Cross Drive and Starke Street and (c) Kuringa Drive and Owen Dixon Drive.
- (2) How much will the installation of traffic signals at each of the intersections referred to in part (1) cost and how much of this cost will be borne by the (a) ACT Government and (b) Commonwealth Government.
- (3) When will construction commence and when will it be completed for new traffic signals at the intersections of (a) Southern Cross Drive and Ross Smith Crescent and (b) Southern Cross Drive and Chewings Street.
- (4) How much will the installation of traffic signals at each of the intersections referred to in part (3) cost and how much of this cost will be borne by the (a) ACT Government and (b) Commonwealth Government.

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

- (1)
 - a. Belconnen Way and Springvale Drive is expected to commence in late 2020 and completed by mid-2021.
 - b. Southern Cross Drive and Starke Street is expected to commence in late 2020 and completed by mid-2021.
 - c. Kuringa Drive and Owen Dixon Drive is expected to commence in late 2020 and completed by mid-2021.
- (2) Please refer to Table 1 below.
Table 1: Intersection costs and contributions during 2020-21.

Intersection	2020-21 Total Project Cost	ACT Government Contribution	Commonwealth Government Contribution
Belconnen Way and Springvale Drive	\$1.5 million	\$0.75 million	\$0.75 million
Southern Cross Drive and Starke Street	\$3.5 million	\$1.75 million	\$1.75 million
Kuringa Drive and Owen Dixon Drive	\$3.5 million	\$1.75 million	\$1.75 million

- (3)
- a. Southern Cross Drive and Ross Smith Crescent is expected to commence in early 2021 and completed by mid-late 2021.
 - b. Southern Cross Drive and Chewings Street is expected to commence in early 2021 and completed by mid-late 2021.
- (4) The ACT Government received \$1.798 million from the Australian Government as part of its Black Spot Program for the signalisation of the above two key intersections on Southern Cross Drive. These are being treated as one project and the ACT Government has not provided any additional funding to this project.

Small memorials—registration policy (Question No 3192)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for City Services, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

Is a register kept of small memorials allowed by the ACT Government, such as plaques, benches or trees in city parks, erected by individuals and organisations; if so, what details does it include, how far back in time does it go, is it publicly accessible, and how does one access it; if not, why not.

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

Transport and Canberra and City Services asset management system data includes some memorials but not a complete list. As a result, the data is indicative and not suitable for public access.

Active travel—Kuringa Drive (Question No 3193)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Roads and Active Travel, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) Given that the Minister has previously advised that investigations have been undertaken for active travel improvements along Kuringa Drive and that the recommended treatment is for the provision of an off-road cycling facility and in late 2018, the work was estimated to cost approximately \$3.5m for the length of Kuringa Drive, what is the estimated cost of building an off-road cycling facility along Kuringa Drive from the Kuringa and Kingsford Smith Drives intersection until Tillyard Drive.

- (2) Does the ACT Government have any plans to build this facility; if so, when; if not, why not.
- (3) What is the anticipated date of completion for the shared path on Kuringa Drive, as part of the intersection upgrades at Kuringa Drive and Owen Dixon Drive.
- (4) Can the Minister provide an attachment of the design plans for the shared path as part of the answer to this question on notice.

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

- (1) Cost estimates for an off-road shared path along Kuringa Drive from the Kuringa Drive/Kingsford Smith Drive intersection until Kuringa Drive/Tillyard Drive intersection have not been undertaken at this stage.

Investigations have been undertaken for active travel improvements, for a shared path from the Kuringa Drive/Owen Dixon Drive intersection to the Barton Highway.

The estimated cost of \$3.5 million is to upgrade the Kuringa Drive/Owen Dixon Drive intersection to a signalised intersection and includes the shared path from this intersection to the Barton Highway only.

- (2) The ACT Government does not have any plans at this stage to construct a shared path along Kuringa Drive between Kuringa Drive/Kingsford Smith Drive intersection and Kuringa Drive/Tillyard Drive intersection for the short to medium term.

A future cycling facility along Kuringa Drive from the Kuringa Drive and Kingsford Smith Drive intersection until Tillyard Drive would be investigated as part of a potential future duplication of Kuringa Drive. This work is not an identified short to medium term priority and a feasibility study would need to be undertaken to assess the options of on-road vs off-road.

- (3) Construction of the Kuringa Drive/Owen Dixon Drive intersection, including the shared path is expected to be completed by the end of June 2021.
- (4) Design plans for the shared path between Kuringa Drive/Owen Dixon Drive intersection to the Barton Highway are attached.

Roads—speed limits (Question No 3195)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Roads and Active Travel, upon notice, on 3 July 2020:

- (1) Given that the speed limit for Ginninderra Drive is currently 80 km/h for its entire length, was any consideration given to reducing the speed limit near the intersection with Tillyard Drive as part of installing traffic signals at that intersection; if so, why was this not done.
- (2) What are the guidelines for speed limits near such facilities as the emergency services facility located to the west of the intersection.

- (3) Are there any other facilities in the ACT that serve both fire trucks and ambulances where the speed limit for the street those vehicles enter is 80 km/h; if not, why is this the case for the Charnwood facility.

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

- (1) No. National guidance allows traffic signals to be designed to fit within the posted speed limit for the road, except on high speed roads where the posted speed limit is greater than 80km/h. The speed limit is only changed if geometric constraints cannot be achieved by the design. The speed limit on a road is determined by several factors including risk assessment, the function the road is expected to perform and the roads crash history. However, with works at this intersection now completed and traffic behaviour adjusting to the new road environment, Roads ACT is reviewing the speed limit.
- (2) There are no guidelines for speed limits near such facilities.
- (3) Yes. Examples of facilities that have entries/exits on roads with a speed limit of 80 km/h include Calwell Ambulance Service, ACT Fire and Rescue South Tuggeranong and Kambah Fire Station.

Municipal services—playgrounds (Question No 3196)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 24 July 2020 (*redirected to the Minister for City Services*):

- (1) What rules and or guidelines apply to the location of playgrounds and play spaces in public areas in the ACT.
- (2) Is there a written policy that outlines such things as distance from roads, shops, toilets; if so, can the Minister provide a copy.
- (3) What restrictions, if any, apply to the placement of play spaces in public parks, nature reserves, and small open spaces in neighbourhood streets.
- (4) Is there a written policy that outlines these restrictions; if so, can the Minister provide a copy.

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

- (1) Municipal Infrastructure Standards - 21 Recreation Facilities provides guidelines around playgrounds and play spaces in public areas that are owned and managed by Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS).
https://www.cityservices.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1378535/MIS21-Recreation-Facilities.pdf
- (2) See (1)
- (3) TCCS owned and maintained playgrounds are situated on public land in urban open space. Restrictions apply if play facilities are proposed to be located in a heritage

precinct as described under the *Heritage Act 2004* and in areas of rare and threatened species and endangered ecological communities listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 2014* including nature reserves. Nature reserves are the responsibility of the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate and development of facilities within nature reserves is subject to the relevant Plan of Management.

- (4) ACTMAPI provides details of the maps including restricted or sensitive areas which can be accessed at <http://actmapi.act.gov.au/>
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Environment—pest management (Question No 3198)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) On what basis does the Government determine the scheduling of its rabbit control program in the Watson Woodlands.
- (2) Are there factors that influence how often an area will receive maintenance; if so, what are they.
- (3) How does the Government ensure consistency of rabbit control maintenance across the ACT.
- (4) How effective has the fumigation of rabbit warrens using phosphine gas been in reducing rabbit populations in the ACT.
- (5) Is pindone carrot bait more effective; if not, what is.
- (6) Will the Government consider routinely laying pindone carrot bait in areas such as the Watson Woodlands in order to maintain low levels of rabbit numbers and limit their proliferation; if so, when will it be rolled out; if not, why not.

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

- (1) Parks and Conservation Services (PCS) manages rabbits within Justice Robert Hope Park (Watson Woodlands) in line with the ACT Pest Management Strategy 2012-2022. A Rabbit Management Plan (2019-2021) has also been developed for this site, which determines the approach and timing for rabbit management.
- (2) The Rabbit Management Plan outlines a three-year program including the knockdown, follow-up and maintenance phases. After this time the maintenance program will be ongoing if required. The level of intervention will be determined by the results of a program that monitors rabbit numbers. The objective is to manage rabbit numbers at a level that will not adversely impact the values of the reserve.
- (3) Rabbit populations are monitored consistently across the PCS conservation estate. Targets for population control are set in priority sites. Management programs to ensure populations remain within target thresholds are designed on a site by site basis.
- (4) The use of aluminium phosphine fumigation is one technique amongst several control techniques that is used as part of an integrated approach to reduce rabbit populations

to target levels. The timing and sequencing of which control strategy is used is a site by site consideration and dependent on many factors. Long term monitoring across many PCS managed sites subject to rabbit control demonstrate that an integrated approach can significantly reduce rabbit populations.

- (5) Like fumigation with aluminium phosphine, poisoning rabbits with pindone carrot is a technique which can be used as part of an integrated approach dependent on specific site characteristics and population density. Other techniques include 1080 poisoning, warren destruction, Biocontrol, harbour removal, habitat modification, shooting and exclusion fencing.
- (6) Pindone may be carried out as part of the integrated rabbit control program on the site if deemed appropriate. Extreme care must be used when using pindone due to the risk of secondary poisoning on non-target species including predatory birds.

Health—hydrotherapy (Question No 3199)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) Leaving aside the impact of the COVID-19 health emergency, what hydrotherapy facilities have been available on the south side of Canberra since the closure of the hydrotherapy pool at The Canberra Hospital.
- (2) What is the status of the Government's public enquiries about whether there is non-government interest in establishing a new hydrotherapy pool facility on the south side.

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

- (1) The ACT Health Directorate funds Arthritis ACT to deliver 614 hydrotherapy sessions per year across a variety of Canberra locations, including the University of Canberra Hospital in Bruce. At this stage, Arthritis ACT delivers south side sessions at Aquatic Achievers in Calwell, Calvary John James Hospital in Deakin and Aqua Harmony in Kambah.

Since the closure of the public Canberra Hospital hydrotherapy pool, the ACT Government has provided further funding to Arthritis ACT for the delivery of extra sessions at Aqua Harmony to ensure continuity of service following the closure of the Canberra Hospital hydrotherapy facilities.

- (2) Responses received through the market sounding process are currently being considered, including working with respondents to better understand the proposals and how they may be considered as part of the broader options for the delivery of hydrotherapy services in Canberra's south.

Land—Kenny (Question No 3200)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) What is the current status of planning and preparation for land release in Kenny.
- (2) What planning and preparation work has been completed to date.
- (3) What planning and preparation work is yet to be completed.
- (4) Will any community consultation be undertaken; if so, when.
- (5) Is a Territory Plan variation required.
- (6) What work was completed under the budget initiative “More jobs for our growing city – Urban renewal in Kenny – early planning”.

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

- (1) Planning and preparation work for the Kenny Future Urban Area (FUA) is continuing within the Environment Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD). In June 2019 Government announced a new high school in Kenny. EPSDD, Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate and the Education Directorate are working towards delivering the East Gungahlin High School for opening in 2023.
- (2) Significant planning and preparation work has informed the planning and development capability of the Kenny FUA consistent with the outcomes of the Gungahlin Strategic Assessment, including surface and groundwater management. The requirement in the Strategic Assessment for an area of 160ha to be set aside for a future conservation area is also confirmed.
- (3) The planning and preparation work for the residential component of the Kenny FUA is not yet completed. Action on the school precinct regarding release to the Education Directorate in 2021 to deliver the high school component for opening in 2023 is also yet to be completed.
- (4) Community consultation associated with a technical amendment to put in place a precinct code to further guide the preparation of an Estate Development Plan (EDP) may be required.
- (5) A Territory Plan variation is not expected to be required. However, a technical amendment will be required following the approval of an EDP to remove the FUA overlay.
- (6) Work undertaken under the budget initiative “More jobs for our growing city - Urban renewal in Kenny – early planning” since July 2018 has included engagement with important stakeholders including all of the major users of Exhibition Park in Canberra (EPIC), Canberra Harness Racing Club and Thoroughbred Park. Ecological, engineering and heritage investigations have been ongoing, providing input into the planning of Kenny FUA.

**Transport—infrastructure
(Question No 3202)**

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 24 July 2020
(*redirected to the Chief Minister*):

Is the Government currently undertaking any work (eg feasibility, design, investigations or studies) on potential future upgrades to, or relocation of, the City public transport interchange; if so, (a) what is the nature of this work, (b) what is the status of this work and when will it be completed, (c) which agencies are undertaking this work and (d) which transport modes does this work address (eg light rail, local buses, interstate coaches, taxis).

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

In 2019 the City Renewal Authority commissioned a preliminary feasibility study of a proposal for an underground local and interstate bus station in Civic to replace the at-grade facility. This study concluded that the cost of an underground facility was prohibitive.

The study is now completed.

Roads—Beltana Road (Question No 3203)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Roads and Active Travel, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) What is the current status of the Beltana Road Upgrade study.
- (2) If the study is not completed, when is it expected to be completed.
- (3) If the study has been completed, when will it be publicly released.

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

- (1) The ACT Government completed a study in August 2019 titled 'Pialligo Pedestrian Upgrade'. This study includes the identification of Preliminary Sketch Plans. This study further investigated infrastructure and public space improvements recommended in the Pialligo Master Plan 2013. This Master Plan identifies that all recommended capital works for implementation will need to be considered in context of ACT Government priorities and future budgets.
- (2) N/A.
- (3) The ACT Government is reviewing the recommendations of this study in the context of future capital funding opportunities.

Canberra Hospital—SPIRE project (Question No 3204)

Mr Coe asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 24 July 2020 (*redirected to the Minister for Health*):

- (1) In relation to the SPIRE Project and inpatient beds, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many were planned to be

constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope (being the scope as part of stage one of the procurement process), (c) how many beds are there currently at The Canberra Hospital (TCH) and (d) what will be the net change in inpatient beds at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.

- (2) In relation to inpatient beds (shelled), (a) how many are planned to be constructed/shelled as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many were planned to be constructed/shelled as part of the original SPIRE scope, (c) how many, if any, shelled inpatient bed are there currently TCH and (d) what will be the net change in inpatient beds (shelled) at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.
- (3) In relation to adult intensive care unit beds, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many were planned to be constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope, (c) how many are there currently at TCH and (d) what will be the net change in adult intensive care unit beds at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.
- (4) In relation to paediatric intensive care unit beds, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many were planned to be constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope, (c) how many, if any, are there currently at TCH and (d) what will be the net change in paediatric intensive care unit beds at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.
- (5) In relation to coronary care units, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many were planned to be constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope, (c) how many are there currently at TCH and (d) what will be the net change in coronary care units at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.
- (6) In relation to cardiac catheterisation laboratories, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many were planned to be constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope, (c) how many are there currently at the Canberra Hospital and (d) what will be the net change in cardiac catheterisation laboratories at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.
- (7) In relation to electrophysiology laboratories, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many were planned to be constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope, (c) how many are there currently at TCH; and (d) what will be the net change in electrophysiology laboratories at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.
- (8) In relation to interventional radiology suites, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many were planned to be constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope, (c) how many are there currently at TCH and (d) what will be the net change in interventional radiology suites at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.
- (9) In relation to procedure rooms, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many were planned to be constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope, (c) how many are there currently at TCH and (d) what will be the net change in procedure rooms at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.
- (10) In relation to emergency department beds, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many were planned to be

constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope, (c) how many are there currently at TCH and (d) what will be the net change in emergency department beds at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.

- (11) In relation to standard operating theatres, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many, if any, are planned to be shelled, (c) how many were planned to be constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope, (d) how many, if any, were planned to be shelled, (e) how many are there currently at TCH and (f) what will be the net change in standard operating theatres at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.
- (12) In relation to hybrid operating theatres, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many, if any, are planned to be shelled, (c) how many were planned to be constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope, (d) how many, if any, were planned to be shelled, (e) how many are there currently at TCH and (f) what will be the net change in hybrid operating theatres at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.
- (13) In relation to day surgical beds, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many were planned to be constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope, (c) how many are there currently at TCH and (d) what will be the net change in day surgical beds at TCH be once SPIRE is completed.
- (14) In relation to ambulance bays, (a) how many are planned to be constructed as part of the SPIRE project, (b) how many were planned to be constructed as part of the original SPIRE scope, (c) how many are there currently at TCH, (d) what will be the net change in ambulance bays at TCH be once SPIRE is completed and (e) what, if anything, will happen to the existing ambulance bays.

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

- (1) In relation to the Canberra Hospital Expansion (CHE) Project (also known as the SPIRE Project) and inpatient beds:
- a. 148 inpatient beds are planned to be constructed as part of the CHE Project;
 - b. 148 inpatient beds were planned to be constructed as part of the CHE scope (i.e. the ACT Government approved scope);
 - c. current inpatient bed numbers at TCH are in the order of 678; and
 - d. the net change in inpatient beds will depend on future decisions to be taken regarding existing facilities at TCH.
- (2) In relation to inpatient beds (shelled):
- a. the procurement process included pricing for an option to construct shell space to accommodate future inpatient facilities. This option will be reviewed during the design stage with the Early Contractor Involvement Partner (ECI Partner);
 - b. no shelled inpatient beds were planned to be constructed/shelled as part of the original CHE scope (i.e. the ACT Government approved scope);
 - c. there are currently no shelled inpatient beds at TCH; and
 - d. the net change in shelled inpatient beds will not be known until determination of the matter outlined at item (a) is made during the design stage for the CHE Project.

- (3) In relation to adult intensive care unit (ICU) beds:
- a. 56 adult ICU beds are planned to be constructed as part of the CHE Project,
 - b. there were 56 adult ICU beds planned to be constructed as part of the original CHE scope (i.e. the ACT Government approved scope).;
 - c. there are currently 31 ICU beds at TCH with an additional 8 to be delivered under a separate project; and
 - d. the net change in adult ICU beds will depend on future decisions to be taken regarding existing facilities at TCH.
- (4) In relation to paediatric intensive care unit (PICU) beds:
- a. Four PICU beds are planned to be constructed as part of the CHE Project;
 - b. there were four PICU beds planned to be constructed as part of the original CHE scope (i.e. the ACT Government approved scope);
 - c. there are currently no PICU beds at TCH; and
 - d. this represents a net change of plus four PICU beds at TCH once CHE is completed.
- (5) In relation to coronary care units:
- a. 24 Acute Cardiac Care Unit (ACCU) beds are currently planned to be constructed as part of the CHE Project;
 - b. there were 24 ACCU beds planned to be constructed as part of the original CHE scope (i.e. the ACT Government approved scope);
 - c. there are currently 18 ACCU beds at TCH; and
 - d. the net change in ACCU beds at TCH once CHE is completed will depend on future decisions to be taken regarding existing facilities at TCH.
- (6) In relation to cardiac catheterisation laboratories (CCLs):
- a. Two CCLs are planned to be constructed as part of the CHE Project;
 - b. the ACT Government approved scope included for two CCLs with a further space to be constructed as a shell expansion area;
 - c. there is currently one CCL at TCH; and
 - d. the net change in CCLs at TCH once CHE is completed will depend on future decisions to be taken regarding existing facilities at TCH.
- (7) In relation to electrophysiology laboratories (EPLs):
- a. One EPL is planned to be constructed as part of the CHE Project;
 - b. there was one EPL planned to be constructed as part of the original CHE scope (i.e. the ACT Government approved scope);
 - c. there is currently one EPL at TCH (NB: this facility is also used for cardiac catheterisations); and
 - d. the net change in EPLs at TCH once CHE is completed will depend on future decisions to be taken regarding existing facilities at TCH.

- (8) In relation to interventional radiology suites (IR Suites):
- a. Four IR Suites are currently planned to be constructed with the Operating Theatres as part of the CHE Project, subject to ongoing clinical engagement;
 - b. there were four IR Suites planned to be constructed as part of the original CHE scope (i.e. the ACT Government approved scope);
 - c. there are currently two IR Suites at TCH; and
 - d. the net change in IR Suites at TCH once CHE is completed will depend on future decisions to be taken regarding existing facilities at TCH, noting it is not currently planned to decommission the two existing IR Suites in Building 12 when the new facility is opened.
- (9) In relation to procedure rooms:
- a. Several types of space can be referred to as procedure rooms. More specific information is required to be able to provide appropriate figures.
 - b. See answer above.
 - c. See answer above
 - d. See answer above.
- (10) In relation to emergency department beds (treatment spaces):
- a. 114 ED treatment spaces are planned to be constructed as part of the CHE Project;
 - b. there were 114 treatment spaces planned to be constructed as part of the original CHE scope (i.e. the ACT Government approved scope);
 - c. there are currently 75 ED treatment spaces at TCH; and
 - d. this represents a net change of plus 39 in emergency department spaces at TCH once CHE is completed.
- (11) In relation to standard operating theatres (OTs):
- a. 16 standard OTs are planned to be constructed as part of the CHE Project (out of 22 total theatres);
 - b. none are planned to be shelled;
 - c. 16 standard OTs were planned to be constructed as part of the original CHE scope (i.e. the ACT Government approved scope);
 - d. no standard OTs were planned to be shelled under the ACT Government approved scope;
 - e. there are currently 13 standard OTs at TCH including one intraoperative MRI neuro theatre; and
 - f. the net change in standard OTs at TCH once CHE is completed will depend on future decisions to be taken regarding existing facilities at TCH.
- (12) In relation to hybrid operating theatres (OTs):
- a. Current plans are for 2 hybrid OTs to be constructed as part of the CHE Project (including provision for one intraoperative hybrid MRI suite);
 - b. no hybrid OTs are planned to be shelled under the approved scope;
 - c. two hybrid OTs were planned to be constructed as part of the original CHE scope (i.e. the ACT Government approved scope);

- d. no hybrid OTs were planned to be shelled;
- e. there are currently no hybrid OTs at TCH; and
- f. this represent a net change of plus two in hybrid OTs at TCH once CHE is completed.

(13) In relation to day surgical beds:

- a. 55 day surgical beds are planned to be constructed as part of the CHE Project;
- b. 55 were planned to be constructed as part of the original CHE scope (i.e. the ACT Government approved scope);
- c. there are currently 14 day surgical beds at TCH; and
- d. the net change in day surgical beds at TCH once CHE is completed will depend on future decisions to be taken regarding existing facilities at TCH.

(14) In relation to ambulance bays:

- a. 12 ambulance bays are planned to be constructed as part of the CHE Project;
- b. there were 12 ambulance bays planned to be constructed as part of the original CHE scope (i.e. the ACT Government approved scope);
- c. there currently 8 ambulance bays at TCH;
- d. this will represent a net change of plus four in ambulance bays at TCH once CHE is completed; and
- e. the CHE Project will reconfigure the current ambulance bay location to provide a new public drop off area for TCH main entry point in Building 2.

Planning—number of dwellings (Question No 3206)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) What is the target number of dwellings to be released during 2019-20 to date broken down by (a) standalone residential dwellings, (b) townhouses, (c) apartments and (d) any other relevant category of residential dwellings.
- (2) What was the total number of dwellings actually released during 2019-20 to date by (a) standalone residential dwellings, (b) townhouses, (c) apartments and (d) any other relevant category of residential dwellings.

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

- (1) The target number of dwellings to be released during 2019-20 was 3,440, comprising:
 - (a) 710 single dwelling blocks for stand-alone residential dwellings.
 - (b) 245 compact blocks and mid-density dwelling types (includes standalone residential dwellings, terrace or row houses, and 'townhouses').
 - (c) 2,485 multi-unit dwelling sites (includes apartments and townhouses).
- (2) The total number of dwellings released in 2019-20 was 4,035, comprising:

- (a) 582 single residential blocks;
 - (b) 115 compact blocks (includes standalone residential dwellings, terrace or row houses, and 'townhouses'); and
 - (c) 3,338 dwellings for multi-unit and mixed-use developments (includes apartments and townhouses).
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Schools—Throsby (Question No 3208)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to plans for a new school in Throsby and given the development application for the new school has only been lodged, is there any change to the planned opening date of first term 2022.
- (2) Will pupils for all years from Kindergarten to Year 6 start on day 1, term 1, 2022; if not, what years and how many classes will start on day 1, term 1, 2022.
- (3) What capacity has the school to accommodate pre-school students.
- (4) What is the intended capacity for the school.
- (5) What is the Priority Enrolment Area (PEA) for the school.
- (6) On what demographic modelling was that assessed.
- (7) Is it intended that students currently enrolled in other schools, but included in the Throsby PEA, will be given a choice to either stay at their current school or transfer to Throsby or will it be compulsory that they transfer.
- (8) Has any assessment been done on potential numbers of students needing education in a Learning Support Unit (LSU).
- (9) How many classrooms for LSU are included in plans for the school layout.

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

- 1) There is no change. The planned opening date is the first day of term 1 in of 2022.
- 2) The school will be open for all years from term 1 2022.
- 3) The preschool will have capacity for 132 children.
- 4) The school will initially have capacity for 450 kindergarten to year 6 students, with space to grow with the population.
- 5) A PEA for the school will be established for the 2021 enrolment application process (commences April 2021) for the 2022 school year.
- 6) The ACT Government's official population projections, the *ACT Population Projections –2018 to 2058*, are the demographic basis for planning for PEAs.

- 7) All students who are enrolled in a school can stay at their school. There will be no compulsory transfer.
 - 8) The demographics of a school community, including students with disability, are considered when planning any new school. The number of small group programs is based on the total predicted enrolments.
 - 9) There are currently two small group programs planned in the Throsby layout with the capacity to expand if required.
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Schools—restorative conferences (Question No 3209)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) How many restorative conferences have been held under new partner arrangements agreed to in the government response to the report of the Standing Committee on Education, Employment and Youth Affairs into management of bullying and violence in schools.
- (2) How many community agencies have been engaged to provide this independent support and who are they.
- (3) What assessment has been done as to the effectiveness of these new support arrangements and can the Minister provide a copy of any report.
- (4) What is the trend data on bullying and violence involving students who have engaged in restorative conferences and can the Minister provide a copy of any report on this.

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

As outlined in the Government Response to Standing Committee on Education, Employment and Youth Affairs *Report 6 – Inquiry into Management and Minimisation of Bullying and Violence in Schools*, the ACT Government will continue to strengthen the use of restorative practices in ACT public schools as a means of supporting positive school culture based on positive relationships, safety and wellbeing. The Education Directorate will work with other agencies to support schools, students and families in effectively employing restorative practices such as restorative conferences following incidents of bullying and violence.

Restorative practices continue to be used in ACT public schools where appropriate. Restorative measures are school-led and applied in their local school contexts. The Education Directorate continues to work with other agencies in increasing staff capability and confidence when using restorative practices in response to reports of bullying. Information on the number of instances of restorative conferences is not held centrally.

Schools—bullying (Question No 3210)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the report of the Standing Committee on Education, Employment and Youth Affairs Committee into management of bullying and violence in schools, how many social emotional learning programs have been endorsed as per the recommendations in the report.
- (2) What criteria are being used to assess whether a particular program is to be endorsed.
- (3) For those programs that have been endorsed, (a) what are they, (b) in what schools have they been introduced and (c) what assessment has been done as to the impact these programs have had in reducing bullying and violence in schools.
- (4) For those programs that have not been endorsed, why not?

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

- 1) Since this report was released, the Education Directorate has not identified additional individual social emotional learning programs (SEL) approaches for specific endorsement. The Education Directorate has promoted and endorses *BeYou* as the framework for social and emotional programs in schools. The *Be You* framework was developed as a response to The National Mental Health Commission Review of Mental Health Programmes and Services Report 2014. The *BeYou* Programs Directory is a searchable database that includes SEL approaches that have met a minimum inclusion criteria.
- 2) *Be You* lists endorsed SEL approaches in their Programs Directory and also encourages users to utilise the STEPS Decision Making Framework. STEPS is a decision-making tool that is intended to equip schools to select an evidence based SEL approach that is suitable for the needs of their school. The *Be You* Programs Directory lists programs that must meet the following minimum inclusion criteria:
 - a) alignment with one or more of the five professional learning domains (Mentally Healthy Communities, Family Partnerships, Learning Resilience, Early Support, Responding Together)
 - b) alignment with the Australian Curriculum or National Quality Framework
 - c) be supported by a training/delivery/implementation manual or guide
 - d) be offered as more than a one-off session (i.e., offer multiple, sequential sessions which, either as a set series of sessions or on an as-needs basis)
 - e) be targeted at one of the following audiences as the intended beneficiary, for example: children, young people, parents, carers or families; early childhood educators, Out of Hours School Care
 - f) have at least one research or evaluation study which demonstrates:
 - a positive impact on mental health outcomes for children or young people
 - a minimum of 20 participants in the study who received the program
 - at least pre and post testing conducted on the group that received the program.
- 3)
 - a) In addition to endorsing the approach for schools to use the *Be You* Programs Directory and utilise the STEPS framework to assess the suitability for their school context, the Directorate has links to the following SEL approaches on its website:
 - Friendly Schools Plus;
 - MindUp;

- PATHS: Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies Program; and
 - Second Step.
 - b) Schools make decisions about what programs to utilise according to their local context and needs.
 - c) This information is not collected centrally.
- 4) Programs that would not be supported are those without an evidence base to demonstrate effective outcomes for students.
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**Parking—Dickson shops
(Question No 3211)**

Ms Lee asked the Minister for City Services, upon notice, on 24 July 2020 (*redirected to the Minister for Business and Regulatory Services*):

- (1) What is the ownership status of the carpark at the Dickson shops, Block 30, Section 34 Dickson.
- (2) What is the ownership status of the parking meters located in this carpark.
- (3) Are ACT Government parking inspectors patrolling this carpark.
- (4) Is revenue from parking machines being collected in this carpark; if so, who is collecting it.
- (5) Are fines being issued to cars parked in that carpark without a valid parking ticket; if not, why not.

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

- (1) Block 30, Section 34 Dickson is currently unleased Territory Land.
 - (2) The pay parking machines within the carpark are owned and operated by the ACT Government.
 - (3) Yes.
 - (4) ACT Government employees collect revenue from the pay parking machines within this carpark.
 - (5) Yes.
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**Municipal services—streetlights
(Question No 3212)**

Ms Lee asked the Minister for City Services, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the \$86 million Smart City contract for the upgrade of lighting in ACT suburbs, what research was done into the effects of lighting on urban trees before the upgraded LED lights program was decided.

- (2) What is the power of the lights being installed and how do they compare with the power of LED installations in similar situations overseas.
- (3) How many of the contracted 80 000 lights have been replaced to date.
- (4) What policies, if any, apply to location of lights and their proximity of trees in urban streetscapes.
- (5) What research has been done to determine what tree species are more susceptible to light than other trees.
- (6) What research was undertaken to determine impact on nesting birds in trees that have been chosen as highlighted trees.

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

- (1) No research has been conducted by Transport Canberra and City Services in relation to the effects of lighting on urban trees. The new LED streetlights are highly directional, having minimal spill around the vicinity of the area intended to be lit. LEDs have zero upward light spill.
- (2) The power of installed LEDs is in accordance with the AS1158 Australian Standards and typically range between 10W to 25W for Residential streets, 90W to 150W for Collector roads and 140W to 160W for Arterial roads.
- (3) The contract was to replace around 45,000 streetlights across the network. Approximately 37,000 streetlights have been upgraded to LED since the start of the contract.
- (4) Streetlighting design standards are outlined in the publicly accessible Design Standards for Urban Infrastructure Section 12 Streetlighting.
- (5) No research has been conducted by Transport Canberra and City Services to determine which tree species are more susceptible to light.
- (6) No specific research has been conducted to determine impact of decorative lighting on nesting birds. Transport Canberra and City Services is not aware of any location where nesting birds are being impacted by trees containing decorative lighting.

Suburban Land Agency—expenditure (Question No 3213)

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

In relation to the Suburban Land Agency, for operating and capital expenditure on information and communication technology products and services, can the Minister provide information for the (a) 2018-19 and (b) 2019-20 financial years on new vendors where greater than (i) \$10 000 was spent, (ii) \$10,000 was spent and the procurement was via a direct approach to market with a single quotation and (iii) \$10 000 was spent and the procurement was via a direct approach to market with multiple quotations.

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

- a.
 - i. Nil.
 - ii. Nil.
 - iii. Nil.
 - b.
 - i. Business Systems Review & Digital Transformation Strategy - KPMG were procured via the Territory Specialist Services ICT Panel with multiple quotations.

The Suburban Land Agency Website Refresh Planning & New Digital Experience - EY Digital (Adelphi Digital Consulting) were procured via the Creative Services, Digital panel with multiple quotations.
 - ii. Nil.
 - iii. Nil.
-

Public housing—tenants' income (Question No 3214)

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) How many tenancies does Housing ACT end each year due to tenant's income levels making them ineligible for public housing.
- (2) How does Housing ACT check the incomes of tenants to confirm eligibility.
- (3) Is disclosure of income compulsory by tenants.
- (4) What information and documentary evidence is required by Housing ACT to review income levels.
- (5) What validation of information and documentation is done by Housing ACT.
- (6) Does Housing ACT validate the number of people living in the home during the review.
- (7) Does Housing ACT permit tenants to sub-let rooms.
- (8) What mechanisms does Housing ACT use to determine if sub-letting is occurring.
- (9) How many income reviews were conducted by Housing ACT in the (a) 2018-19 and (b) 2019-20 financial years.
- (10) For each Housing ACT income review conducted in the 2018-19 and 2019-20 financial years, what was the average duration in months to the review prior.
- (11) How many tenants have not had their income levels reviewed for greater than (a) 12, (b) 24, (c) 36 and (d) 60 months.
- (12) What percentage of six monthly reviews were conducted between five and seven months of the previous review in the 2019-20 financial year.

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

1. Housing ACT does not currently seek to have a tenancy ended on the basis of household income. Housing ACT does start conversations with tenants who have the capacity to own their own home or to sustain a private rental and they may be encouraged to explore these options. In the last financial year, 44 tenants vacated their Housing ACT properties when they moved into their own home or purchased their Housing ACT property.
2. Income levels are assessed as part of the application process for Housing ACT. Once in a Housing ACT property, tenant income is assessed at least annually as part of the rental rebate process unless full market rent is paid and this is then assessed under the periodic Sustainable Income Reviews.
3. Housing ACT applicants are required to provide proof of their income as part of the application process. Tenants are required to provide evidence of household income for all residents aged 18 years or over, as part of the rental rebate process.
4. Tenants are required to provide evidence of their income through the provision of six months' bank statements, their three most recent fortnightly pay summaries or by providing details of social security payments received through Centrelink.
5. Housing ACT accepts the income information provided by Centrelink and from employers where they are signed by an authorised representative. If there are any concerns raised about the details provided, additional information is able to be requested under the *Housing Assistance Public Rental Housing Assistance Program 2013 (No 1)*.
6. As part of the rental rebate process, tenants are required to provide full details of all persons resident in the property. This information is routinely checked against other records held by Housing ACT or provided by Centrelink.
7. Housing ACT tenants are not permitted to sub-let rooms in their property.
8. Housing ACT uses annual Client Service Visits and routine inspections to check the condition of the property and to confirm particulars of the household composition. Information about potential unauthorised residents may also be received through the Housing ACT complaints and information unit. Each report is investigated.
9. The last periodic Sustainable Income Review was completed in 2018-19. This review specifically targets those tenants paying full market rent. All other households have their income assessed through the rental rebate process which reviews household income at least annually.
 - a. In 2018-19, household income was checked for all tenants in receipt of a rental rebate. At 30 June 2019, 9,780 tenancies were in receipt of a rental rebate.
 - b. In 2019-20, household income was checked for all tenants in receipt of a rental rebate. At 30 June 2020, 10,010 tenancies were in receipt of a rental rebate.
10. Under the rental rebate process tenants are provided a rental rebate application form to complete providing details of their household income. These forms are completed annually or when there is a change in household circumstances. Housing ACT processes these forms within one month.

11. As noted above, all tenants in receipt of a rental rebate have their household income reviewed at least annually. For those tenants paying full market rent, the last time their income was reviewed was during the 2018-19 Sustainable Income Review. That review assessed the income of about 240 tenants.
- a. 240
 - b. 0
 - c. 0
 - d. 0
12. As noted above, rental rebate reviews are conducted on an ongoing rolling program to review household incomes at least annually. A more frequent review is only normally conducted when there is a change in household circumstances. This would represent only a very small percentage of all reviews.

Housing ACT—expenditure (Question No 3215)

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

In relation to Housing ACT, for operating and capital expenditure on information and communication technology products and services, can the Minister provide information for the (a) 2018-19 and (b) 2019-20 financial years on new vendors where greater than (i) \$10 000 was spent, (ii) \$10 000 was spent and the procurement was via a direct approach to market with a single quotation and (iii) \$10 000 was spent and the procurement was via a direct approach to market with multiple quotations.

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

- a. In 2018-19, \$3.653 million was spent on computer expenses and other systems support.
- b. In 2019-20, Housing ACT facilitated the procurement of 1 new vendor above \$10,000. Systems Partners DXC was procured under the ACT Government Consult IT Panel for a work order of \$400k ex GST. As at 30 June, and including variations, expenditure was \$419,311 ex GST. These costs have been paid from the Commonwealth Smart Cities and Suburbs Grant for the Choice Based Letting project in delivering of the goals of the Housing Strategy.

Suburban Land Agency—sales (Question No 3216)

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the Suburban Land Agency and the response to question on notice No 3050 in which the Minister advised that the response took over seven hours to complete, can the Minister advise if the following data points are tracked as standard procedure in relation to tracking sales and sales management performance, (a) sales

agent(s), (b) sales agent company(s), (c) valuer(s), (d) valuation company(s), (e) valuation(s) amounts, (f) reserve price(s) amounts, (g) sales methodology (auction, expression of interest, private treaty etc), (h) amounts of offer(s) received (i) sales price achieved, (i) purchaser, (j) purchaser type (individual, company etc) and (k) if purchaser is a company, the beneficial owner(s) of the company.

(2) What software or system are these data points captured in.

(3) Is any workflow software or system used in tracking sales.

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

(1)

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.
- (c) No, this is to ensure separation between valuation and sales processes.
- (d) No, this is to ensure separation between valuation and sales processes.
- (e) No, this is to ensure separation between valuation and sales processes.
- (f) Yes.
- (g) Yes.
- (h) Yes.
- (i) Yes.
- (j) Yes.
- (k) Yes.
- (l) Yes.

(2) The Suburban Land Agency (SLA) captures these data points using the following software or systems:

- (a) Pipeline: The SLA's Land Inventory Management System; and
- (b) Objective ECM: Electronic document and record management system.

(3) The SLA's sales agents utilise workflow systems and provide the Agency with regular reports.

Public housing—maintenance (Question No 3217)

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) For the financial years (a) 2018-19 and (b) 2019-20 to 31 March 2020, can the Minister provide, in relation to Urgent (4) maintenance items for all Housing ACT dwellings and Housing ACT assets leased to Community Housing Providers, how many (i) requests were cancelled after the target timeframe was exceeded and (ii) were subsequently re-issued within one month of the cancellation.
- (2) For the financial years (a) 2018-19 and (b) 2019-20 to 31 March 2020, can the Minister provide the following in relation to Priority Next Day (PND) maintenance items:
- (3) How many requests were cancelled after the target timeframe was exceeded; and

- (4) How many were subsequently re-issued within one month of the cancellation?
- (5) For the financial years (a) 2018-19 and (b) 2019-20 to 31 March 2020, can the Minister provide, in relation to Priority (D5) maintenance items, how many (i) requests were cancelled after the target timeframe was exceeded and (ii) were subsequently re-issued within one month of the cancellation.
- (6) For the financial years (a) 2018-19 and (b) 2019-20 to 31 March 2020, can the Minister provide, in relation to Normal Repairs (D20) maintenance items, how many (i) requests were cancelled after the target timeframe was exceeded and (ii) were subsequently re-issued within one month of the cancellation.

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

On 1 November 2018, the Total Facility Management (TFM) service contract was awarded to Programmed. To ensure consistency of work order classification between the two contracts, the below information includes only the Programmed works orders.

Work orders may be cancelled for one of many valid reasons including administrative errors, duplication of works orders, the tenant being unavailable or by request of the tenant.

1.
 - a.
 - i. During the 2018-19 financial year, 386 U4 works order were cancelled after the target timeframe was exceeded.
 - ii. The management of cancelled and re-raised work orders occurs at the individual property level; it is not practical to extract this information across the approximately 55,000 work orders raised against the entire portfolio in 2018-2019.
 - b.
 - i. During the 2019-2020 financial year, 935 U4 works order were cancelled after the target timeframe was exceeded.
 - ii. The management of cancelled and re-raised work orders occurs at the individual property level; it is not practical to extract this information across the approximately 70,000 work orders raised against the entire portfolio in 2019-2020.
2.
 - a.
 - i. During the 2018-19 financial year, 424 PND works order were cancelled after the target timeframe was exceeded.
 - ii. The management of cancelled and re-raised work orders occurs at the individual property level; it is not practical to extract this information across the approximately 55,000 work orders raised against the entire portfolio in 2018-2019.
 - b.
 - i. During the 2019-2020 financial year, 791 PND works order were cancelled after the target timeframe was exceeded.

- ii. The management of cancelled and re-raised work orders occurs at the individual property level; it is not practical to extract this information across the approximately 70,000 work orders raised against the entire portfolio in 2019-2020.
- 3.
 - c.
 - i. During the 2018-19 financial year, 1304 D5 works order were cancelled after the target timeframe was exceeded.
 - ii. The management of cancelled and re-raised work orders occurs at the individual property level; it is not practical to extract this information across the approximately 55,000 work orders raised against the entire portfolio in 2018-2019.
 - d.
 - i. During the 2019-2020 financial year, 2652 D5 works order were cancelled after the target timeframe was exceeded.
 - ii. The management of cancelled and re-raised work orders occurs at the individual property level; it is not practical to extract this information across the approximately 70,000 work orders raised against the entire portfolio in 2019-2020.
- 4.
 - e.
 - i. During the 2018-19 financial year, 2935 D20 works order were cancelled after the target timeframe was exceeded.
 - ii. The management of cancelled and re-raised work orders occurs at the individual property level; it is not practical to extract this information across the approximately 55,000 work orders raised against the entire portfolio in 2018-2019.
 - f.
 - i. During the 2019-2020 financial year, 4902 D20 works order were cancelled after the target timeframe was exceeded.
 - ii. The management of cancelled and re-raised work orders occurs at the individual property level; it is not practical to extract this information across the approximately 70,000 work orders raised against the entire portfolio in 2019-2020.

**Public housing—leases
(Question No 3218)**

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) How many ACT Government-owned dwellings are leased to community housing providers.
- (2) Can the Minister provide the volume of lease expiries by (a) financial year and (b) community housing provider.
- (3) For any leases due to expire in the 2020-21 financial year, can the Minister provide (a) the volume of leases that will not be extended for each community housing provider,

(b) the volume of leases that will be extended for each community housing provider and (c) the month in the 2020-21 financial year that all extensions will be completed by.

(4) What is the standard duration of a lease extension.

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

1. At 4 August 2020, Housing ACT provided 712 properties under the Housing Asset Assistance Program and externally managed properties, such as Common Ground Gungahlin, to deliver a range of services such as community housing, crisis accommodation, supported and transitional accommodation. These include properties used for mental health, justice and community services and children and young people. Properties are also provided to community organisations that support people with disabilities to live independently or in shared accommodation in the community. Properties are provided by way of service funding agreements, licence agreements, grants, sub-leases and/or head lease arrangements.

2.

Community Housing Providers	Lease Agreements	Contract/ Sub-Lease/ Grant Agreement Period
Argyle Community Housing	Common Ground – this is a Sub-Lease	2025
	Ainslie Village	30 June 2021
Havelock Housing Association	A range of Lease agreements across their portfolios	30 June 2021
CatholicCare Affordable Housing Program	Services Agreement	2025 with option to extend
	License Agreement	
Tamil Senior Citizens Housing Sub-Committee	Annual Grant	30 June 2021
Balance of homelessness services/ Care & Protection/ Mental Health/ JACS etc	This number is fluid as Lease Agreements on certain properties change. For example, a perpetrator of DV/FV may find the address of victim, so Housing ACT will cease the Lease Agreement with the Service Provider (eg: Northside Community Service) and create a new Lease Agreement on an alternative property to accommodate the victim.	Various

3. Most contract/grants relating to community housing providers are expiring on 30 June 2021.

The ACT Government announced on 18th August 2020 that contracts that are due to expire in June 2021 will be extended until June 2022 to provide certainty of funding to the sector through COVID-19. This will enable a strategic and collaborative consultation to re-design service delivery outcomes and develop procurement and re-tendering processes with the sector.

4. Housing ACT's head lease arrangements automatically 'roll over' into periodic tenancy agreements. This allows flexibility that enables the provider to continue providing ongoing tenancy management to the household. Should Housing ACT, or the provider, wish to terminate a tenancy, all actions are completed in accordance with the *Residential Tenancies Act*.
-

Housing ACT—tenancy allocation (Question No 3219)

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) Given the comprehensive data kept on Housing ACT tenants, when allocating tenancies is consideration given to the (a) personal details, characteristics and history of the tenant being allocated, (b) personal details, characteristics and history of the Housing ACT tenants who are the potential neighbours of the tenant being allocated and (c) compatibility and potential risks of prospective neighbours who are Housing ACT tenants.
- (2) If any of the considerations referred to in part (1) are given, can the Minister provide details of relevant policies, processes and methodologies.

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

1.
 - a. The Allocations Policy at www.communityservices.act.gov.au/hcs/policies/allocations_policy outlines the requirements for allocating public rental housing assistance to eligible applicants with the objectives of providing reasonable choice and using resources effectively and efficiently. Consideration is given to the applicant's reasonable housing preferences including location and any confirmed medical or special needs.

Housing ACT is focused on the right home for the right person, the first time and considers the information provided in the housing application to assess this as well as conversations with the tenant and any support agencies. Housing ACT allocates from the wait list, matching applicants with suitable properties as they are returned through the vacants pathway for re-allocating.
 - b. As outlined in 1.a, applicants on the wait list are matched with suitable properties available for allocation. A suitable property would consider factors such as property location.
 - c. See response 1.b
 2. Relevant policies, policies and methodologies include:
 - a. Public Housing Rental Assistance Program
 - b. Allocations Policy
-

**Public housing—maintenance
(Question No 3220)**

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) Are maintenance services for Housing ACT outsourced; if so, can the Minister provide the (a) company name, (b) start of contract, (c) duration of contract, (d) potential extensions to the contract, (e) short description of services provides.
- (2) Are there any penalty clauses in the contract relating to the period in which maintenance is required to be completed.
- (3) Have any penalties been enforced in relation to the maintenance completion timeframes.
- (4) Have there been any circumstances where penalties have not been enforced in relation to maintenance completion timeframes.

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

1. Maintenance Services for Housing ACT properties are delivered under contract. A copy of the contract is publicly available on the ACT Government Contracts Register.

- a. Programmed Facility Management Pty Ltd.
- b. The contracted services commenced on 01 November 2018.
- c. The initial term of the contract is six (6) years.
- d. The contract allows for two (2) possible option (extension) periods available to the Commissioner for Social Housing of up to four (4) years each.
- e. The contracted services are to deliver a Total Facilities Management model to preserve and maintain the Social Housing Dwellings while supporting local industry, maintaining a tenant focus and support social ventures.

The range of services includes, but are not limited to, operations of a 24/7 call centre, subcontractor management, property upgrades, common area cleaning and horticulture.

Full services details are outlined in the contract available via the ACT Contracts Register.

2. Services performance, including meeting target work order timeframes, is managed through a Performance Management System, an integrated and balanced system of Key Performance and System Health indicators that drive the contract objectives.

Performance above target may attract an incentive payment to the contractor and performance below minimum targets may attract a 'fee at risk' or a one-off reduction in monthly fees payable to the contractor.

The Performance Management System is detailed in the contract available via the ACT Contracts Register.

3. As above, the contract has a Performance Management System to measure and manage the services. Housing ACT has imposed on the contractor a one-off reduction to the fees payable on 2019-2020 under the Performance Management System and has not paid any incentives.
 4. Housing ACT actively manages the contract with Programmed and has an established, robust governance framework. There are no circumstances where penalties have not been enforced in relation to performance timeframes.
-

Schools—safety (Question No 3222)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) When was the outer fencing installed at Charnwood-Dunlop School and what was the total breakdown of costs for this project.
- (2) What were the reasons for the decision to install this fence.

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

- 1) The extended outer fence installation at Charnwood Dunlop School was completed in April 2020 at a total cost of \$161,485 (including GST).
 - 2) The school sought approval to install the fence to secure the school entry, oval and car park from vandalism and inappropriate use including illegal dumping and vehicle access during school hours.
-

Schools—safety (Question No 3223)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

Is the ACT Government considering installing a school fence for Miles Franklin Primary School that encloses the greenspace near and parallel to Stenhouse Close; if so, what consultation will be undertaken with nearby residents; if not, are there any plans of installing a fence for this school, and what is the location of the proposed fencing.

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

- 1) The Education Directorate is not currently considering installing a school fence at Miles Franklin Primary School. This issue was considered in 2019 and following community consultation, did not progress.
-

Sport—ovals
(Question No 3225)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Sport and Recreation, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the answer to question on notice No 3183 in which the Minister wrote that “the minimum size for an irrigated oval suitable for formal sporting use is approximately 2ha” but also noted that the “Duffy neighbourhood oval is available for limited formal sporting use and is 1.9ha”, how flexible is this minimum, including for “limited” use and could the oval in McKellar (1.7ha) also be utilised in a “limited” way for formal sporting use.
- (2) Has the oval in McKellar ever been used as a formal sporting ground; if so, when and why did this use cease.
- (3) When did the oval in Spence stop being used as a formal sporting ground, and for what reason/s.
- (4) What is the size of the non-irrigated oval in Macquarie and has it ever been used as a formal sporting ground; if so, when did it stop being used this way and why.

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

- (1) The minimum size provides for an efficient and versatile facility of two combination fields plus a cricket pitch. Formal use of a smaller oval such as Duffy is limited to cricket as the oval is too small to accommodate winter sports. Formal sporting use of McKellar would require the reinstatement of a turf playing surface, irrigation system and ancillary facilities.
- (2) Irrigation of McKellar oval ceased in approximately 1990 and no records of prior use have been located.
- (3) Irrigation of Spence oval ceased in 2000 in response to drought and water restrictions and in light of low usage levels. Limited use in summer for organised junior cricket continued until 2004.
- (4) Macquarie oval is 1.6 hectares in size. Irrigation ceased in 2002 in response to drought and water restrictions and in light of low usage levels. No records of prior use have been identified.

Planning—transmission lines
(Question No 3226)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the 330kV transmission lines erected behind new houses in Ginninderra Estate, on what specific date was the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for this project completed.

- (2) On what specific date was the final route for the transmission lines selected.
- (3) Did an audit reveal that residents' metal fences need to be earthed because of proximity to these high-voltage transmission lines; if so, what other metal structures in their vicinity may need to be earthed and may this include metal roofs, clotheslines, street lights and exercise or playground equipment.
- (4) Considering that the easement is 90 metres in width, why were the 330kV transmission lines erected as far west in the easement as legally allowed instead of centred.
- (5) Was undergrounding of these transmission lines considered; if not, why not; if so, why was it rejected.
- (6) Given that Transgrids's guidelines discourage congregating underneath 330kV transmission lines, why then are there recreational areas underneath these lines.
- (7) Which specific residential blocks, by address, were not added back into the Government's database and therefore were not notified of this project's development application before purchase.
- (8) Where else in the ACT has the Government approved 330kV transmission lines so close to people's homes.
- (9) Were (a) noise created by corona discharge and (b) the sound of wind blowing through the powerlines and towers, considered in the project's EIS; if not, why not.
- (10) Do these transmission lines have the potential to interfere with residents' mobile phone reception.
- (11) Were the owners of the easement required to agree to this project, or could it have proceeded over their objection and did owners agree to it.
- (12) Will the ACT Government provide residents with readings of electromagnetic fields (EMF) radiation before and after these transmission lines go live; if not, can the Government provide access to EMF readers.
- (13) Will the ACT Government provide compensation to residents who purchased residential blocks in Ginninderra Estate without being informed of this project's development application owing to "administrative error".

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

- (1) The EIS was deemed complete on 17 October 2018.
- (2) Following a decision by Government on 24 November 2014 to locate the substation near Stockdill Drive, the 90m wide easement through the golf course was the most feasible route for the new 330kV transmission line from the Stockdill substation to the existing Canberra substation. This easement was established in 1972 and contains the existing Woden to Holt 132kV transmission line as well as provision for a second transmission line.
- (3) In September 2019, TransGrid engaged Lonergan's Surveying to survey the newly constructed towers and TransGrid undertook an independent audit of metal fences

running adjacent to the easement. The audit was undertaken to ensure the existing fences, in proximity of the easement, were in accordance with TransGrid's fencing guidelines. This is to minimise induced voltage build-up in long lengths of metal fences located parallel with the transmission lines. Induced voltage is caused when metal structures are within the electromagnetic field (EMF) of a transmission line. The longer/larger the metal structure is, the more likely it is to create a charge. Transferred voltage is where a structure is physically touching the transmission lines and the transfer of direct voltage occurs. There are no structures located close enough to the transmission lines for direct voltage to be transferred.

- (4) The new TransGrid transmission lines are co-located in the 90m easement with existing Evoenergy transmission lines. The new transmission lines were positioned so that they would not interfere with the existing infrastructure and maintain safe distance from other development in accordance with the Australian Standards.
- (5) This is a matter for TransGrid.
- (6) The easement area has been constructed as a passive open space area with paths and ornamental landscape features which do not encourage people to congregate for long periods of time.
- (7) The public notification of the development application (DA) was performed correctly with all adjacent lessees notified of the development. The following blocks were not re-linked to the development application after the public notification process: Block 1560 Belconnen, Block 1462 Belconnen, Block 1559 Belconnen, Block 1600 Belconnen, Block 1582 Belconnen, Block 1601 Belconnen, Block 1469 Belconnen, Block 2 Section 132 Holt.
- (8) The project was necessary to create a second, geographically distinct connection to the electricity network for the ACT. A connection is required to the existing Canberra substation at Belconnen and an existing easement is utilised to house this infrastructure. The construction of this infrastructure is undertaken in accordance with the standards.
- (9) Noise and vibration during construction and operation were identified as part of the scoping stage of the EIS process. Consequently, a noise and vibration impact assessment (NVIA) was provided as a supporting document to the EIS. The NVIA considered corona discharge and wind aeolian noise (wind induced noise) to the nearest receivers ($\geq 30\text{m}$ away). The NVIA concluded that estimated noise levels for the receivers would be within even the most stringent noise standards (night-time requirements).
- (10) In general, high voltage transmission lines do not interfere with cell phones. Radio interference issues are limited to the lower frequency analogue transmission and locations remote from the transmitter. TransGrid standard structure geometry and conductor selection are designed to minimise or eliminate such interference issues. No issues are experienced at the higher frequencies of FM and cellular/digital transmission.
- (11) All EISs and DAs require authorisation by the owner of the land. A letter of authorisation was provided by each lessee and land custodian prior to lodgement. A copy of this authorisation was provided in response to QON No 8 from the Inquiry into Referred 2018-19 Annual and Financial Reports.

- (12) The EIS and DA process demonstrated that electromagnetic fields (EMF) are well below acceptable levels and ongoing live monitoring is not considered necessary.
- (13) The ACT Government is not aware of any financial implications to current residents due to the administrative error in preparing the subject lease conveyancing reports.

Planning—McKellar shops (Question No 3227)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the McKellar Shops site and the answer to question on notice No 3063, in which the Minister wrote that “time frames for development are dependent on lease conditions”, ..., and that “failure to develop a site that is unused may constitute a failure to use a lease in accordance with the lease purpose clause”, what are the specific lease conditions for this site.
- (2) Has the current leaseholder failed to comply with any of these conditions; if so, which ones.
- (3) Has the current leaseholder of this site failed to use the lease in accordance with the lease purpose clause by failing to develop the site.
- (4) Given that development application approval for this site has expired, has another development application been filed by the current leaseholder; if so, when will a final decision to approve or reject be made; if not, how long can the current leaseholder fail to develop this property without the Government taking action and what action would the Government take in such a case.

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

As advised in the previous QON, where there is a current development approval, a leaseholder is generally considered to have demonstrated their intention to use the site in accordance with the lease purpose. In relation to the area in question, the planning and land authority has approved an application for the construction of a three-storey mixed use development including a supermarket, commercial tenancies and 22 residential units. These are consistent with the lease purposes. This development approval has not expired.

The responsibility for developing and tenancing a commercial site rests with the lessee of the block. The ACT Government has provided all relevant approvals to enable the current lessee to undertake works to provide a development that benefits the McKellar community.

Roads—accident black spots (Question No 3228)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the Kuringa and Kingsford Smith Drives intersection, what is the total number of road accidents located at or near this intersection for (a) 2018–19, (b) 2019–20 and (c) 2020-21 to the date this question being published.
- (2) What is the total number of road accidents resulting in injuries located at or near this intersection for (a) 2018–19, (b) 2019–20 and (c) 2020-21 to the date this question being published.
- (3) What is the total number of fatalities located at or near this intersection for (a) 2018-19, (b) 2019–20 and (c) 2020-21 to the date this question being published.
- (4) How many road accidents involving at least one cyclist were located at or near this intersection for (a) 2018–19, (b) 2019–20 and (c) 2020-21 to the date this question being published.

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

- (1) The total number of reported road accidents are as follows:
 - (a) 2018–19 - 4
 - (b) 2019–20 - 2
 - (c) 2020-21 YTD - 0
 - (2) The total number of reported road accidents resulting in injuries located at or near this intersection are as follows:
 - (a) 2018–19 - 1
 - (b) 2019–20 - 1
 - (c) 2020-21 YTD - 0
 - (3) The total number of fatalities located at or near this intersection.

There were no fatalities for this period
 - (4) The total number of road accidents involving at least one cyclist located at or near this intersection.

There were no cyclists involved in reported road accidents for this period.
-

Children and young people—youth unemployment (Question No 3229)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Children, Youth and Families, upon notice, on 24 July 2020 (*redirected to the Minister for Tertiary Education*):

- (1) Can the Minister provide a complete list of education and/or employment pathways currently available in the ACT for youth to find work.
- (2) For each of the past five financial years, what has been the total recorded number and percentage of youth unemployment in the ACT for (a) all youth, (b) youth aged 15-18, (c) youth aged 15-21, (d) youth aged 15-24 and (e) youth aged 18-24.

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

- 1) Employment pathways programs and opportunities are offered by many organisations in the ACT, including universities, not-for-profits, private companies, private schools and the Australian Government. The ACT Government fully or partially funds and/or administers the following programs.

Work Experience (WEX)

WEX provides work-based experience to support school students to transition from school to working life in the community, and to enable students to test career choices against the realities of the workplace. A WEX placement is a student's short-term, unpaid participation in the workplace as a learner and an observer. This forms part of a student's broad career development and is not required to be linked to a specific course of study.

Student Aspirations Program

The ACT Education Directorate's Student Aspirations Program promotes participation in leadership opportunities and supports the retention and attainment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students, focusing on pathways and transitions between schools, stages of schooling and beyond. The programs include:

Scholarships

The Education Directorate administers two scholarship programs specifically for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students:

- The Secondary Scholarship Program for students in years 11 and 12 supports student retention and year 12 completion by providing recipients with financial support in their final years of secondary study.
- The Tertiary Scholarship Program is for students enrolled in teaching or an approved health course at an ACT university.

Broaden your horizons

Broaden Your Horizons is an annual career education event for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in years 9 to 12. To date, events have been held at the Supreme Court and the National Museum of Australia. Broaden Your Horizons provide participants with opportunities to engage with staff from a broad range of occupations and professions and to learn about different pathways into training and employment.

ACT Government Subsidised Vocational Education and Training (VET)

Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Schools

Undertaking vocational education and training (VET) at school allows students to combine general and vocational education with their senior secondary studies, and to create a pathway to further training, education or employment when they leave school.

VET studies allow school students to gain practical skills in a specific industry. Options are:

- school-based VET courses, where the school is a registered training organisation (RTO) or partners with an RTO (for example, the Industry Pathways Course)
- a vocational learning option (VLO)
- an Australian School Based Apprenticeship (ASBA).

Industry Pathways Course (IPC)

The IPC is a pre-apprenticeships pilot program for secondary school students, delivered in partnership between Skills Canberra, the Canberra Institute of Technology and Education Directorate. The IPC commenced in 2019 and provides a range of skills for work and life training to empower school students to make informed choices about their future education and employment pathways. The program also seeks to equip students with information about operating effectively and safely in a range of work environments. Students work towards a Certificate II in Skills for Work and Vocational Pathways as part of the two-year program.

Vocational Learning Options (VLOs)

The ACT Education Directorate's VLOs are short career education and vocational learning programs offered to young people in years 9, 10, 11 and 12. VLOs aim to connect students with their school, community, learning and work. VLOs focus on achieving outcomes for students that lead to nationally recognised VET credentials, increased self-confidence and career readiness, and development of core skills for work and/or employability skills.

Australian School-based Apprenticeships

Australian School Based Apprenticeships (ASBA) are like any apprenticeship or traineeship but commenced part-time as part of a student's secondary schooling. Students earn a wage, train with an employer, and work towards an accredited qualification while undertaking their Senior Secondary Certificate.

Australian Apprenticeships

The ACT Government currently subsidises 565 qualifications accessible through an Australian Apprenticeship pathway in the ACT. Australian Apprenticeships are available in traditional trades, as well as a diverse range of emerging careers in most sectors of business and industry.

Skilled Capital

Skilled Capital is an ACT Government funded training initiative offering a comprehensive range of services and subsidies to provide Canberrans access to quality training and fill critical skills needs areas across a range of industries. Courses available through Skilled Capital range from certificate III to advanced diploma qualifications, as well as a selection of Skill Sets.

The Future Skills for Future Jobs Grants Program

The Future Skills for Future Jobs Grants Program provides funding for projects with a strong connection to Australian Apprenticeship commencements and job creation to address future workforce needs. There are currently six programs focusing on industries such as early childhood education and care, digital media and design, construction and digital literacy. The target cohorts include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, youth at risk, matured age workers, women in trades, long-term unemployed and people with disability.

Adult Community Education Grants Program

The ACE Grants Program delivers accredited and non-accredited foundation skills learning activities to participants aged 17 years or older. The intent of this program is to improve participant access to subsequent formal training and enhance their prospects for employment.

CIT's ACT Senior Secondary Certificate (Year 12)

CIT's vocational Year 12 Certificate combines practically focused English, maths and business subjects with work qualifications at certificate II and III levels in areas such as children's services, fitness, design, hairdressing, culinary skills or automotive. The Year 12 Certificate is delivered in a flexible environment with part-time and flexible study options available. The Year 12 Certificate is ideal for building academic skills, and confidence for work and further study with the support of flexible study options.

Ginninderry SPARK training and employment programs

SPARK partners with RTOs and non-government organisations to deliver training and employment initiatives and programs targeting key cohort, including young people, who are disconnected from the labour market. Programs include pathways to traineeships and apprenticeships in construction, horticulture, landscaping, conservation land management, aged care, home and community care, individual support services, early childhood education and care, business administration and hospitality. The ACT Government has provided funding to support the expansion of the SPARK Ginninderry training and employment initiative, in addition to training subsidies provided through Skilled Capital and CIT.

ACT Public Service Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Vocational Employment Program

The ACT Public Service (ACTPS) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Vocational Employment Program (the Program) is a 12-month employment entry program, that is open only to applications from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People. This is a flexible employment entry program that can accommodate the varied needs of each Directorate and their business units/work areas and what they need from their staff. The Program is an opportunity to provide employment entry for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people into a diverse range of job roles across all Directorates within the ACTPS.

University Education

A range of options are available to students through tertiary education pathways. These include bridging and extension courses offered by the Australian National University and University of Canberra to ACT Year 11 and 12 students in several subject areas which can be credited against university course requirements.

- (2) The table below provides data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics relating to youth unemployment in the ACT. The Australian Bureau of Statistics does not publish data for the other age cohorts.

Financial Years	15 – 19 Years		15 – 24 Years	
	Total Unemployed	Unemployment rate	Total Unemployed	Unemployment rate
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
2015-16	1.7	13.5	2.7	7.3
2016-17	1.4	10.4	3.7	9.5
2017-18	1.0	7.6	2.3	6.1
2018-19	0.9	6.6	1.7	4.0
2019-20	1.3	10.2	3.0	7.7

Source: ABS Cat. No. 6202.0 and 6291.0.55.001.

Notes:

1. Data is available in original terms only for the two age groups in the above table and should be used with caution due to its high volatility.
2. The data is for the month of June in each financial year.
3. The 15 – 24 years age group data is inclusive of the 15 – 19 years age group data. The age cohort 15 – 24 years is the most used measure for youth employment.

**Animal deaths—Kuringa Drive
(Question No 3230)**

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for City Services, upon notice, on 24 July 2020
(*redirected to the Minister for Roads and Active Travel*):

- (1) How many instances of roadkill were reported and/or collected by City Services along Kuringa Drive, west of the Kingsford Smith and Kuringa Drives intersection, for each of the past three years.
- (2) How many reports of injured wildlife were received by City Services for the location referred to in part (1), for each of the past three years.
- (3) Can the ACT Government provide a copy of the most recent traffic study conducted on the Kuringa and Kingsford Smith Drives intersection as part of the answer to this question.
- (4) If there is no traffic study on this intersection, will the ACT Government arrange for one to be conducted.

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

- (1) Parks and Conservation Service (PCS) are aware of three dead kangaroos reported in the last three years.
- (2) PCS are aware of 11 injured kangaroos reported in the last three years.
- (3) The Black Spot Study 2009 is at [Attachment A](#). This study was funded through the Black Spot Program in 2009-10 as the intersection of Kuringa and Kingsford Smith Drives met the eligibility requirements at this time.
- (4) After the works were implemented through the Black Spot Program, safety was improved and the crash rate reduced, therefore no further studies were commissioned.

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

**Animals—dogs
(Question No 3231)**

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for City Services, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) Does the ACT Government provide dog waste bags at any dog parks off off-leash areas; if so, which locations; if not, will the ACT Government consider providing dog waste bags for the off-leash area located adjacent to the Flynn community hub as a means to address dog waste issues in this area.
- (2) What other measures will the ACT Government take to reduce dog waste and improve maintenance of this area.

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

- (1) Currently across the ACT dog waste bags are installed at the following high use locations:
 - Forde Dog Park
 - Casey Dog Park
 - Belconnen Dog Park
 - O'Connor Dog Park
 - Yarralumla Dog Park
 - Duffy Dog Park
 - Tuggeranong Dog Park
 - Palmerville Park in Evatt

It is a legislative requirement for dog owners to carry and use them, however the Government will continue to consider locations for dog waste bag dispensers.

- (2) Removal of dog waste is the responsibility of dog owners. Consistent with the Canberra Dog Model, the Government is working to encourage responsible dog ownership including through education campaigns and on-ground engagement and education by TCCS rangers. Maintenance of the public realm in this area is undertaken as part of city-wide maintenance programs.

**Municipal services—cyclepaths
(Question No 3232)**

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Roads and Active Travel, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

Will the ACT Government extend the cycleway along the east side of Alberga Street, Kaleen, enabling children and families in Bruce to more safely travel to their catchment area school, Maribyrnong Primary; if so, when will work be anticipated to be completed; if not, what alternative measures does the ACT Government have to address the safety concerns on this road.

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

Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) constructed a shared path on the southern side of Alberga Street, from the underpass under Ginninderra Drive in August 2018.

This path terminates approximately 200 metres east of the underpass. A pram crossing has been provided at this location to connect with the western side of Alberga Street and the existing shared path on the western side of Alberga Street. This path leads to a children's crossing at a distance of about 300 metres located in front of the school for pedestrians to safely cross and access the school.

**Roads—traffic calming
(Question No 3233)**

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Roads and Active Travel, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) In relation to the answer to question on notice No 2688 in which the Minister wrote that a traffic study report had recommended “a combination of speed humps on Shakespeare Crescent and an intersection upgrade at the Rogers Street/Shakespeare Crescent [intersection]. The ACT Government will install traffic calming measures on Shakespeare Crescent as the first priority measure in 2019–20, as a reduction in vehicle speeds may address the ‘line of sight / visibility’ issues at the intersection without further work being required’, why were no traffic calming measures installed in Shakespeare Crescent in 2019–20.
- (2) When can residents expect these promised traffic calming measures to be installed.
- (3) How long after the installation is complete will there be sufficient data to know if the intersection upgrade should go ahead or not.

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

- (1) Traffic calming measures on Shakespeare Crescent are part of a greater local area traffic management project. The design of this project was updated in 2020, although due to unprecedented events with bushfires and COVID-19, it has been delayed.
 - (2) The project is expected to commence in October 2020 and be completed by early 2021, unless further unexpected events occur.
 - (3) Transport Canberra and City Services will evaluate the effectiveness of the traffic calming measures on Shakespeare Crescent 12 months after their implementation. Any modifications to the implemented scheme or additional improvements on the road will depend on the outcomes of this evaluation.
-

**Roads—traffic management
(Question No 3234)**

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Roads and Active Travel, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) What date did traffic light works commence for the intersections of Tillyard and Ginninderra Drives and Tillyard Drive and Lhotsky Street.
- (2) What date were the works completed and in full operation.

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

- (1) Possession of site was issued to the contractor on 29 March 2019.
 - (2) The new traffic signals commenced operation on 25 October 2019.
-

**Transport—maintenance
(Question No 3235)**

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Roads and Active Travel, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) Given that the future bus stop that is located on the north side of Stockman Avenue near its intersection with Jumbuck Crescent, Lawson, has 12 tiles of yellow tactile indicators on the footpath and that these tiles have come loose, and their edges have curled up, creating a trip hazard and that in a letter dated 27 May 2020, the Minister stated that RoadsACT had inspected the site and arranged for the tactiles to be replaced “as soon as possible”, with an expectation that the repair would be completed “by the end of May 2020”, as the tactile indicators in this location are currently in the same condition as before, were the tactile indicator tiles in this location repaired or replaced in 2020; if so, why has the same problem emerged.
- (2) What can and will be done to create a more lasting fix.
- (3) When will this be completed.
- (4) If the tactile indicator tiles have not been repaired or replaced yet, why not and when will they be.

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

- (1) Following an initial inspection of the tactiles, there were no immediate safety concerns identified. The tactiles were then listed on a program for replacement in May. Due to competing priorities and impacts on resourcing, materials and work activities associated with COVID-19, there were delays to these works being completed in May. The site was inspected again in the week beginning 10 August 2020 and due to the further deterioration of the tactiles, they were subsequently removed on 20 August 2020.
 - (2) It has been established that a ceramic tactile would provide greater durability and withstand vehicle damage than the existing indicators.
 - (3) Roads ACT is in the process of identifying a supplier that has concrete block tactiles in stock and placing an order. The timeframe will depend on supply timeframes for the tactiles, which may be impacted due to COVID-19 border and supply restrictions, however Roads ACT hopes installation will be completed by the end of September 2020.
 - (4) See (3).
-

Flynn community hub—management (Question No 3236)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Community Services and Facilities, upon notice, on 24 July 2020:

- (1) What roles and responsibilities does the ACT Government have in managing the Flynn community hub.
- (2) How much funding does the ACT Government provide the hub each year and can the Minister provide a breakdown of costs for the use of this funding.

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

1. ACT Property Group (ACTPG) manage the Flynn Community Hub property on behalf of the Territory. The facility is multi tenanted with ACTPG managing various agreements for the tenants at the site. This includes an agreement with the Weston Creek Community Centre who manage the hireable hall at the site.
2. Funding spent on Flynn Community Hub is a combination of operating costs, repairs and maintenance and capital upgrades, with varying amounts spent each year. The average spend over the last six years is \$262,832.

The table below shows the expenditure for the last six years:

FLYNN COMMUNITY HUB	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	AVERAGE
operating costs	136,005	117,793	125,346	129,623	114,333	78,659	116,960
repairs & maintenance	19,263	91,095	119,637	137,854	107,321	45,559	86,788
capital upgrades	-	64,028	156,282	108,581	-	25,613	59,084
total	155,268	272,916	401,265	376,058	221,654	149,831	262,832

Government—services (Question No 3237)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Employment and Workplace Safety, upon notice, on 24 July 2020 (*redirected to the Minister for Tertiary Education*):

- (1) In relation to employment pathways and opportunities, can the Minister provide a complete list of the following opportunities that are currently available to residents in the ACT, (a) online learning opportunities, (b) certification programs, (c) intensive programs, (d) apprenticeships, (e) vocations, technical and trades education, (f) associate's degrees, (g) early college programs and (h) programs for veterans/transition into civilian careers.
- (2) Can the Minister provide a complete list of any government services and resources that are currently available to residents in the ACT in relation to (a) self-assessments to help Canberrans discover individualised work and learning styles in search of a suitable employment path, (b) home and life services where Canberrans can find help

for tuition, food assistance, healthcare and childcare, (c) professional development to help Canberrans learn how to write resumes, prepare for interviews and other useful tips when seeking employment and (d) assessments and resources to transition into a civilian career.

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

1) Employment pathways programs and opportunities may be offered by many organisations in the ACT, including universities, not-for-profits, private companies, private schools and the Australian Government. The ACT Government fully or partially funds and/or administers the following programs.

a) Online learning opportunities

Registered training organisations (RTOs) and universities deliver nationally recognised or accredited qualifications to eligible students in the ACT using distance, online and blended learning modes.

The Canberra Institute of Technology (CIT) is the ACT's public provider of government-funded vocational education and training (VET). There are currently 85 RTOs, including CIT, that also offer subsidised training through Australian Apprenticeships and the Skilled Capital programs in the ACT. A further 57 RTOs can deliver fee for service training to ACT residents.

b) Certification programs

ACT schools issue the following certifications and qualifications:

- The ACT Year 10 Certificate
- ACT Senior Secondary Certificate and Record of Achievement
- Tertiary Entrance Statement
- Statement of Achievement
- VET Certificates and Statements of Attainment

Canberra Institute of Technology (CIT)

CIT offers approximately 300 courses at different levels through five campuses across Canberra. CIT offers a variety of courses ranging from foundation and pre-vocational skills through to commercial post trade training for licensed trades and professional and post graduate qualifications in areas such as ICT and Cyber Security.

Skilled Capital

Skilled Capital is an ACT Government funded training initiative offering a range of subsidies towards training to fill critical skills needs areas across a range of industries. Courses available through Skilled Capital range from certificate III to advanced diploma qualifications. Skills sets (shorter training courses, comprising one or more units of competency linked to a licensing requirement or an industry need) are also offered under Skilled Capital.

Australian Apprenticeships

Licensed trades such as Electrical and Plumbing require the completion of an Australian Apprenticeship prior to undergoing assessments for licensing requirements. These apprenticeship pathways are subsidised by the ACT Government.

Overseas Qualifications Assessment

Through the formal recognition of overseas qualifications, Canberrans have greater opportunities and more effective access to employment opportunities in the ACT. The

ACT Office for Multicultural Affairs OMA facilitates the national Overseas Qualifications Assessment process for ACT residents. In 2019-20, a total of 177 Canberrans received free assessments of their overseas higher education qualifications.

c) Intensive programs

Adult Community Education Grants Program

The ACE Grants Program delivers accredited and non-accredited foundation skills learning activities to participants aged 17 years or older. The intent of this program is to improve participants' access to subsequent formal training and enhance their prospects for employment.

The Future Skills for Future Jobs Grants Program

The Future Skills for Future Jobs Grants Program provides funding for projects with a strong connection to Australian Apprenticeship commencements and job creation to address future workforce needs. There are currently six programs focusing on industries such as early childhood education and care, digital media and design, construction and digital literacy. The target cohorts include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, youth at risk, matured age workers, women in trades, long-term unemployed and people with disability.

Mature Workers Programs

The Mature Workers Grants Program aims to support new services designed to address barriers experienced by mature workers seeking to upskill or reskill. The Mature Workers Grants Program also aims to identify and address barriers impacting employers' utilisation of Canberra's mature workforce to meet their skills needs. The ACT Government, through Skills Canberra, is looking to fund new activities that will assist employers to recruit and retain skilled, experienced, mature workers.

d) Australian Apprenticeships

The ACT Government currently subsidises 565 qualifications accessible through an Australian Apprenticeship pathway in the ACT. Australian Apprenticeships are available in traditional trades, as well as a diverse range of emerging careers in most sectors of business and industry.

Australian School Based Apprenticeships (ASBA) are like any apprenticeship or traineeship but commenced part-time as part of a student's secondary schooling. Students earn a wage, train with an employer, and work towards an accredited qualification while undertaking their Senior Secondary Certificate.

e) Vocations, technical and trades education

Skilled Capital and Australian Apprenticeships – as described above – are forms of vocational, technical and trades education.

ACT Public Service Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Vocational Employment Program

The ACT Public Service (ACTPS) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Vocational Employment Program (the Program) is a 12-month employment entry program, that is open only to applications from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People. This is a flexible employment entry program that can accommodate the varied needs of each Directorate and their business units/work areas and what they need from their staff. The Program is an opportunity to provide employment entry for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people into a diverse range of job roles across all Directorates within the ACTPS.

Ginninderry SPARK training and employment programs

SPARK partners with RTOs and non-government organisations to deliver training and employment initiatives and programs targeting key disadvantaged groups (youth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, mature-aged, long term unemployed and culturally and linguistically diverse people) who are disconnected from the labour market. Programs include pathways to traineeships and apprenticeships in construction, horticulture, landscaping, conservation land management, aged care, home and community care, individual support services, early childhood education and care, business administration and hospitality. The ACT Government has provided funding to support the expansion of the SPARK Ginninderry training and employment initiative, in addition to training subsidies provided through Skilled Capital and CIT.

f) Associate degrees

Associate degrees are available to Canberrans from many universities. These are not funded or administered by the ACT Government.

g) Early College Programs

The Education Directorate's *Gifted and Talented Students Policy 2014* outlines provisions to meet the needs of gifted and talented students. These include differentiated programs and full or part grade acceleration.

Some ACT public colleges offer year 10 programs, such as the:

- Year 10 SMART Program at Gungahlin College
- Year 10 in College program at Erindale College
- Magellan@College and Headstart programs at Melba Copland Secondary School.

h) Programs for veterans/transition into civilian careers

The ACT Government's Workforce Capability and Governance branch supports the transition of Australian Defence Force (ADF) personnel, and their spouses and children, into the ACT Public Service (ACTPS).

The ACT Government Veterans Employment Strategy has several components including:

- the ACTPS Veterans' Employment Transition Guide for people considering professional options after a career in the ADF
- the Veterans' Employment Register
- Veterans' Executive Champions
- the Guide to Employing Veterans in the ACT Public Service
- the ACTPS Veterans' Mentoring Program.

2)

a) Self-assessments to help Canberrans discover individualised work and learning styles in search of a suitable employment path

CIT offers a range of support services to potential students which includes career guidance and advice through CIT Student Services and Student Support. Language, Literacy and Numeracy (LLN) assessments are also facilitated by CIT through the Vocational Skills and Pathways department to assist Canberrans who are needing assistance in understanding their study capabilities and to identify areas where students may need additional learning support to achieve the best outcomes.

b) Home and life services where Canberrans can find help for tuition, food assistance, healthcare and childcare

Vocational Education and Training support

CIT offers a wide range of support mechanisms for students in need which include fee assistance, disability support, study support, counselling, migrant support and international student support. The CIT Student Association (CITSA) is also active in providing a range of support services for students including student accommodation, preparatory skills for employment including resume assistance and interview preparation, peer tutoring and provide advocacy support for students when needed. In addition to these services, CIT also offers a wide breadth of support for Indigenous students through the CIT Yurauna Centre.

General food relief service provision

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and as part of the Community Support Package to meet the increased service demands for emergency relief, the ACT Government allocated funding to support food relief in the ACT. The ACT Government worked with community partners to establish the Canberra Relief Network (CRN), mobilising a collective effort across the sector to respond to the needs of the community. By coordinating on behalf of Canberra community agencies, the CRN has greater leverage with suppliers to facilitate as much food as possible into a central location to then be distributed locally.

c) Professional development to help Canberrans learn how to write resumes, prepare for interviews and other useful tips when seeking employment

Work Experience and Support Program (WESP)

The Community Services Directorate's Work Experience and Support Program is designed to support Canberrans from a cultural and linguistically diverse background who have been seeking meaningful employment for two years or more.

The program provides the opportunity for participants to gain office skills, practical job seeking skills, prepare for entry into the workforce including resume writing and interview skills; gain practical experience in the ACT Government and establish a personal network of contacts for future work and training options.

ACT Women's Return to Work program

The Women's Return to Work (RTW) Program supports women, who have been out of the workforce for an extended period due to caring responsibilities to prepare for, obtain and maintain employment.

A one-off grant funding of \$1,000 per woman can be used for a range of things including training and education, textbooks, driving lessons, starting a new business and clothing for job interviews or work.

In June 2019, a 12-month Future Skills for Future Jobs (FSFJ) Grant, allowed the RTW Program to expand through a partnership with sector organisations. Under the expanded RTW Program, all women who received the \$1,000 RTW Grant were also given one-on-one mentoring to better link them to support services, vocational education/training opportunities and employment pathways, through a relationship manager based at UCK. They were also provided with wrap-around support which included access to emergency food relief, parenting programs and domestic and family violence support. The expanded Program also consisted of a series of workshops and individualised sessions aimed at providing women with the skills and confidence they

need to return to work. Workshops included advice on how to write a resume, how to prepare for a job interview and how to speak confidently in public.

The Child, Youth and Family Services Program

The Child, Youth and Family Services Program (CYFSP) funds group-based services that work to achieve positive change (e.g. behaviour, knowledge, skills) for vulnerable and in need children, young people and/or their families. The following organisations provide these services:

- Belconnen Community Service
- Canberra PCYC
- Relationships Australia
- MARSS Australia
- St Vincent de Paul
- Tuggeranong Community Arts

c) Assessments and resources to transition into a civilian career

Per 1)h) above.

**Vehicles—registration
(Question No 3238)**

Ms Lawder asked the Minister for Business and Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 31 July 2020:

- (1) Can the Minister provide the average price of registering a caravan in (a) 2020, (b) 2010 and (c) 2000.
- (2) Can the Minister provide the average price of registering a trailer in (a) 2000, (b) 2010 and (c) 2020.
- (3) Can the Minister provide the average price of registering a boat in (a) 2020, (b) 2010 and (c) 2000.
- (4) Can the Minister provide the average price of issuing a driver license in (a) 2020, (b) 2010 and (c) 2000.
- (5) Can the Minister provide the average price of registering a Mitsubishi station wagon in (a) 2020, (b) 2010 and (c) 2000.

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

- 1&2) Caravan and trailer registration is based on the weight of the caravan or trailer. To determine the average price over a year would comparison across each weight category, by the number of trailers registered and would be an unreasonable diversion of public resources from the processing of transactions.
- 3) The ACT Government does not have a boat licence or registration scheme. ACT residents wishing to obtain a boat licence or register a boat should contact another state or territory's relevant agency, such as NSW Roads and Maritime Services.
- 4) See attachment A

- 5) There are about 150 different models and variants of Mitsubishi station wagon, registered in the ACT. A number of changes brought in by the Government make comparison across this period of time not equivalent, including:
- a) three new Compulsory Third Party Insurance providers were introduced in the ACT in July 2013, introducing competition to the industry;
 - b) a 2% discount has been offered on 12-month registrations since September 2014
 - c) the Lifetime Care and Support Levy was introduced in July 2014
 - d) in February 2020, the Compulsory Third Party Insurance Scheme was replaced by the Motor Accident Injuries Scheme

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

Domestic Animal Services—expenditure (Question No 3239)

Ms Lawder asked the Minister for City Services, upon notice, on 31 July 2020:

Can the Minister provide a financial breakdown of what the \$840 000 allocated to works at the Domestic Animal Services shelter will be spent on.

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

The \$840,000 allocated for upgrade works at the Domestic Animal Services shelter on Mugga Lane will be spent on the design and construction of 12 new Dangerous Dog Kennels. The works will include demolition, earthwork and services trenching, design and construct services, hydraulic services, electrical services, communications and security services, mechanical services, concrete, structural steel, termite control, carpentry, blockwork, insulation, membranes, roofing, cladding, windows, doors, lining, splashbacks, flooring, painting, joinery, metal work, fences, paving, external works and construction of an access ramp.

I am unable to provide a financial breakdown due to commercial in confidence as part of the upgrade/construction contracts.

Waste—recycling (Question No 3240)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on 31 July 2020 *(redirected to the Minister for Recycling and Waste Reduction)*:

- (1) What is the estimated increase in recycled materials likely to be produced through the recently announced upgrade to the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) under the Federal Government's Recycling Modernisation Fund.
- (2) What potential markets are there for the anticipated increase in paper and cupboard, mixed plastics and glass.

- (3) Will the increased MRF capacity require an extension of partnerships with the current list of local regional councils or will the ACT provide sufficient material for the MRF to operate at maximum efficiency.
- (4) Has any modelling or assessment been done; if so, can the Minister provide a copy of that modelling.

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

- (1) The upgrades to the Materials Recovery Fund (MRF) will enable the ACT to reduce the contamination levels and improve the quality in recycled product to meet standards defined by the Council of Australian Governments waste export ban for glass, plastics streams and paper and cardboard.
- (2) The higher quality recyclable products produced by the upgraded MRF can be used in potential local and export markets, and could include, but not limited to:
 - a. Paper / cardboard – Recycled paper products include office paper and cardboard products, newsprint and packaging papers. These use far less energy, water and produce lower carbon emissions than products using virgin wood pulp.
 - b. Plastic Streams – The MRF upgrades would minimise the amount of mixed plastic generated and produce a single resin plastic product that can be used in the automotive industry, clothing industry, remade into containers in the detergent industry, carpet manufacturing or, if specific streams are washed and flaked, they can be remanufactured into food grade beverage containers.
 - c. Glass Streams (crushed and broken) – Remanufactured into bottles again or used in the construction industry for concrete pavements, bitumen in roads, tile production, filtration material and sand blasting media as well as building construction industry, if washed and crushed to meet specific criteria.
- (3) No, the upgrades would improve the quality of the materials produced. The current materials come from a variety of locations and sources including five regional NSW councils and this is not envisaged to change.
- (4) In 2019-20 the MRF processed 62,000 tonnes of materials from; ACT household collections, six ACT Regional Drop-Off Centres, commercial operators, five regional councils, the ACT Container Deposit Scheme (CDS) and the NSW CDS from surrounding NSW Councils. These sources of material are not expected to change. An assessment of the MRF will be carried out in terms of its current asset condition, efficiency, downtime, plant configuration and layout. This work will inform the modelling for the MRF upgrade project and the additional capacity/ efficiencies that it will generate. This assessment is planned for late 2020 and associated modelling will be done in the planning stage of the project.

Education—international students (Question No 3242)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 31 July 2020:

- (1) For calendar years (a) 2016, (b) 2017, (c) 2018 and (d) 2019, how many international students were enrolled in ACT government schools in (i) primary school, (ii) high school and (iii) college.

- (2) For the years and categories set out in part (1), (a) what categories of visa applied to each student and (b) how many students were in each of those categories.
- (3) For the years and categories set out in part (1), (a) what was the total amount of fees collected, (b) what was the individual per student fee and (c) on what basis were each category of fee determined.
- (4) For each of the years set out in part (1), (a) how many fee waivers were sought, (b) on what basis were they requested and (c) how many were granted and by whom.

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

- 1)
For the purpose of this Question on Notice, *international students* are defined as full fee-paying students on visa 500 (school sector) and school aged dependants of temporary residents for whom tuition fees are liable. The number of international students enrolled in ACT public schools (2016-2019) is shown in the table below.

	Primary	High	College	Total
2019	155	138	303	596
2018	149	198	303	650
2017	126	221	388	735
2016	107	235	337	679

- 2)
a) International full fee-paying students hold visa 500 (school sector) or, for those enrolled as dependants of temporary residents, the visa classification and subclass of their parent applies.
- b) (i) The number of visa 500 (school sector) students enrolled in ACT public schools (2016-19) is shown in the table below. The figures reflect December data annually.

Year	Visa 500 (school sector)
2019	416
2018	373
2017	598
2016	548

- (ii) The Directorate aggregates data for school age dependants of temporary residents and is unable to report on the number of students in each visa type relevant to those residents as there are numerous subclasses able to be applied and changes often occur within the period of school enrolment.
- 3)
a) Total fees collected is recorded in the table below.

Year	International Private Students Fees \$'000
2018-2019	\$8,967
2017-2018	\$10,462
2016-2017	\$9,995
2015-2016	\$9,002

b) Individual per student fee is recorded in the table below.

	\$ per annum
Application Fee (non-refundable)	\$265
Pre-school	\$4,200
Primary	\$11,100
High School	\$14,500
College	\$16,200

c) The Education Directorate applies an Overseas Students: Fees Charging Policy when determining tuition fees liability. This policy reflects section 26 of the *Education Act (2004)*.

4)

- a) Due to changes in data collection and reporting, figures for 2016 to 2018 are not available. In 2019 fee waivers were sought for 17 students and, to date, in 2020 there are 23 requests.
- b) Fee waivers are requested due to financial hardship or for compassionate and compelling grounds arising after visa grant and arrival in Australia.
- c) A recommendation as to applicability of a fee waiver is made to the Director-General ACT Education Directorate for determination. In 2019, there were fee waivers for 15 students and a fee payment schedule negotiated for two students. To date in 2020, six have been granted, 15 are in progress and a fee payment schedule actioned for two students.

Care and protection orders—expenditure (Question No 3249)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Children, Youth and Families, upon notice, on 31 July 2020:

How much in total did the ACT Government spend on defending care and protection orders subject to an application for amendment or revocation for each of the past five financial years.

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

An application for amendment or revocation of a Care and Protection Order can occur during existing proceedings or separately. Over the past five years, the ACT Government Solicitor (ACTGS) has taken carriage of approximately 436 care and protection matters. Not all applications are referred to the ACTGS for conduct.

Data broken down by the nature of the application is not held and to respond to the question would require a manual search of the records of ACTGS over the period which would be an unreasonable diversion of resources.

Transport Canberra—disability access (Question No 3255)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Transport, upon notice, on 31 July 2020:

- (1) How many buses has the ACT Government purchased in the past year for the purposes of transporting students with disabilities.

- (2) How many of these new buses have rear loading only.
- (3) Does the ACT Government have any plans to phase out the older buses that have side loading.
- (4) After all new buses have been purchased, how many buses in total will be side loading and how many will be rear loading only.
- (5) Will any rear loading buses also be equipped with side loaders.

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

- (1) The ACT Government has not purchased buses for the purpose of transporting students with disabilities. The ACT Government has leased 11 replacement vehicles in the past year.
- (2) All of the new leased buses will have rear loading only.
- (3) No.
- (4) When all vehicles have been replaced by new leased vehicles there will be two low floor easy access Hino Poncho buses (with side wheelchair access), four Mitsubishi Rosa buses with side wheelchair loaders, and 13 Mitsubishi Rosa buses with rear wheelchair loaders.
- (5) No, buses will have both side and rear wheelchair loaders installed.

**Suburban Land Agency—sales
(Question No 3256)**

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 31 July 2020:

- (1) Does the Suburban Land Authority (SLA) contract real estate agents to sell residential land lots.
- (2) Is the SLA aware of any instances, excluding the Put and Call Option program, where a real estate agent selling SLA residential land has created the impression to a prospective buyer that the land that appears to be for sale is actually on hold for a builder to try and force the prospective buyer to use the builder in exchange for the real estate agent receiving a kickback from the builder.
- (3) Has the SLA received any complaints about this practice.
- (4) Does the SLA permit this practice.
- (5) What monitoring or processes does the SLA have in place to prevent this practice occurring.
- (6) What action has the SLA taken against real estate agents involved in this practice.

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

- (1) Yes.
 - (2) No.
 - (3) No.
 - (4) No.
 - (5) The Territory outlines the services required of the agent in the relevant Services Panel Deed. The Deed includes provisions applying to the agent covering Ownership and Use of Territory Material; Supplier's Personnel; Non-disclosure of Territory Information; Notifying the Territory about Conflicts of Interest; and Conduct under the Deed.
 - (6) N/A. See response to questions (2) and (3).
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Planning—Ginninderry (Question No 3261)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 14 August 2020:

Given the Minister advised on 22 July 2020 (question on notice No 3055), in relation to the Ginninderry development on Parkwood Road, that environmental testing is currently underway for this location which will determine the nature of the development that will take place, when is testing expected to be completed and results made available.

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

Environmental testing will continue to be conducted on the West Belconnen Landfill for a minimum of a further 12 months. The timeframe is reliant on the environmental auditor's agreement that the testing results provide an accurate view of seasonal weather conditions.

There are two sets of environmental testing currently being undertaken that relate to the West Belconnen Landfill:

- Transport Canberra and City Services are conducting environmental testing in relation to its work on the closure and capping of the West Belconnen Landfill. This phase of environmental testing is expected to be complete in 2020, depending on whether the results suggest further testing is required.
 - The Ginninderry Joint Venture is conducting further environmental testing to provide evidence in its application for a reduction the Environmental Clearance Zone that surrounds the landfill. The testing is also designed to assist in the determination of what areas of the landfill might be suitable for a higher land use. This phase of environmental testing is expected to be completed in late 2021, depending on whether the results suggest further testing is required.
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