

## Answers to questions

### Housing—land tax (Question No 362)

**Mr Cain** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) How many vacant residential properties were assessed for land tax, for each quarter in each financial year from 2018-19 to present.
- (2) What was the total value of land tax levied, for each quarter in each financial year from 2018-19 to the present.
- (3) How many vacant residential properties were taxed, broken down by each suburb, for each quarter in each financial year from 2018-19 to present.

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

- (1) & (3) Land tax applies to properties that are not an owner's principal place of residence. Given this, the ACT Revenue Office does not collect and record data that identifies vacant residential properties.
- (2) The total land tax assessed for each quarter of the financial years 2018-19, 2019-20, and 2020-21 is tabled below. There is no data for 2021-22 as yet.

Financial Years	Total land tax – Quarter 1 ('000)	Total land tax – Quarter 2 ('000)	Total land tax – Quarter 3 ('000)	Total land tax – Quarter 4 ('000)
2018-19	\$34,381	\$34,465	\$33,854	\$34,374
2019-20	\$36,125	\$36,038	\$35,658	\$35,556
2020-21	\$37,601	\$37,621	\$36,401	\$37,459

### Government—lease arrangements (Question No 363)

**Mr Cain** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 6 August 2021 (*redirected to the Minister for Planning and Land Management*):

- (1) How many development leases had their commencement date during the financial years of (a) 2016-17, (b) 2017-18, (c) 2018-19, (d) 2019-20 and (e) 2020-21.
- (2) Are development leases classified as residential land, rural land or commercial land as each of these is defined under the Rates Act 2004.
- (3) What reasoning lead to such classification(s) referred to in part (2).

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

(1)

Financial Year	Total
2016-17	9
2017-18	14
2018-19	14
2019-20	7
2020-21	10

(2) Determining whether a development lease is residential, rural or commercial land requires consideration of the Crown Lease purpose clause and the use of the land.

Relevant factors include:

- (a) the land use zone in which the parcel sits;
- (b) the deed attached to the development lease and what works that deed requires to be carried out;
- (c) subdivision plans.

In accordance with the definitions in the *Rates Act 2004*, rateable land is:

(a) Residential land if:

- (i) Leased for residential purposes only; or
- (ii) Leased for residential and other purposes, but used for residential purposes only; or
- (iii) It is included in the common property of a community title scheme, provided:
  1. at least one parcel of land in the scheme is residential land (as per i or ii above); and
  2. no parcel in the scheme is leased for a commercial purpose.

(b) Rural land if:

- (iv) Leased for the purpose of primary production only; or
- (v) Leased for the purpose of primary production and other purposes, but used mainly for primary production; or
- (vi) It is included in the common property of a community title scheme, provided:
  1. no parcel of land in the scheme is residential land; and
  2. no parcel in the scheme is leased for a commercial purpose.

(c) Commercial land if not residential land or rural land.

(3) See response to question 2.

### **Sport—maintenance of sports grounds and ovals (Question No 364)**

**Ms Castley** asked the Minister for Sport and Recreation, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) How are sports grounds and ovals maintained.
- (2) What is the budget to maintain sports grounds and ovals (a) this financial year and (b) for the last three financial years.

- (3) How often are sports grounds and ovals mowed.
- (4) What maintenance work and improvements are currently being done at sports grounds and ovals and can the Minister provide detail, cost and length of time for each project.
- (5) How is maintenance work determined and prioritised.
- (6) Given that Hall residents cannot play cricket on their sports ground as the pitch is too lumpy, can the Minister advise if this problem is being fixed; if so, when will the oval be fixed.

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

- (1) The 284 hectares of irrigated sportsgrounds are maintained by staff from the Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS), Sport and Recreation Facilities (SRF) team. This team undertakes or arranges all required maintenance including mowing, irrigation, fertilising, turf renovation and maintenance of associated facilities such as pavilions and lighting. Maintenance such as mowing is undertaken year-round as required, while some more intensive maintenance is undertaken in the twice-yearly shutdown periods between the winter and summer seasons.
- (2) Actual expenditure for the last three years is:

2018-2019	\$38,884,729
2019-2020	\$38,862,437
2020-2021	\$39,208,722
2021-2022	\$39,685,927 (Forecast Budget)

- (3) Sportsgrounds are usually mown once a week or as needed in winter and twice a week in summer.
- (4) In addition to routine maintenance, works are currently underway at: Curtin District Playing Fields irrigation and meter pit upgrade (cost \$480,000, completion December 2021); Stirling water meter pit upgrades (cost \$80,000, completion August 2021); Boomanulla Oval modular building upgrade (cost \$500,000, completion December 2021). A program of further works for the upcoming financial year is being finalised.
- (5) Maintenance seeks to provide safe and fit for purpose facilities. Maintenance work is prioritised and determined through advice from qualified greenkeepers within the SRF team, in light of identified needs and issues, feedback from users and sporting peak bodies and with consideration of the available budget. Improvements are prioritised based on asset condition, safety/risk considerations, usage levels, feedback from users and sporting peak bodies and in light of the available budget.
- (6) The cricket facility at Hall consists of a concrete pitch in good condition and an outfield which is partly irrigated (part of the adjacent irrigated Hall Field 1) and partly dryland grass. The cricket facility is fit for its intended purpose for social/informal use rather than as a facility suitable for competition and no works are currently planned to this area.

**Crime—wage theft  
(Question No 365)**

**Ms Castley** asked the Minister for Business and Better Regulation, upon notice, on 6 August 2021 (*redirected to the Minister for Industrial Relations and Workplace Safety*):

- (1) Who is the responsible minister for issues about wage theft disputes in the ACT.
- (2) Can the Minister provide, for each year since 2016, reported wage thefts in the ACT.
- (3) Are there unreported wage thefts and can the Minister provide any information in relation to this.
- (4) Has the Minister investigated the issue of unreported wage thefts and can the Minister provide any figures.
- (5) Is the actual wage theft figure higher; if so, how much higher.
- (6) Why are some wage thefts not reported or recorded.
- (7) What is the Government doing to reduce wage theft in the ACT.
- (8) What success has the Government had in reducing wage theft.
- (9) How much funding does the Government provide for initiatives to reduce wage theft.
- (10) Will the Government make wage theft a criminal offence under ACT legislation; if so, what progress has been made; if not, can the Minister explain why not.

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

In answer to questions 1 to 6 and 10:

The Fair Work Act 2009 (Cth) (FW Act) is the primary source of employment rights, conditions and entitlements for workers in the Territory. As such, matters relating to the underpayment of workers falls within the Commonwealth Government's jurisdiction.

The Federal Fair Work Amendment (Supporting Australia's Jobs and Economic Recovery) Bill 2021 (Cth) contained amendments to criminalise the underpayment of wages in certain circumstances when it was introduced in December 2020. Those provisions were removed from the Bill that was passed by the Federal Parliament in March 2021. Details of the Federal Amendment Bill can be sourced from the Federal Parliament of Australia website and Federal Register of Legislation website.

Compliance with the FW Act is administered by the Fair Work Ombudsman. Outcomes of compliance and enforcement activities conducted by the FWO can be sourced from [www.fairwork.gov.au](http://www.fairwork.gov.au).

Since October 2020, the ACT Magistrates Court has been able to hear certain matters within the FW Act small claims jurisdiction, which may include matters relating to the

underpayment of wages. Any matters relating to the underpayment of wages that may have been decided by the ACT Magistrates Court since October 2020 would be publicly available on the Magistrates Court website.

In answer to questions 7 and 8:

The ACT Government has introduced a number of measures designed to support compliance with workplace laws and standards in the ACT, specifically:

In 2020, the ACT Government introduced a labour hire licensing scheme under the *Labour Hire Licensing Act 2020* to encourage responsible practices in the ACT labour hire sector. This legislation commenced on 27 May 2021 and a transition period applies until 27 November 2021 to allow labour hire providers to obtain a licence.

To obtain a licence, labour hire providers must be able to demonstrate a history of compliance with workplace laws and standards, including the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth).

Information about the new labour hire licensing scheme is publicly available on the WorkSafe ACT website ([www.worksafe.act.gov.au](http://www.worksafe.act.gov.au)), the ACT Legislation Register website ([www.legislation.act.gov.au](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au)) and in the *Labour Hire Licensing Act 2020* and supporting legislative instruments.

In 2019, the ACT Government introduced the secure local jobs code which provide a suite of requirements for entities that contract with the ACT Government for territory-funded work. The secure local jobs code requirements allow the Government to audit the compliance history of entities with workplace laws and standards to ensure contracts are only be provided to entities that meet the highest ethical and labour standards.

Information about the secure local jobs requirements is publicly available at: <https://www.procurement.act.gov.au/supplying-to-act-government/securelocaljobs>.

In response to question 9:

Funding for initiatives such as the ACT's labour hire licensing scheme and secure local jobs requirements can be found in the ACT Budget Papers.

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### **Government—underquoting by developers (Question No 366)**

**Ms Castley** asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 6 August 2021 (*redirected to the Minister for Sustainable Building and Construction*):

- (1) Is the Government aware of developers underquoting to win large building contracts; if so, can the Minister provide any relevant information.
- (2) Is the Government aware of developers underquoting below the actual costs of the project; if so, can the Minister provide any relevant information.

- (3) Is the Government aware of developers (a) substituting cheaper materials than those specified in the contract to meet their underquoted costs and (b) claiming these products are equal to those originally specified in the contracts; if so, can the Minister provide any relevant information.
- (4) Is the Government aware of developers not paying or under-paying contractors/subcontractors/staff on projects to meet their underquoted costs; if so, can the Minister provide any relevant information.
- (5) Is the Government aware of the substitution of poorer quality materials leading to higher operating, repair and environmental costs.
- (6) Does the Government (a) monitor or (b) regulate any of the practices referred to above; if so, how.
- (7) What is the success of government regulations to prevent such practices.
- (8) How much funding does the Government provide to regulate and monitor developer practices.
- (9) Does the Government plan to expand their regulation/monitoring of the above practices; if so, can the Minister provide relevant details.

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

- (1) No.

Typically, a 'developer' is the landholder, and they may engage the services of a builder or head contractor to oversee and co-ordinate the construction of a building on their behalf who will usually then engage or sub-contract work to other trades and suppliers as required. In some circumstances the developer may hold the necessary licenses and co-ordinate the work directly. The terms of these engagements are a private matter for the parties involved and the Government does not collect this information.

- (2) No, as indicated above the Government does not monitor the terms of contracts between private businesses.
- (3) (a) No, as above. (b) No, as above.
- (4) No, as noted above the Government does not have a role in monitoring the contract terms between private businesses.
- (5) No, as above.
- (6) As noted above the Government does not have a role in monitoring the contract terms between private businesses. There is a comprehensive building regulatory system in place in the ACT. The regulatory system includes a number of legislative instruments that set out the standards and performance requirements for buildings constructed in the ACT, including referring to the National Construction Code. Access Canberra, as the regulatory authority, checks compliance with these laws which includes, but is not limited to the following:

- the Building Act 2004
- the Construction Occupations (Licensing) Act 2004
- the Planning and Development Act 2007
- the Unit Titles Act 2001
- the Electrical Safety Act 1971
- the Gas Safety Act 2000

Further information on regulatory actions taken by Access Canberra can be found in The ACT Construction Occupations Annual Report. In addition to the above, the ACT Building and Construction Industry (Security of Payment) Act 2009 establishes an adjudication process so that people who carry out construction work, or supply goods and services, can receive timely payment.

- (7) As noted above the Government does not have a role in monitoring the contract terms between private businesses.
- (8) As noted above the Government does not have a role in monitoring the contract terms between private businesses.
- (9) As noted above the Government does not have a role in monitoring the contract terms between private businesses. The ACT Government does have a strong commitment to the ongoing improvement of the building regulatory system and has already undertaken extensive reforms to improve practices and standards across the industry. The Parliamentary and Governing Agreement of the 10th Legislative Assembly outlines a number of commitments targeted at improving building quality and the Government has also committed to recommendations arising from the former Standing Committee on Economic Development and Tourism's Inquiry into Building Quality.

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### **COVID-19 pandemic—land tax credit (Question No 367)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 6 August 2021 (*redirected to the Treasurer*):

- (1) How many land tax credit applications have been received as part of the ACT Government's COVID-19 Economic Survival Package.
- (2) How many land tax credit applications have been approved.
- (3) What is the total value of rebates provided to landlords under the scheme and can the Minister provide a breakdown of the value per application.
- (4) How many land tax credit applications have been refused and what were the reasons for refusal.
- (5) How many other schemes did the Government consider before implementing the land tax credit scheme and what were those schemes.
- (6) Did the Government consider paying the rent shortfall directly to landlords, as is the case with the Tasmanian scheme; if so, why did the Government decide not to go with this option; if not, why not.

- (7) Has the Government considered any changes to the scheme since its introduction and have these changes been introduced; if not, why not.
- (8) When does the scheme currently finish.
- (9) Is the Government considering extending the scheme past its current end date; if so, what will be the end date.

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

- (1) As at 13 August 2021, 988 applications have been received.
- (2) As at 13 August 2021, 801 applications have been approved.
- (3) As at 13 August 2021, the total value of rebates provided under the scheme was \$854,242. The average credit per application was \$1,066.
- (4) As at 13 August 2021, 187 applications have not been approved.  
Applications are assessed against the eligibility criteria for the scheme. Applications are not approved if they fail one or more of the criteria. The most common reasons for applications not being approved are:
  - a. the rent reduction was less than the required 25 per cent;
  - b. the tenant was not same tenant between March 2020 and when the rental reduction occurred (which is one of the criteria); or
  - c. the application did not include all of the required information.
- (5) The Government considered a range of options before implementing the land tax credit scheme. Leveraging the ACT's land tax system enabled the scheme to be implemented quickly and without significant administration and compliance costs as it provided a mechanism to validate the property owner and a low-cost method for payment.
- (6) Paying the rent shortfall directly to landlords was considered. Cash payments would have involved more significant administration and compliance costs and exposed the Territory to a greater risk of fraud.
- (7) The Government extended the scheme a number of times, following consideration of the effectiveness of the scheme and the circumstances at the time.
- (8) The scheme ended on 30 June 2021. Applications can be submitted until 31 August 2021.
- (9) The Government continues to monitor the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the recent outbreak in the Territory, on households and is providing additional assistance to Canberrans who need it.

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**Arts—funding  
(Question No 370)**

**Ms Castley** asked the Minister for Business and Better Regulation, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) Who were the recipients of the Government's Amp It Up! Fund to support the music industry and how much did each recipient receive.

- (2) How many people/operators applied and how many were unsuccessful.
- (3) Can the Minister provide the reasons why these people/operators were unsuccessful.
- (4) Who assessed the applications and what were the criteria to apply and for assessment.
- (5) Did the Minister have any role in which people/operators were successful.
- (6) Did the agency/directorate which assessed the applications prepare a list for the Minister to approve of operators it believed should receive funding.
- (7) Did the Minister agree to this list or did the minister make any changes.
- (8) If the Minister did make any changes to the list can they provide details of those changes.
- (9) Why was the program only open from 3 to 17 May.
- (10) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of how much money was spent, in total, on the scheme including for marketing and communications
- (11) What other government schemes have been announced since and including 2019 to support the music and hospitality industries and can the Minister provide details of each program including (a) how much money has been awarded, (b) who received funding and how much for each, (c) how many people/operators applied and how many were unsuccessful and why and (d) what was the purpose/aim of each scheme.
- (12) For Amp It UP! and the other government schemes to support the music and hospitality industry, has there been any review of the schemes; if so, can the Minister provide details, review costs and findings.

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

- (1) Successful recipients are detailed online at: <https://www.act.gov.au/business/business-support/amp-it-up-supporting-live-gigs>
- (2) 35 applications were received. 23 were successful and 12 were unsuccessful.
- (3) The number of successful applicants was limited to the available program budget. The 12 unsuccessful applications did not address the assessment criteria as strongly as the successful applications.
- (4) Applications were assessed by a panel comprised of one representative from each artsACT and VisitCanberra (Economic Development, Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate), and one representative from MusicACT. Applications were assessed on merit against the following criteria:
  - i. demonstrated history and role of the venue in supporting a diversity of original music and performance artists;
  - ii. evidence that 50 per cent of the performances in the program include ACT- based artists;
  - iii. demonstrated capacity and capability of the venue to effectively deliver the program; and

iv. demonstrated capacity to positively impact the careers of ACT-based musicians and performance artists.

- (5) The assessment panel recommended 23 applications for funding, with 19 of those 23 applications able to be funded within the initial allocated budget. The Minister for Business and Better Regulation had no role in determining which applications were recommended for funding. The Minister for Business and Better Regulation sought on advice on how all 23 applications assessed by the panel to be recommended for funding could be funded.

The Minister agreed to a method proposed by the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate to fund all 23 applications assessed by the panel to be recommended for funding.

- (6) Yes, the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate prepared a brief with recommendations from the assessment panel for agreement by the Minister for Business and Better Regulation.

- (7) The Minister for Business and Better Regulation agreed to the recommendation to fund all 23 applications assessed by the panel to be recommended for funding. The Minister did not make any changes to the list of 23 applications recommended by the panel for funding.

- (8) N/A.

- (9) The program was open for two weeks from 3 to 17 May 2021, allowing sufficient time to complete a relatively simple application form. MusicACT was contracted to assist with the administration of the program, and this contract included MusicACT's provision of an Amp it Up! Industry briefing and one-on-one assistance for applicants on request during the application period.

A two-week application period also ensured the program could be delivered in a timely manner to meet the program goal of COVID-19 recovery support for small to medium sized live music venues, responding to an urgent need as identified and advised by the sector.

- (10) The Program cost a total of \$840,000 which was made up of \$790,000 in funding to successful applicants, \$40,000 for MusicACT to assist in administering the program, and \$10,000 for MusicACT to deliver a forum later in 2021 on the night-time economy. The forum on the night-time economy will explore its economic and social benefits, and any barriers to realising these benefits.

- (11) There have been no other funding programs or schemes specific to the music industry.

A range of licence and fee waivers have been offered to the hospitality industry to assist it through the COVID-19 pandemic, including the following:

- The food business registration fee waiver has been extended until 31 March 2022. If food business registration has been prepaid for more than one year in advance, an additional 12 months will be added to the licence.
- The outdoor dining permit fee waiver has been extended for another 12 months, until 30 June 2022.

- The annual licence fee waiver for some liquor licensees has been tapered to provide a 50 per cent fee reduction for 12 months from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. Eligible licensees include nightclub licence, restaurant and café licence, bar licence, general licence, catering licence, special licence and club licence.
- On 1 July 2021, the Government announced that "on liquor" licensees will be able to sell takeaway alcohol and offer it for home delivery until 30 September 2021.

As a result of the COVID-19 lockdown the ACT entered from 12 August 2021, the ACT Government is also offering COVID-19 Business Support Grants and a COVID-19 Small Business Hardship scheme for all eligible businesses, regardless of their industry. More detail on these two measures is available online at: <https://www.act.gov.au/business/business-support/covid-19-economic-support-for-business>.

- (12) Successful applicants to the Amp it Up! Program will need to acquit their funding as part of the standard reporting requirements. No formal review is planned.

### **Throsby—property sales (Question No 371)**

**Ms Castley** asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 6 August 2021 (*redirected to the Attorney General*):

- (1) Is the Government aware of contracts being rescinded at “Vivace” in Throsby and then offered for sale at a higher price; if so, can the Minister provide information on this.
- (2) Is the Government aware of other developers rescinding contracts and selling the same units at a higher price; if so, how many and can the Minister provide details.
- (3) What consultation has the Government had with tenants whose contracts have been rescinded and what has been the result or outcome of these consultations.
- (4) Will the Government remedy or compensate people affected by the rescinding of contracts; if not, why not.
- (5) Will the Government reissue the ACT First Home Owner Grant for people who applied to buy a property in Vivace and had their contract rescinded; if not, why not.
- (6) What is the Government doing to prevent ACT developers from rescinding contracts in the future.
- (7) Will the Government, or a separate entity, provide financial remedies for conveyancing bills for entering a sales contract that was rescinded; if not, why not.
- (8) Is the Government considering additional help for first home buyers; if not, why not.

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

- (1) The Government is aware that some contracts were rescinded at the “Vivace” development in Throsby.

Further information on the framework for the rescission of contracts is provided in the response to question 4 below.

- (2) The Government is aware of an instance in 2015 of a developer rescinding a contract and selling the unit at a higher price. The details of that matter are addressed in an ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal case *Tummala v Tiger Property Group Pty Ltd* (Civil dispute) [2016] ACAT 118.
- (3) The Government has been contacted by several affected “Vivace” purchasers or their family members. The government will consider whether the concerns raised warrant legislative reform.
- (4) No.

A contract to purchase off-the-plan is an agreement to purchase a property which has not yet been built. As many things can go wrong during the building process, there are certain risks associated with contracts of this nature. To assist in managing these risks, many off-the-plan contracts include a ‘sunset clause’. A sunset clause provides a period of time for the completion of a development and creates a right to rescind the contract if the specified period of time elapses.

Sunset clauses can protect both purchasers and developers from the risk that the development takes longer than either party anticipated.

The use of sunset clauses is not prohibited by ACT law.

- (5) No.

The First Home Owner Grant is available for eligible applicants who entered into a transaction, with a commencement date prior to 30 June 2019, to buy a new or substantially renovated home. The commencement date of a transaction is the date on which the contract was signed and exchanged, or in the case of building a home, the day the foundations start being laid.

From 1 July 2019, the ACT Government replaced the First Home Owner Grant with an expanded Home Buyer Concession Scheme, which is available for both new and existing homes including off-the-plan purchases, providing more choice for first home buyers.

- (6) A right to rescind provided by agreement in a contract can benefit one or both parties to a contract.

The Government is considering whether legislative reform to constrain the creation or exercise of rights of rescission by developers is warranted.

- (7) No.

Conveyance duty is levied on the dutiable value of the property and is only payable for transactions which occur. As such, conveyance duty does not apply to rescinded contracts.

Otherwise, please see the response to question 4 above.

- (8) The Government's aim is to eventually abolish stamp duty, so it is no longer a barrier to anyone seeking to enter the housing market or move to a home better suited to their needs. In the meantime, the Government is targeting duty concessions to households most in need of assistance, including first home buyers.

Through the Home Buyer Concession Scheme (HBCS), first home buyers with a gross household income of \$160,000 or less (plus \$3,333 for each dependent child) do not have to pay any stamp duty on the purchase of a home up to \$1 million, saving them up to \$35,910 in 2021-22.

First home buyers that do not meet the income eligibility criterion for the HBCS can apply to defer the stamp duty payable on a purchase of a home up to \$750,000. Home buyers do not have to start paying the deferred duty until five years after the transaction date and the duty does not have to be paid in full until 10 years after the transaction date.

In addition, The Government is helping all home buyers not eligible for the HBCS by reducing stamp duty in every Budget. This is a key element of our tax reform program, and our long-term commitment to phase out stamp duty and improve housing affordability in the ACT. As a result, a home buyer today pays \$13,715 less in stamp duty on an \$750,000 property than they would have paid without tax reform.

### **Municipal services—Fix My Street portal (Question No 372)**

**Ms Lawder** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) Can the minister advise how many "Fix My Street" requests were received for the financial year of 2020-2021.
- (2) How many requests were received, for each of the categories referred to in question on notice No 284, in the financial year of 2020-2021.

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

- (1) 47,283.
- (2) Categories used between financial years vary. The 2020-21 categories include:

<b>Category</b>	
<b>BBQs &amp; picnic areas</b>	619
<b>Drinking water</b>	154
<b>Drinking water &amp; taps</b>	155
<b>Election Signs</b>	120
<b>Fencing &amp; Bollards</b>	1116
<b>Fencing &amp; Bollards</b>	712
<b>Grass &amp; weeds</b>	3224

<b>Grass, Trees &amp; Shrubs (other)</b>	2
<b>Kerbs &amp; gutters</b>	291
<b>Lakes, ponds &amp; waterways</b>	140
<b>Naturestrips</b>	10
<b>On road cycle lanes</b>	446
<b>Parking &amp; vehicles</b>	6936
<b>Parks &amp; public spaces (other)</b>	4
<b>Playgrounds &amp; outdoor equipment</b>	1328
<b>Roads &amp; traffic</b>	9838
<b>Roads, parking and vehicles (other)</b>	4
<b>Shared paths</b>	4636
<b>Shelters/shade</b>	850
<b>Shopping Trolley</b>	23
<b>Signs</b>	526
<b>Sprinklers &amp; fountains</b>	76
<b>Stormwater &amp; sewerage</b>	1709
<b>Street lights</b>	4179
<b>Toilets</b>	331
<b>Trees &amp; shrubs</b>	9854
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>47283</b>

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**Planning—arts and entertainment precincts  
(Question No 373)**

**Ms Lawder** asked the Minister for the Arts, upon notice, on 6 August 2021  
(*redirected to the Chief Minister*):

- (1) When will the Estate Development Plan for the Kingston Arts Precinct be completed.
- (2) Will the report, referred to in part (1), be made available to the public; if so, when.
- (3) How has the Suburban Land Agency (SLA) consulted the Kingston community.
- (4) Are there mechanisms for community members and stakeholders to make their concerns known to the plan writers.
- (5) How has the SLA consulted with the artistic community.
- (6) Are there mechanisms for such community members to make their concerns known to plan writers.

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

- (1) The Estate Development Plan (EDP) assessment is a statutory process managed by the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate when the EDP is

lodged. The Kingston Arts Precinct EDP is in its early stages of design development and is likely to be lodged in the second half of 2022.

- (2) The EDP assessment process includes public notification and review of received comments.
- (3) Community and stakeholder engagement prior to EDP lodgement is the responsibility of the developer. The SLA has met with community groups when such requests were raised and has provided updates.
- (4) An established website [www.kingstonartsprecinct.com.au](http://www.kingstonartsprecinct.com.au) provides the opportunity for the community comments to be relayed to the developer and the design team.
- (5) artsACT meets monthly with the arts organisations collocating to the Kingston Arts Precinct. The project design team meets with arts organisations when required. All community engagement activities have included discussions with arts organisations and the broader arts community.
- (6) Arts organisations have direct meetings with the design team when engaging on design development of their future purpose-built accommodation.

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### **Building—combustible cladding (Question No 374)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Sustainable Building and Construction, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) How many privately-owned buildings has the Government identified with the presence of combustible cladding.
- (2) Has the Government completed modelling and/or projections in relation to the anticipated uptake of its voluntary cladding rectification program for privately-owned buildings; if so, what is the anticipated amount of voluntary self-identification of combustible cladding; if not, based on what advice has the Government received to budget for the scheme.
- (3) Can the Minister provide a list of the relevant stakeholders, individual, peak body, and corporate, that the Government has engaged with in relation to the establishment of the private buildings cladding scheme.
- (4) What policy advice did the Government receive in relation to the establishment of a voluntary scheme for privately owned buildings, rather than the adoption of the same audit it used for ACT Government-owned buildings.
- (5) Given that the ACT Government issues certificates of occupancy for privately-owned buildings, has the government received policy advice regarding its potential liability for the cost of (a) remediation works for buildings identified with combustible cladding, (b) remediation for buildings that have not reported the presence of combustible cladding, but experience combustion as a result of unidentified cladding and/or (c) relocating tenants/owners deemed to be occupying privately-owned buildings impacted by combustible cladding; if so, can the minister provide a copy of that advice.

- (6) What, if any, are the financial and/or legal safeguards the ACT Government plans to provide private owners to voluntarily self-report the presence of combustible cladding on their building in phase one of the scheme.
- (7) Based on what advice/investigation has the Minister estimated, through the media, the number of privately owned apartment buildings affected by the presence of combustible cladding at 90.
- (8) Has the ACT Government received advice as to what the approximate cost of conducting an assessment will be and will the \$20,000 cap be sufficient to cover owners' corporation expenses to conduct an assessment.
- (9) What supports will the Government provide to those owners' corporations that have already had inspections and assessments carried out at their own expense prior to the announcement of the grant program and will there be retrospective reimbursements.
- (10) Has the ACT Government sought advice from the Canberra Economic Recovery Advisory Group in relation to establishment of the Private Buildings Cladding Scheme; if so, can the Minister provide a copy of that advice; if not, why not.
- (11) Given that once a building is identified with the presence of cladding, it can make it very difficult to gain home-building insurance, what will the Government do to fill this gap should owners, who have had assessments carried out, be unable to take out insurance.
- (12) Has the ACT Government conducted consultation with private home-insurance providers in relation to its Private Buildings Cladding Scheme; if so, can the Minister provide a list of the insurance providers the Government has engaged with; if not, why not.

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

- (1) The Government has not undertaken general testing or assessment of privately owned buildings to confirm the presence of combustible cladding. The recently announced Private Buildings Cladding Scheme is designed to assist owners corporations identify the presence of potentially combustible cladding on their buildings. Desktop analysis suggests there may be around 90 buildings in the ACT which may be eligible for the Scheme.
- (2) The Government reviewed advice from other jurisdictions in designing the ACT scheme. However, as each jurisdiction has different program and regulatory settings, it is not possible to directly apply a number from elsewhere in forecasting likely ACT take-up. Therefore, the budget projections are conservatively based on full uptake of the maximum 50% rebate available for 90 buildings.
- (3) The Government engaged with a range of stakeholders in relation to the establishment of the Scheme, as listed below:
  - (a) ACT Law Society;
  - (b) A number of fire engineering firms in the ACT;
  - (c) Housing Industry Association ACT;
  - (d) Insurance Council of Australia;
  - (e) Legal Aid ACT;

- (f) Master Builders Association;
  - (g) Owners Corporation Network;
  - (h) Property Council of Australia;
  - (i) REIACT;
  - (j) Strata Communities Association (ACT); and
  - (k) NSW and Victorian Governments.
- (4) The audit undertaken for ACT Government-owned buildings was possible given the ACT Government owns those buildings. For privately-owned buildings, a different approach is required. The ACT Government cannot enter private sites and undertake testing and assessment of its own volition as it did with its Government-owned buildings.
- (5) Legal advice has been received and this advice has informed the Government's policy settings and assistance to the private sector. The ACT Government does not propose to release that legal advice.
- (6) The responsibility to identify and address any risk posed by combustible cladding lies with the owner of each building. It is the owner's responsibility to maintain safe premises. The Scheme has been established to assist private owners to undertake testing and assessment that they are otherwise responsible for.
- (7) In 2019 and 2020, ACT Fire and Rescue undertook an informal kerbside identification of buildings above two storeys that appeared to have cladding facades. They focussed on locations in the city centre, major town centres, transport corridors and areas that have experienced significant development. This data assisted the Government to understand the likely quantum of potentially affected buildings and identified around 90 apartment buildings that are 3 storeys or higher.
- (8) The ACT Government has experience in having this work done on its own buildings, and has engaged extensively with stakeholders, including professional services providers, to obtain information on the likely cost of conducting testing and assessment and considers that the \$20,000 (ex GST) cap will be sufficient to cover 50% of the reasonable costs of testing and assessment.
- (9) Owners' corporations that have already had inspections and assessments carried out at their own expense prior to the announcement of the grant program may be entitled to access the Scheme under criteria enabling retrospective access if they undertook the testing and assessment of their building between 27 August 2020 and 21 July 2021. The Government announced that it would fund a Scheme to address combustible cladding on 27 August 2020. Owners corporations who undertook testing and assessment activities prior to 27 August 2020 may be eligible for participation in the future second 'rectification' phase of the scheme.
- (10) The Government has not sought advice from the Canberra Economic Recovery Advisory Group.
- (11) The Government will not be entering into the provision or support of insurance coverage for private apartment buildings. There is a competitive national market for building insurance and combustible cladding is a well-known issue. A comprehensive testing and assessment report as an outcome of the first phase of this Scheme should assist Strata Managers and Owners Corporations to have well-informed discussions with insurance companies.

- (12) The Government has engaged with the Insurance Council of Australia, which is the representative body for the general insurance industry in Australia.
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**Planning—ACT Planning System Review and Reform Project  
(Question No 375)**

**Mr Cain** asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) Can the Minister advise, in relation to consultation undertaken for the ACT Planning System Review and Reform Project, in 2021, excluding the district planning workshops held between 1-24 June 2021, what consultation (or consultations), public or private, have been done.
- (2) For any consultation/s that has/have happened, can the Minister list the entities and/or people consulted.
- (3) Has any of the consultation undertaken differed from what is presented on the ‘ACT Planning System Review and Reform’ website at <https://yoursayconversations.act.gov.au/act-planning-system-review-and-reform>.
- (4) Under the ‘Timeline’ heading on that website, what is meant by the term ‘working series’, listed as taking place between May and October 2021.

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

- (1) Consultation has occurred with the Environment and Planning Forum (EPF), the Stakeholder Working Series (SWS), and a Legislation Working Group.
- (2) Through the EPF, SWS and legislation group activities listed above, consultation has occurred with representatives of the following organisations:
  - a. Gungahlin Community Council
  - b. Inner South Canberra Community Council
  - c. Weston Creek Community Council
  - d. Belconnen Community Council
  - e. North Canberra Community Council
  - f. Woden Valley Community Council
  - g. Tuggeranong Community Council
  - h. Molonglo Valley Community Council
  - i. Owners Corporation Network
  - j. Royal Australian Institute of Architects
  - k. Building Designers Association of Australia
  - l. Council of the Ageing ACT
  - m. Cycling Promotions Fund

- n. Living Streets Canberra
- o. Consult Australia
- p. Housing Industry Association
- q. Master Builders Association
- r. Pedal Power
- s. Property Council of Australia – ACT Division
- t. Planning Institute of Australia
- u. Australian Institute of Landscape Architects
- v. Public Transport Association of Canberra
- w. Conservation Council ACT Region
- x. ACT Council of Social Services
- y. Youth Advisory Council
- z. Canberra Region Leaders Tourism Forum
- aa. Environmental Defenders Office
- bb. ACT Law Society

(3) The Yoursay website timeline correctly shows the broad public consultation initiatives undertaken for the PSRRP. This has been supplemented by the consultation processes outlined in (1) above.

(4) Meetings of the SWS.

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### **Births—registration (Question No 376)**

**Mr Davis** asked the Minister for Human Rights, upon notice, on 6 August 2021 (*redirected to the Minister for Business and Better Regulation*):

How many people, between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2021, registered their newborn using the category (a) intersex, (b) indeterminate and (c) unspecified.

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

There are fewer than ten entries in the ACT births register that meet the categories described. A further breakdown of the public record would increase the risk that a person’s right to privacy was undermined.

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### **Government buildings—refurbishment and upgrades (Question No 378)**

**Mrs Jones** asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

(1) Is the Government currently considering any plans or proposals to upgrade the ACT Government office building at 220 London Circuit, including upgrades in the nature

of refurbishment of, or the addition of, (a) facilities for the use of the Cabinet and (b) meeting rooms, reception areas, ante rooms, waiting areas, and lounges.

- (2) For each refurbishment or addition referred to in part (1), (a) what is the budgeted, projected or likely cost, (b) what is the source of funding, (c) when will work on the refurbishment commence and conclude and (d) can the Chief Minister provide all business cases, designs, plans, concepts, proposals, photos, diagrams etc.
- (3) For each refurbishment or addition referred to in part (1), can the Chief Minister provide details of the number of (a) kitchens or kitchenettes, (b) coffee machines, (c) fridges and freezers, and type of fridge or freezer (bar fridge, wine chiller fridge) and (d) televisions, monitors and video projection devices, proposed to be incorporated.
- (4) For each refurbishment or addition referred to in part (1), (a) who will be the main user or beneficiary of the refurbishment or addition and (b) what existing facilities or functions will need to be moved, reconfigured or discontinued to allow for the refurbishment or addition.

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

The fit-out and furnishing of vacant space within the new ACT Government office building at 220 London Circuit is currently being considered.

### **Casey—sporting and recreation facilities (Question No 379)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) Why is much of the land, suitable for sporting and recreation facilities, being applied to residential development in Casey.
- (2) Who is responsible for development on blocks 12 and 13, section 132, Casey.
- (3) What plans does the ACT Government have for providing sporting and recreation facilities in Casey.

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

- (1) The remaining unleased land is in the Casey group centre. It is zoned CZ1 – Commercial Zone, which provides for the widest range of future uses that could best serve the residents of Casey, surrounding community and in the context of the district and city. This includes but is not limited to residential use.
- (2) This land has not been released for development.
- (3) The Environment, Planning and Sustainable Directorate (EPSDD) is currently undertaking a Gungahlin district community and recreational facilities assessment (the assessment) to inform a strategic approach to planning for community and recreational facilities in Gungahlin now and into the future. The assessment will inform consideration of sporting and recreation facilities across the entire Gungahlin district, including in Casey. Sporting and recreation facility provision is also considered and

coordinated in relation to broader provision in the City and with the Sport and Recreation division of Government.

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**Access Canberra—Fix My Street  
(Question No 382)**

**Mr Cain** asked the Minister for Business and Better Regulation, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) When the upgrade to Access Canberra’s website was undertaken in May 2021, can the Minister advise (a) the number of unresolved Fix My Street requests, (b) the number of Fix My Street requests that were not migrated into the upgraded system and (c) how many individuals were notified that their unresolved Fix My Street requests were no longer active.
- (2) How many individuals have registered for the new Access Canberra online portal.

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

- (1)
  - (a) The platforms used to host the Fix My Street service utilise a live database which is constantly updated as requests are processed. Accordingly, a retrospective figure as at 1 May 2021 cannot be provided as all reports and queries lodged prior to migration to the new website platform remained on the work program for action by the relevant area.
  - (b) As the new website platform has a different user account structure, previous user accounts were not able to be automatically migrated; however, all reports and queries lodged through Fix My Street prior to migration remained on the work program for action by the relevant area post-migration.
  - (c) On 27 April 2021, ahead of the new platform’s implementation, Access Canberra emailed the more than 66,000 users of the Fix My Street service who had opted-in to receive messages from the ACT Government and submitted a request within the previous two years. This email notified users that the platform hosting the Fix My Street service would soon change. It confirmed that while all reports and queries lodged through the superseded website remained on the work program to be actioned, differences between the old and new platforms meant previously submitted correspondence could not be migrated to the new platform. Users were invited to contact Access Canberra on 13 22 81 if they were following up, or wanted access to, requests they had submitted through the outgoing platform.

This information was also communicated directly with all Members of the Legislative Assembly, as well as the ACT’s representatives in the House of Representatives and the Senate, by way of a letter I sent on 27 April 2021 (an example of which is included for reference). *(A copy of the letter is available at the Chamber Support Office).*

- (2) As of 5 August 2021, a total of 26,931 customers had linked their ACT Digital Account with the Access Canberra service since the new site was launched on 1 May 2021. While Fix My Street users may choose to submit their service requests anonymously, creating a digital account and linking this with Access Canberra

services allows a user to track progress and receive updates in response to their correspondence.

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**Transport Canberra—bus services  
(Question No 383)**

**Mr Cain** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) Are there any plans to resume bus routes through Bindel Street, Aranda.
- (2) Are there any plans to use the bus shelter on Bindel Street, Aranda in an alternative location or for a purpose other than as a bus shelter.

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

- (1) No.
  - (2) No. The bus shelter and bus stop on Bindel Street outside St Vincent's Primary School is used by QCity Transit as a pickup and set down for school services.
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**Planning—Territory Plan variations  
(Question No 384)**

**Mr Cain** asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) Can the Minister advise, for the financial years 2011-12 to the present, the number of allowed requests to rezone RZ1 blocks to separately titled dual occupancies.
- (2) Of the number referred to in part (1), how many of those were Mr Fluffy blocks.
- (3) For all of the applications referred to in part (1), how many of those cases required a variation to the Territory Plan.
- (4) How many requests to vary the Territory Plan were rejected by the Minister prior to being presented to the Legislative Assembly.
- (5) How many requests to vary the Territory Plan were approved by the Minister and subsequently presented to the Legislative Assembly.
- (6) How many requests to vary the Territory Plan were rejected by the Minister in the first instance, then revised by the applicant and subsequently approved by the Minister for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.
- (7) How many requests to vary the Territory Plan were withdrawn by the applicant.
- (8) Does the Minister have discretionary powers to allow RZ1 blocks to be rezoned to separately titled dual occupancies.

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

- (1) Zero.
  - (2) Zero.
  - (3) Zero.
  - (4) For the financial years 2011-12 to the present, zero.
  - (5) For the financial years 2011-12 to the present, 64 variations to the Territory Plan were approved by the Minister and subsequently presented to the Legislative Assembly.
  - (6) For the financial years 2011-12 to the present, zero.
  - (7) For the financial years 2011-12 to the present, zero.
  - (8) No.
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**Roads—noise complaints  
(Question No 385)**

**Ms Castley** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) Has the Minister received correspondence from Buckingham Street, Amaroo, residents about noise from Horse Park Drive.
- (2) Will the Minister meet with residents of Buckingham Street, Amaroo, at a time they designate, to hear the noise.
- (3) Will the Minister inform me when this meeting is occurring.

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

- (1) Yes.
  - (2) My office has responded to several items of correspondence in relation to this matter and I have requested Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) continue to engage with affected residents.
  - (3) See (2).
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**Energy—Energy Efficiency Improvement Scheme  
(Question No 386)**

**Ms Castley** asked the Minister for Water, Energy and Emissions Reduction, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) How many ACT households were connected to gas in the financial years (a) 2018-19, (b) 2019-20 and (c) 2020-21.
- (2) Has the ACT Government done any audits under section 19(3) of the Energy Efficiency (Cost of Living) Improvement Act 2012; if so, when.
- (3) What were the outcomes of these audits, including the financial years in which they were conducted and can the Minister provide (a) details and (b) copies of the audit/s.
- (4) How many ACT households received an Energy Efficiency Improvement (EEIS) Scheme rebate from the Tier 1 retailer in the financial years (a) 2018-19, (b) 2019-20 and (c) 2020-21.
- (5) Of those rebates referred to in part (4), can the Minister advise under which eligible activities the rebates were granted.
- (6) Can the Minister advise the dollar amount of the rebate for each household as well as the average rebate
- (7) How many households have been completely disconnected from gas since 2018 and can the Minister provide a (a) financial year and (b) suburb breakdown.
- (8) Has EvoEnergy been asked to provide data to estimate annual gas consumption separated into residential and non-residential consumers, as per the recommendations of the 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 Greenhouse as Inventory.
- (9) How many Tier 2 companies are there.
- (10) How many Tier 2 companies have elected to pay EEIS fines over the last three financial years and can the Minister provide a breakdown of companies and fines paid.
- (11) Have any Tier 2 companies engaged in abatement measures under the EEIS; if so, can the Minister provide details.

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

- (1) Evoenergy is not required to report on the number of new residential connection requests each year. The Australian Energy Regulator (AER) monitors the number of active gas and electricity contracts in the ACT. Residential gas contract figures for the past 3 financial years are as follows:

**ACT residential gas customer contracts**

Q4 2018-19	Q4 2019-20	Q3 2020-21*
124415	126097	127401

\* The AER has not released Q4 2020-21 figures

*Source: Australian Energy Regulator - retail energy market performance market update*

In comparison, residential electricity contract figures for the same time period are as follows:

**ACT residential electricity customer contracts**

Q4 2018-19	Q4 2019-20	Q3 2020-21*
175927	180833	183930

\* The AER has not released Q4 2020-21 figures

*Source: Australian Energy Regulator - retail energy market performance market update*

- (2) In Energy Efficiency Improvement Scheme (EEIS) staff have been conducting compliance and auditing activities on electricity retailer's reports and eligible energy savings activities to determine their compliance with the Energy Efficiency (Cost of Living) Improvement Act 2012 (the Act) since it began in 2013. The specific audits mentioned under 19(3) of the Act, regarding independent auditing, have been required by the Administrator of the EEIS every year since 2015.
- (3) EEIS independent audits are based on a calendar year, in accordance with the compliance years defined under the Act. From 2015–2020 Independent Auditor, RSM Australia Pty Ltd, gave the opinion that all materials presented in the ActewAGL Compliance Reports were presented fairly in relation to:
- the number of activities completed;
  - the amount of abatement claimed;
  - the quantity of electricity sold;
  - the achievement of the priority household target and retailer energy savings obligation; and
  - confirmation that the delivery of on-ground activities was consistent with the EEIS Code of Practice.

Letters from the Independent Auditor for compliance years 2015-2020 are at [Attachment A](#).

The full audit reports are not made available as they contain commercially sensitive information.

- (4) The EEIS does not provide or mandate rebates. The Act requires electricity retailers to make energy savings in households and small-to-medium businesses. Electricity retailers achieve this by either undertaking eligible activities that deliver energy efficient appliance upgrades, or by making a financial contribution to the scheme.

The EEIS sets the obligation on the retailers to make energy savings, via targets based on a percentage of their electricity sales. The Scheme legislates what energy saving activities retailers may undertake and the conditions under which they must conduct activities and report to the Government. The terms and conditions of the product offers made to consumers are not prescribed by the Scheme. Rebates and discounts that are offered to consumers are entirely a business decision of the electricity retailer.

During the 2018–19 financial year, over 88,000 energy saving items were installed in more than 3600 households and businesses by the Tier 1 retailer. During the 2019–20 financial year, over 50,000 energy saving items were installed in approximately 4,000 households and businesses by the Tier 1 retailer. Details for 2020/21 are not yet available as compliance and auditing activity has not yet concluded for this timeframe.

- (5) The EEIS does not provide or mandate rebates. Rebates and discounts that are offered to consumers are entirely a business decision of the electricity retailer and sit outside the parameters of the Scheme. However, EPSDD's Annual Reports do provide information on the number and types of eligible activities delivered by the Tier 1 retailer (see below for 2018-19 and 2019-20). Numbers of eligible activities delivered in 2020-21 are not yet available as compliance and auditing activity has not yet concluded for this timeframe.

*(Details available at the Chamber Support Office).*

- (6) As rebates are not provided or mandated under the EEIS, the Directorate has no legislative basis to place this reporting obligation on the electricity retailer. The Directorate therefore cannot provide the figures requested.
- (7) Evoenergy is not required to report this data to the ACT Government or the Australian Energy Regulator. The ACT Government has requested information from Evoenergy and they have advised that due to the complicated nature of disconnections versus abolishment and the other factors like rebuilds, there is no clear number that can be provided.
- (8) Yes, however Evoenergy is a distributor and once a connection is complete, they have limited visibility of the type of customers on their network. Evoenergy has provided the ACT Government with available consumption data, however this information is subject to several caveats due to data limitations and visibility issues outlined above.

Energy retailers would hold accurate consumption data. The Australian Energy Regulator is responsible for monitoring retailer performance and does not require energy retailers to report consumption / sales data by customer type. There is no requirement for energy retailers to report consumption/sales data by customer type in the ACT.

- (9) There were 19 Tier 2 Electricity Retailers operating in the ACT during the 2020 calendar year compliance period.
- (10) No Tier 2 retailer has paid the Shortfall Penalty or other penalty for non-compliance with the Act during the lifetime of the Scheme.
- (11) Most Tier 2 electricity retailers have elected to pay the Energy Savings Contribution to the Scheme. These contributions fund ACT Government energy saving initiatives in accordance with the objects of the Act. No Tier 2 electricity retailer has elected to undertake eligible energy saving activities to meet their Energy Savings Obligations under the Scheme. However, in 2017 Energy Australia delivered commercial lighting activities for a short period of time delivering 25.10706 t-co2-e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalence).

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

### **Municipal services—infrastructure costs (Question No 387)**

**Mr Parton** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

What is the average cost of (a) a square metre of footpath, (b) an average repair to a footpath, (c) a kilometre of road and (d) of resealing a kilometre of road.

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

Please note that the numbers provided below are broad estimates. They do not include:

- Variation in costs resulting from market forces (e.g. supply pressures, bulk buying)
- Variation in costs resulting from complexity of the project site (e.g. constraints, earthworks, concrete works, trees or service impacts)
- Design costs
- Management costs such as planning, procurement, coordination, and contract management.

- (a) The average cost for new footpath is between \$350.00 to \$450.00 per m<sup>2</sup>.
- (b) The average repair cost to a footpath is approximately \$150.40 per m<sup>2</sup>.
- (c) The average cost of new road (asphalt) is approximately \$600.00 per m<sup>2</sup>.
- (d) The average square metre of road resealing cost is approximately \$8.30 m<sup>2</sup>.

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### **Planning—Woden town centre transport (Question No 388)**

**Mrs Jones** asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) In relation to the Major Projects Canberra (MPC) DA 202138229 and MPC DA 202138251, which relate to the construction of bus layovers on Easty Street and the relocation of the Woden bus interchange to Callam Street, can the Minister confirm that (a) Easty Street south of Wilbow Street is almost entirely zoned as RZ4 'residential', (b) Easty Street also includes PRZ1 'parkland' (namely, Eddison Park and Woden Cemetery to the east, and Arabanoo Park to the west), (c) Easty Street also includes a complement of CZ2 'business' (largely to the north of Wilbow on the western side of Easty Street) and (d) no land adjacent to Easty Street is classified as TSZ1 transport.
- (2) To the extent the Minister cannot confirm the information in Part (1)(a)-(b), can the Minister provide the zoning of land surrounding Easty Street and Wilbow Street.
- (3) Can the Minister confirm that (a) MPC DA 202138229 and MPC DA 202138251 will see a small roundabout constructed at the intersection of Easty Street and Wilbow Street, (b) between 5 am and 11 pm each day, the roundabout will experience about 200 bus movements each day and if this is not the case, what is the anticipated number of bus movements each day and (c) between 5 am and 11 pm each day, bus movements will occur, on average, every 6 minutes and if this is not the case what is the anticipated frequency of bus movements.
- (4) Can the Minister provide the (a) acceptable or recommended noise levels for land zoned RZ4 'residential', including where they differ during different times of the day, (b) acceptable or recommended noise levels for land zoned PRZ1 'parkland', including where they differ during different times of the day, (c) acceptable or

recommended noise levels for land zoned CZ2 'business', including where they differ during different times of the day and (d) average, minimum and maximum noise levels emitted by Canberra Transport buses, disaggregated by type of bus.

- (5) Can the Minister explain how the ordinarily prohibited development of public transport facilities in PRZ1 'residential' can be reclassified as 'ancillary use' in the notice of decision for MPC DA 202138229, when the definition of 'ancillary use' for PRZ1 is '[supporting] the care, management and enjoyment of these open spaces including park maintenance depots [and] small-scale community activity centres'.
- (6) Can the Minister provide information on how MPC DA 202138229 and MPC DA 202138251 were approved
- (7) Were MPC DA 202138229 and MPC DA 202138251 correctly decided, and are they consistent with the requirements of the *Planning and Development Act 2007*.

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

- (1) Items (a) – (c) are correct. However, in response to item (d), Launceston Street, located to the north of Easty Street, is zoned *TSZ1 Transport*.
- (2) Part (1)(a)-(b) are correct.
- (3) A roundabout currently exists at the intersection of Easty Street and Wilbow Street. No changes are proposed for this roundabout as part of the works approved under DA 202138229 or DA 202138251. I am advised that Transport Canberra is currently in the process of reviewing future bus service operations throughout Woden Town Centre.
- (4) Noise is regulated by the *Environment Protection Act 1997* and the *Environment Protection Regulation 2005*. This legislation does not apply to noise generated by vehicles on public roads, animals, or people. Recommended noises levels for each of the specified zones are shown in the table below. Noise levels for zones located within the Woden Town Centre are higher than those in other locations. I am advised that all works approved under DA 202138229 and DA 202138251 are located within the Woden Town Centre.

	<b>Territory Plan Zone</b>	<b>Noise Level Day</b>	<b>Noise Level Night</b>
(a)	RZ4	45 dB(A) Monday-Saturday 7am-10pm, Sunday and Public Holidays 8am-10pm	35 dB(A) Monday-Saturday 10pm-7am, Sunday and Public Holidays 10pm-8am
(b)	PRZ1	45 dB(A) Monday-Saturday 7am-10pm, Sunday and Public Holidays 8am-10pm	35 dB(A) Monday-Saturday 10pm-7am, Sunday and Public Holidays 10pm-8am
(c)	CZ2	55 dB(A) Monday-Thursday 7am-10pm, and Friday-Saturday 7am-11pm, and Sunday and Public Holidays 8am-10pm	45 dB(A) All other times
	Woden Town Centre	60 dB(A) Monday-Thursday 7am-10pm, and Friday-Saturday 7am-12am, and Sunday and Public Holidays 8am-10pm	50 dB(A) All other time.

(d) All buses are required to meet ADR 83.00 which specifies standards for noise tests under specific conditions. The maximum noise a bus is allowed to emit is 80 dB(A) during a drive by. I am advised that all Transport Canberra buses comply with this requirement. Below is a table of the information provided by the ADR 83.00 test for each bus type from 2008.

Bus Type	Drive by Noise Level 50km/h dB(A)
Renault PR100.2	<80
Irisbus Agoraline	<80
Scania CNG	78
MAN CNG	78
Man Diesel	76
Scania 14.5m Steer Tag Euro V	78
Scania Artic Euro V	78
Scania Euro VI	79

(5) The Easty Street road reserve, north of Wilbow Street, is subject to two zones, those being *CZ2- Business and the PRZI-Urban Open Space* zone which connects the open space areas of Arabanoo Park, Eddison Park and Woden Cemetery either side of Easty Street. All approved works in Easty Street are wholly within the road reserve.

(6) The relevant Notices of Decision for these development applications are attached.

(7) Refer to the attached Notices of Decision.

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

### **Government—document management (Question No 389)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 6 August 2021 (*redirected to the Special Minister of State*):

Can the Chief Minister provide, in relation to document management, for each directorate and agency, a list of all classifications used in TRIM (or other document management systems) for material sent to ministerial offices.

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

As the Special Minister of State (with responsibility for the digital records function), I am answering this question on behalf of the ACT Government. There are two classification types used by directorates and agencies in the TRIM and Objective document management systems for material sent to ministerial offices.

1. Titling Classifications (functions and activities) which enables effective retrieval from electronic document management systems - classifications relevant to material sent to ministerial offices are shown below.

Government & Stakeholder Relations	Acquisition
Government & Stakeholder Relations	Contract Management
Government & Stakeholder Relations	Customer Service
Government & Stakeholder Relations	Events
Government & Stakeholder Relations	Government & Assembly Matters
Government & Stakeholder Relations	Marketing & Publication
Government & Stakeholder Relations	Media Relations
Government & Stakeholder Relations	Partnerships & Collaboration
Government & Stakeholder Relations	Planning
Government & Stakeholder Relations	Policies & Procedures

2. Security Classifications – allocated to material in line with the ACT Government Protective Security Policy Framework – Protective Marking Standards. Depending on the content, information sent to ministerial offices could be classified: OFFICIAL, OFFICIAL: Sensitive or CABINET.

### Light rail—safety poster artwork (Question No 391)

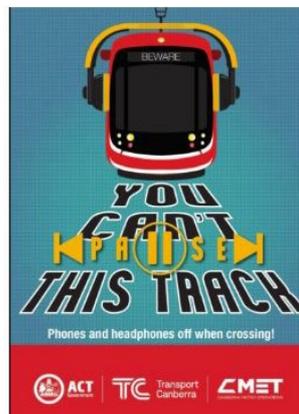
**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

In relation to the response to questions on notice 349 concerning light rail art wraps, what was meant by ‘one design was more suitable to be successfully adapted into a LRV Safety Wrap due to the dimensions of the artwork’, and specifically what was different about the dimensions of the winning artworks.

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

The design chosen to wrap the light rail vehicle contained individual elements that suited the layout required for the long landscape nature of the vehicle.

The design that was not chosen, which is shown below, is less suited for layouts that have a landscape orientation.



As such, Transport Canberra has instead used the above design as follows:

- A2 poster displayed in Gungahlin Marketplace.

- Included in Canberra Metro Operations (CMET) Light Rail Calendar in 2019.
- On a coaster provided to local hospitality establishments pre-Christmas 2019.
- As an anti-graffiti ‘art wrap’ to one of the Roadside Control boxes.
- It is displayed framed in CMET depot.
- Included in a Gungahlin Village Rail Safety Mural (Collage of a number of entries).
- Used in various articles on social media and CMET website.
- The runners up have also been used in similar ways to the joint winner, with the purpose of promoting the message of rail safety around the light rail.

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**Lawson—footpaths  
(Question No 392)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) In relation to the response to question on notice No 123 concerning paths in Lawson, can the Minister provide updates on the development and/or improvement to footpaths between western Lawson and the bus stops located at the University of Canberra Hospital and between western Lawson and the intersection of Wanderlight Avenue and Ginninderra Drive.
- (2) Have designs been completed.
- (3) When is it expected that these designs will be implemented.
- (4) Can the Minister provide a copy of what Transport Canberra and City Services has, following assessment of the path network in Lawson, identified as ‘an alignment for the future path network that would connect Lawson to the University of Canberra and the Belconnen Town Centre’.

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

- (1) As previously identified, Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) has conducted an initial assessment of the path missing link between Solong Street and Wanderlight Avenue.
- (2) TCCS has engaged a consultant to design the missing link. The design is anticipated to be completed by early 2022.
- (3) See above.
- (4) See above. The alignment will be confirmed through the design planning process, which is underway.

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**Municipal services—shopping centres  
(Question No 394)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

Given that the ACT Government announced local shop upgrades for Florey, Macquarie and Evatt shops in September 2020, for each of these local shops, can the Minister provide the (a) nature of the upgrade/s, (b) allocated cost and (c) start and completion dates for each upgrade (estimated if not yet completed).

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

- (a) Local shopping centre upgrades at Lanyon, Macquarie and Evatt shops will focus on upgrades to the public realm, and where possible, improving general amenity to contribute to the overall revitalisation of the shopping centres.

Community consultation will be undertaken prior to the commencement of any works which will inform the improvements and assist in prioritisation.

- (b) The cost of the upgrades will be informed by the scope of works to be undertaken, which will be informed through community consultation.
- (c) Feasibility and design studies are expected to commence in the 2021-22 financial year and will inform the timeframe for construction.

### **Children and young people—care and protection review (Question No 396)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Education and Youth Affairs, upon notice, on 6 August 2021 (*redirected to the Minister for Families and Community Services*):

- (1) In relation to an external review mechanism for child protection decisions as discussed in hearings on Friday, 26 February 2021, when was the select tender 'to examine all the aspects of proposed models for external merits review' awarded.
- (2) Who was awarded the tender.
- (3) How many potential tenderers were invited to engage in this process.
- (4) What deadline has the successful tenderer been given for its final report to be submitted.

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

- (1) Requests for project proposals were sent to consultants on 3 May 2021, with consultants invited to submit a proposal due to their expertise and experience. Submissions closed 28 May 2021. A successful provider was notified in mid-July, however the provider withdrew from the process at this stage.
- (2) No provider has been awarded the tender. The Community Services Directorate received responses to the request for project proposals and assessed the proposals. The top ranked tender proposal was received from an organisation that, following selection, provided advice that the specific individuals named in the proposal had left the organisation. This resulted in the process being discontinued. The Community Services Directorate is now in the process of issuing new requests for proposals.

- (3) The number of potential tenders invited was 15.
  - (4) A date for submission of the final report has not been determined.
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**Alexander Maconochie Centre—Oversight committee  
(Question No 397)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

What recommendations has the Alexander Maconochie Centre Oversight Committee suggested to the ACT Government since its formation.

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

Input from the Committee has seen ACT Corrective Services prioritise twelve policies for development and advanced training opportunities in crowd control for custodial staff. The Committee is also examining issues related to staff rostering and staff engagement.

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**Alexander Maconochie Centre—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainee transfers  
(Question No 398)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) How many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees were transferred to NSW Corrections because of the November 2020 riot.
- (2) How many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees have been transferred to NSW Corrections in the last 12 months.

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

- (1) Four (4) detainees transferred to NSW Corrections following the 10 November 2020 incident identified as being from Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander backgrounds.
  - (2) Five (5) of the detainees that have been transferred to NSW Corrections within the last 12 months identified as being from Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander backgrounds.
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**ACT Corrective Services—staff health and safety  
(Question No 399)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

What standard protective equipment such as stab-resistant vests and batons are correctional officers equipped with during (a) normal operating procedure in the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC), (b) targeted searches of AMC areas, cells and detainees, (c) targeted searches (where there is intelligence suggesting the presence of

weapons) of AMC areas, cells and detainees and (d) routine searches of AMC areas, cells and detainees.

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

Depending on the risk assessment, including input from available intelligence, Correctional Officers may be provided with a range of Personal Protective Equipment including slash proof vests and batons for targeted searches of Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) areas, cells and detainees.

### **Alexander Maconochie Centre—service providers (Question No 400)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

Did the Minister advise in an answer to estimates question No. 111 (Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety) that Telstra is the service provider for phones at the AMC and that a review to change the provider or reduce the cost to detainees for phone calls did not result in a change; if so, is the ACT Government considering negotiating with Telstra again to reduce or eliminate the fees detainees must pay to use the AMC phones given that they announced on 3 August 2021 that all payphones around Australia will be free; if so, when will the Government begin negotiations; if not, why not.

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

Yes, Telstra is the current service provider for phones at the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC), with rates set under a standard agreement with the ACT Government. The review identified that it is not feasible to negotiate call rates under the agreement. The review also identified that it is not possible to change service providers at this time, due to current telecommunications infrastructure limitations.

ACTCS has commenced a process regarding the upgrade of infrastructure related to the Detainee Telephone System, while also providing detainees with alternative means of contacting family and support persons (e.g. supporting video calls etc).

While the cost of calls has not reduced, as noted in the response to Question on Notice 111, detainees have been provided with an additional \$20 per week in phone credit since April 2020.

### **ACT Corrective Services—induction officers (Question No 401)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) Do induction officers receive any specific training for their role and are there any minimum qualifications or certificates required to be an induction officer.
- (2) How many induction officers are employed at the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) and how many positions are funded.

- (3) Is the role of an induction officer a dedicated one that deals only with the induction of detainees; if not, what other duties can an induction officer perform.
- (4) Do correctional officers or other positions within the AMC ever perform the roles of an induction officer.
- (5) Are induction officers based primarily within the AMC.
- (6) Is there a workspace in the AMC dedicated for use by induction officers.
- (7) What key indicators is an induction officer subject to, to evaluate their performance

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

1. Induction Officers are Correctional Officers who receive the custodial recruit training, standard refresher training and training for induction operational procedures. The minimum qualifications or certificates required are the same as a Correctional Officer.
2. The total Full Time Equivalent (FTE) required to maintain the Induction Officer post is 3.3 FTE. There is also 1 FTE Induction Coordinator (a non-uniformed position).
3. Any Correctional Officer Level 1 could be tasked with the role of Induction Officer and could also be tasked with any other Correctional Officer Level 1 duties.
4. Any Correctional Officer Level 1 can perform the duties of Induction Officer. The role of the Induction Coordinator is an administrative position.
5. The Induction Officer and Induction Coordinator are based at the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC).
6. The Induction Officer uses the accommodation unit workspace with the other Correctional Officers in that area. The Induction Coordinator has a dedicated workspace in the AMC.
7. The Induction Officer is subject to the performance and classification of a Correctional Officer Level 1. The Induction Coordinator is subject to performance evaluation at the AS06 level in accordance with their Position Description.

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### **Alexander Maconochie Centre—incidents (Question No 402)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) What disciplinary measures were taken against the inmates involved in the May 2021 riot, by Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) staff.
- (2) What actions were taken against the inmates involved in the May 2021 riot, by ACT Policing.
- (3) What disciplinary measures were taken against the inmates who were identified as the 'ring leaders' in the May 2021 riot, by AMC staff.

- (4) What actions were taken against the inmates who were identified as the ‘ring leaders’ in the May 2021 riot, by ACT Policing?

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

- (1) Three (3) detainees were issued disciplinary breaches in accordance with the *Corrections Management Act 2007*.
- (2) Charges were laid against two (2) detainees involved in the incident on 12 May 2021.
- (3) ACT Corrective Services is unable to action internal disciplines to detainees who are subject of police investigations for the same incident.
- (4) Please see answers above.

### **Alexander Maconochie Centre—accommodation (Question No 403)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) What are the names of each distinct area of the Alexander Maconochie Centre that contain living spaces for inmates such as AU North and RU1.
- (2) What is the design inmate capacity for each of these areas.
- (3) What is the current operating capacity for each of these areas.
- (4) How many inmates, as of 3 June 2021, are being housed in each area.

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

The name of each accommodation area of the Alexander Maconochie Centre is provided in the table below, as well as the corresponding design capacity, operational capacity, and number of detainees accommodated as at 3 June 2021. Please note that current operational capacity as outlined below reflects the capacity of each unit when operational (as distinct from the original design capacity). At present, two units (Accommodation Unit North and Remand Cells Unit 1) are undergoing repair works and as a result 76 beds are temporarily unavailable for use.

Design Capacity refers to the intended or designed bed capacity of the facility, based on the number of beds designed into each cell of the accommodation area. A facility’s design capacity will increase where additional facilities with additional beds are purpose-built in a prison. Design Capacity is a measure used in the Report on Government Services (ROGS).

Operational Capacity refers to the total number of beds in a facility which are available for daily use to accommodate detainees. It is distinguished between ‘design capacity’ in response to operational needs (such as double bunking of cells). Operational Capacity is a cross-jurisdictional Corrections concept.

Housing Unit	Design Capacity	Operational Capacity	Number accommodated as at 3 June 2021
Accommodation Unit East	28	28	26
Accommodation Unit North	28	28	0
Accommodation Unit South	28	28	23
Accommodation Unit West	28	28	17
Crisis Support Unit	10	10	5
Management Unit	14	14	9
Remand Cells A Unit 1	46	48	0
Remand Cells B Unit 2	34	42	39
Remand Cottage 2	20	32	17
Sentenced Cells A Unit 1	25	38	38
Sentenced Cells B Unit 2	25	38	36
Sentenced Cottage 1	20	28	23
Sentenced Cottage 2	20	28	26
Sentenced Cottage 3	20	28	26
Sentenced Cottage 4	20	32	30
Special Care Centre East Wing	19	19	9
Special Care Centre North Wing	19	19	7
Special Care Centre West Wing	19	19	3
Transitional Release Cottage	20	20	0
Womens Remand Cottage 1	10	16	16
Womens Remand Cottage 2	5	6	6
Womens Sentenced Cottage 1	10	16	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>345</b>

NB: the totals above include areas that are available for special, short term use (for example for health or disciplinary purposes).

### **Alexander Maconochie Centre—parenting programs (Question No 404)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) How many women detained at the AMC report having children under the age of 18 years, to the date that this question on notice was published.
- (2) How many of the women referred to in part (1) have participated in the program of (a) SHINE for Kids – Child/Parent Days, (b) Story Time, (c) Elders Family and Culture program and (d) Circle of Security.
- (3) What is their current program status, for example, completed, ongoing etc.

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

- (1) As at 12 August 2021, 16 women detainees report having children under the age of 18 years.

(2) Of the women referred to in Question (1):

(a) nil have participated in the SHINE for Kids program as it is not currently available due to COVID-19 restrictions.

(b) two (2) women have completed the Story Time program, and one (1) is in the referral process.

(c) nil have participated in the Elders Family and Culture program, now known as the Mothers, Family and Culture program, as it is not currently available due to COVID-19 restrictions.

(d) nil have participated in the Circle or Security program as it is not currently available due to COVID-19 restrictions.

In considering the above it is important to note:

- data is presented as a snapshot point in time;
- on average, females spend relatively short periods in custody when compared to males;
- the AMC is a noted ‘high-risk setting’, and the COVID-19 pandemic and associated public health restrictions have impacted the availability of many face-to-face service providers and programs.

(3) Please refer to Q(2)(a)-(d).

### **Alexander Maconochie Centre—service providers (Question No 405)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) Was the vocational education and training contract at the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) (‘contract’) awarded to Foresite Training on 24 September 2018 after a public tender procurement process; if so, can the Minister provide the names of all Canberra-based businesses and service providers who competed in the tender.
- (2) What considerations were taken into account by the ACT Government when making the decision to award Foresite Training this contract over the competing Canberra-based service providers.
- (3) What is the current status of the tender for the provision of vocational education and training services at the AMC in the future, given the contract expired on 30 June 2021.
- (4) If a contract has already been awarded for vocational education and training services from July 2021 onwards, can the Minister advise who has been awarded the contract and the duration of the contract.
- (5) If a contract has not been awarded yet, when is the projected date of procuring a contract.

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

1. The vocational education and training contract was novated to Foresite Training on 24 September 2018, following an earlier open tender process. A range of providers competed in the tender process including the Canberra Institute of Technology, Australian Indigenous Leadership Centre Ltd, Australian Red Cross Society and Auswide Projects Ltd.
  2. As with all tender evaluations each submission was assessed against an agreed set of criteria to find the preferred supplier.
  3. A procurement process is in progress for the provision of Vocational Education and Training at the AMC. It is anticipated that the procurement process will be completed by December 2021. Procurement ACT are undertaking the process. Foresite Training is in the process of considering a deed of variation, extending the contract to 31 December 2021 and have continued to provide services.
  4. Not applicable.
  - 5 It is anticipated that the procurement process (open tender) will be completed by December 2021.
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**Extinction Rebellion protest—deployment of services  
(Question No 406)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) What was the operational cost of deploying ACT Policing personnel to the site of the Extinction Rebellion protest on 3 August 2021 on Barry Drive near Marcus Clarke Street.
- (2) How many individual ACT Policing personnel were deployed here for the duration of the protest.
- (3) What was the operational cost of deploying Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) personnel to the site of the Extinction Rebellion protest.
- (4) How many individual TCCS personnel were deployed here for the duration of the protest.
- (5) What was the operation cost of deploying Fire and Rescue personnel to the site of the Extinction Rebellion protest.
- (6) How many individual Fire and Rescue personnel were deployed here.
- (7) What was the purpose of deploying TCCS personnel and ACT Policing to the site of the Extinction Rebellion protest.
- (8) Did the ACT Government receive any advance notice of the protest from Extinction Rebellion representatives; if so, what actions did the ACT Government take in response and did the ACT Government attempt to give any warning to the public before the protest commenced.

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

- (1) \$27,468.53.
- (2) Forty nine ACT Policing personnel were deployed to this matter. These officers were also supported by National AFP resources from Search and Rescue, Negotiators, Discreet Operations, Quick Response Force and the Remote Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) Team.
- (3) \$3,649.44.
- (4) Thirteen staff were deployed.
- (5) \$1,197.
- (6) Seven.
- (7) TCCS were deployed to manage disruption to the public transport services and implement traffic control measures that minimised the impact and ensured the safety on road users.
- (8) The ACT Government received advanced notice of the potential protest action by Extinction Rebellion on 28 July 2021. The ACT Government subsequently activated its guidelines for the management of protest action and held a whole of government briefing on 2 August 2021 to confirm the operational plan in support of ACT Policing as the lead agency.

ACT Policing provided warnings to the public on 3 August 2021 via its social media channels once the location and nature of the protest action was understood.

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### **Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—residential rehabilitation facility (Question No 407)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, upon notice, on 6 August 2021 (*redirected to the Minister for Health*):

What progress has been made to date on an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander run residential rehabilitation facility as referenced under pillar 3 of the 'Reducing Recidivism in the ACT by 25% by 2025' plan.

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

The ACT Government committed \$330,000 (GST exclusive) for the ACT Health Directorate to engage Winnunga Nimmityjah Aboriginal Health and Community Services (Winnunga), as the peak and only community-controlled Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healthcare provider in the ACT that provides services for adults, to develop a culturally appropriate Model of Care for an alcohol and other drug residential rehabilitation service. The Model of Care was provided by Winnunga to ACT Health Directorate officials in mid-2021.

Further planning is underway. A potential site for the residential rehabilitation facility has been identified, and Winnunga recently visited that site with ACT Health Directorate representatives.

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### **Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—health funding (Question No 408)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, upon notice, on 6 August 2021 (*redirected to the Minister for Health*):

- (1) What amount of funding did Worldview receive to pre/post release detainees and/or their families from the ACT Government in the (a) 2018-2019, (b) 2019-2020 and (c) 2020-2021 financial years.
- (2) What amount of funding did Worldview receive to employ young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from the ACT Government in the (a) 2018-2019, (b) 2019-2020 and (c) 2020-2021 financial years.
- (3) Does Worldview receive any other kind of financial support from the ACT Government.
- (4) When did Worldview first start receiving financial support from the ACT Government.
- (5) Will Worldview be receiving funding from the ACT Government for the 2021-2022 financial year; if so, how much funding will they be receiving; if not, why not?

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

1. Worldview Foundation has received funding via two grants through the ACT Health Directorate, Healthy Canberra Grants Program:

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	<b>Total</b>
Smoke, Booze and Drug Free Prison Post Release	-	\$81,471	\$76,158	\$76,158	<b>\$233,787</b>
Pre-Release Non-Indigenous Supplement along with Post Release Activity Support	-	-	\$162,848	\$162,848	<b>\$325,696</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>\$81,471</b>	<b>\$239,006</b>	<b>\$239,006</b>	<b>\$559,483</b>

The Smoke, Booze and Drug Free Prison Post-Release program provides support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees at the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC). This program aims to address issues associated with alcohol, tobacco and other drugs to support a more successful reintegration of detainees into the community, along with improvements in their health and wellbeing.

The Pre-Release Non-Indigenous Supplement along with Post Release Activity Support program aims to extend the achievements of the initial Smoke, Booze and Drug Free Prison Post-Release program to non-indigenous detainees of the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC).

2. Worldview Foundation received ACT Government funding in 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 via the Future Skills for Future Jobs Grants Program administered by Skills Canberra. The funding was provided for the delivery of targeted skills development programs, with a portion of the funding allocated to the employment of young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people via an Australian Apprenticeship pathway or paid work experience.

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Traineeships for Disadvantaged	\$50,000	\$45,472	-
Pre-apprenticeship Program for the Disadvantaged	-	-	\$25,000

3. Worldview Foundation received ACT Government funding of \$50,000 (GST exclusive) in 2019-20 via the ACT Adult Community Education Grants Program. This funding was provided for the delivery of the On-the-Job Training and Employability Preparedness program over two years from May 2020 until March 2022. The program supports Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander long-term unemployed participants to undertake a one-month on-the-job and classroom-based employment preparedness program comprising non-accredited foundation skills training. To date, the program has supported four participants to gain employment.
4. In 2018-19 as under the Future Skills for Future Jobs Grants Program administered by Skills Canberra noted in question 2.
5. Refer to answer to question 1.

### **Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—youth workers (Question No 411)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Families and Community Services, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) Were 17 new youth workers reported to have commenced employment in June 2020 at the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre following a recruitment round; if so, how many of these 17 youth workers are still currently employed to the date this question on notice was published.
- (2) How many recruitment rounds occurred after the aforementioned recruitment round, on what dates did they occur and how many youth workers commenced employment as a result of each recruitment round.
- (3) How many youth workers commencing employment from each subsequent recruitment round are still currently employed to the date this question on notice was published.

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

1. Of the 17 Youth Workers, 16 have remained employed at Bimberi Youth Justice Centre (Bimberi).
2. There have been three recruitment rounds since June 2020. The table below outlines the month the recruitment was completed and the number of Youth Workers that were employed.

Recruitment completed	Number of Youth Workers employed
September 2020	4
March 2021	9
June 2021	12

3. One Youth Worker has since left following the recruitment round held in June 2021. All other Youth Workers remain employed at Bimberi.

### Health—nicotine addiction (Question No 414)

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) What measures has the ACT Government implemented to address nicotine addiction in the Territory.
- (2) Can the Minister provide a list of services and organisations, both public and private, in the ACT that support Canberrans in overcoming nicotine addiction.

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

- (1) The ACT Government is committed to investing in evidence based and practice informed harm minimisation approaches to tobacco. The Government's investment in overcoming nicotine addiction is guided by the *Healthy Canberra: ACT Preventive Health Plan 2020-2025* (Preventive Health Plan) and the *ACT Drug Strategy Action Plan 2018 2021* (DSAP). This investment continues our success in reducing smoking rates in the ACT, from 18.4 per cent in 2001 to 8.2 per cent in 2019.

The Preventive Health Plan guides the Government's investment through the Healthy Canberra Grants program and has invested \$1,133,074 (from 2019-20 to 2022-23) to reduce the impact of tobacco use in our community.

These grants support goals outlined in the DSAP, including to reduce smoking rates among high-risk population groups such as pregnant women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people in the Alexander Maconochie Centre, youth and people who use alcohol and other drugs.

The ACT Government also delivers programs and services directly and in partnership with community organisations to reduce the impact of tobacco in the community, including:

- People who smoke tobacco/are currently quitting/are planning to quit are able to access Quitline telephone counselling services, information, advice and support and cessation resources (Quit packs).
- The clients of ACT drug treatment services are provided with access to free nicotine replacement therapy (NRT).

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community controlled services provide health promotion activities and intervention activities such as brief intervention, counselling, and support for accessing NRT.
- Cancer Council ACT offers a range of cessation support services for people in the general community and in workplaces.
- Canberra Health Services provide NRT support, advice and Quitline referrals for patients in hospital who are smokers.
- The ACT Government is also supporting women to stop smoking when pregnant as part of its commitment to the Safer Baby Bundle, a national package of education and awareness measures aimed at reducing rates of stillbirth.
- The ACT Health [Help to Quit](#) webpage provides information on the ACT services assisting people to quit-smoking, including the Cancer Council ACT, Quitline and ACT pharmacies.

In addition to the programs outlined above the ACT Government has taken a number of steps to further reduce the harm related to tobacco smoke.

The ACT has introduced Smoke-free environments. These can help smokers who are trying to quit by encouraging more quit attempts and increasing the chances of a successful quit attempt. Evidence shows that the longer a smoke-free law is in effect, the more likely adults are to attempt to quit smoking and become former smokers. Smoke-free places also reduce the likelihood of uptake of smoking and associated nicotine addiction by young people.

Under the *Smoke Free Public Places Act 2003*, and its associated Declarations, smoking and vaping is prohibited in the ACT in:

- enclosed public spaces
- outdoor eating and drinking places
- at under-age functions
- within 10 metres of children's play equipment in public play spaces (by declaration)
- at declared public events; and
- within 5 metres of public transport stops and interchanges.

Smoking is also prohibited in cars with children under the *Smoking in Cars with Children (Prohibition) Act 2011*.

In 2016, the ACT Government introduced the *Smoke-Free Legislation Amendment Act 2016*. The 2016 amendments introduced a new definition of smoking products so that the sale and promotion of e-cigarettes would be regulated in the same way as tobacco and herbal products. This Bill was passed, making the ACT the first Australian jurisdiction to regulate e-cigarettes.

In 2019, ACT Health published a fact sheet on the [Health impacts of e-cigarettes for children, young people and adults](#) to provide advice about the risks and issues associated with these products.

In March 2019, the ACT Government provided a submission to the 2019 Commonwealth Department of Health Thematic Review of Tobacco Control Legislation, asking the Department of Health to consider amending the national Tobacco Control legislation to:

- expand the scope of the Plain Packaging legislation to include non-tobacco smoking products that have the potential to encourage children and young people to take up smoking;
- expand the scope of the Tobacco advertising prohibition legislation to explicitly regulate the advertising of non-tobacco smoking products;
- restrict the type of e-liquid flavours and vaping devices permitted to be sold in Australia to those that are less likely to appeal to children and young people; and
- require child-safe packaging for e-liquids.

In January 2020, the ACT Government provided a submission to the Therapeutic Goods Administration's (TGA) Proposed amendments to Nicotine in the Poisons Standard (2020), asking the TGA to reject an application by Tobacco company Phillip Morris for the TGA to amend the entry for nicotine in the Poisons Standard to allow heated tobacco products to be sold in Australia. The ACT Government cited a lack of evidence of health benefits, safety concerns for users and bystanders and the likely negative impact on reducing tobacco use in Australia. The TGA rejected Phillip Morris's application.

In November 2020 the ACT Government provided a submission to the Select Committee on Tobacco Harm Reduction (2020) requesting that:

- Australia's tobacco control achievements be protected;
- protection of children and young people be prioritised;
- non-nicotine e-cigarettes be subject to regulation to prohibit the sale or import of products and packaging designed to appeal to children and young people; and
- child proof packaging be mandated for e-cigarette products.

(2)

The below listed ACT Government funded services and organisations support Canberrans in overcoming nicotine addiction.

Service Provider	Service/program
Worldview Foundation	Healthy Canberra Grants program – focus on reducing smoking-related harm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoke, Booze and Drug Free Prison Post Release</li> </ul>
The Cancer Council ACT	Healthy Canberra Grants program – focus on reducing smoking-related harm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling Tobacco in the ACT</li> </ul>
Directions Health Services (Specialist alcohol and other drug treatment service)	Healthy Canberra Grants program – focus on reducing-smoking related harm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Butt it Out! Smoking Support Program</li> </ul>
Worldview Foundation	Healthy Canberra Grants program – focus on reducing smoking-related harm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-release Non-Indigenous Supplement along with Post Release Activity Support</li> </ul>

St Vincent's Hospital Sydney	ACT Quitline service – counselling, information, advice and support and cessation resources
Cancer Council ACT	Smoking cessation and support services
Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Association	Access to free NRT to people attending alcohol and other drug treatment
Canberra Health Services	NRT support, advice and Quitline referrals
Gugan Gulwan Youth Aboriginal Corporation	Smoking cessation and reduction information and education, brief intervention and support for clients to access NRT
Winnunga Nimmityjah Aboriginal Health and Community Services	Health promotion, brief intervention, counselling, and support for clients to access NRT

Please note that primary care services, including general practice, also play a significant role in providing healthcare and information, support and referral to people with nicotine addiction.

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### **Environment—Healthy Waterways project (Question No 415)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Water, Energy and Emissions Reduction, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

- (1) What innovative methods are being explored by the ACT Government for promoting healthy waterways, particularly regarding predominately concrete storm water channels.
- (2) What Indigenous land management techniques are the ACT Government exploring.
- (3) Is the ACT Government considering leaky weir techniques.
- (4) Is the Government funding any researchers or research specialising in the promoting of healthy waterways.

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

- (1) The ACT Government is now planning 'Stage 2' of ACT Healthy Waterways, which includes the next phase of infrastructure, some investigations and other activities.

Infrastructure options are being considered to retrofit into existing suburbs. Innovative technologies being considered are—

- Subsurface wetlands
- Floating wetlands
- Pocket bioretention (i.e. street-scale raingardens)
- Bioretention swales
- Use of harvested stormwater for irrigation of public areas
- Leaky curbs (e.g. castellated kerbs, pipe kerb outlets)
- Passive watering (e.g. tree or shrub pits)

- Infiltration trenches
- Solar pumps to swales
- Permeable paving
- Leaky infrastructure e.g. ponds, wetlands and tanks
- Channel naturalisation

The technologies deployed in the next round of infrastructure will depend on the level of funding and their fit to the suburbs and locations selected for construction of water quality assets.

Innovative public education campaigns that aim to reduce the amount of leaves and grass clippings entering stormwater are also being designed. These will build on the results of a trial of ‘The Leaf Collective’ this past autumn, in ACT Government funded work.

- (2) ACT Government will continue to work with Ngunnawal Traditional Custodians to implement the objectives and outcomes identified in the ACT Water Resource Plan. The Environment Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate is currently recruiting a Ngunnawal Water Project Officer to support the integration of Ngunnawal values, knowledge, practices and aspirations into water planning and management, including the development of a cultural water flows program.
- (3) Yes, as indicated in the answer to Question (1).
- (4) The University of Canberra research team, led by Professor Fiona Dyer, is engaged for some further work on determining the sources of nutrient pollution coming from the Tuggeranong catchment, and on the response of Lake Tuggeranong (particularly blue-green algae) to nutrient inputs. Their research over the past three years has shaped the strategy for Stage 2 of Healthy Waterways.

### **Planning—community consultation (Question No 416)**

**Mr Cain** asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 6 August 2021:

In relation to planning forums held in May and June 2021, for each of the eight locations of (a) Woden, (b) Molonglo Valley, (c) Gungahlin, (d) Tuggeranong, (e) Inner North, (f) Inner South, (g) Belconnen and (h) Weston Creek, can the Minister advise the number of (i) individuals who applied to attend in person, (ii) individuals who applied to attend online, (iii) actual in person attendees, (iv) actual online attendees, (v) individuals who were advised they could not attend in person, (vi) individuals who were advised they could not attend online and (vii) individuals who applied to attend in person but were directed to the online channel instead.

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

The table below provides the figures of those who applied and attended **(items (i) – (iv))** as requested by Mr Cain for each of the eight district planning forums held in June 2021:

	i) Applied to attend in person or 'either'	ii) Applied to attend online	iii) Actual in person	iv) Actual online
a) Woden	47	5	32	0
b) Molonglo Valley	44	5	17	1
c) Gungahlin	37	14	16	3
d) Tuggeranong	49	14	22	4
e) Inner North	56	8	25	6
f) Inner South	76	9	27	3
g) Belconnen	37	5	18	4
h) Weston Creek	33	3	8	0

Some comments in relation to the above data:

- Participants were given the option of choosing 'in person', 'online' or 'either' as their preferred attendance method when they registered through the YourSay platform. Those who chose 'either' were encouraged to attend in person, therefore they have been included in the figures for item (i) above.
- In the instance where an 'in person' participant was no longer able to attend, they were provided with the option of switching to 'online' attendance to facilitate greater participation overall.

In response to the remaining items:

**(v) individuals who were advised they could not attend in person and (vi) individuals who were advised they could not attend online.**

All participants who registered for workshops were provided with the opportunity to attend in person, with the exception of the Inner South workshop held on Thursday 3 June 2021.

Registrations for the Inner South workshop far exceeded the capacity available to accommodate all participants, with 85 registrations received prior to closing registrations on 28 May 2021. Due to COVID-19 capacity limits within venues and the nature of the facilitated activities undertaken at each workshop, the Inner South event was capped at 54 attendees inclusive of both in person and online attendance.

Upon closing registrations, independent facilitators Communication Link were provided with the registration list and randomly selected 54 individuals to attend. So as not to disadvantage anyone, the 'in person' and 'online' registrations were pooled together to conduct the random selection process. Of these, 46 had selected 'in person' or 'either' attendance and 8 had selected 'online'.

Therefore, 31 participants from the Inner South were advised they could not attend, based on the random selection process. Of these, 30 had selected 'in person' or 'either' attendance and 1 had selected 'online'.

**(vii) individuals who applied to attend in person but were directed to the online channel instead.**

As noted above, individuals were offered the opportunity to attend online if they were no longer able to physically attend their workshop due to their own personal circumstances. This was provided as an option available to attendees to take up at their own discretion. No individuals were directed to the online channel in place of 'in person' attendance.

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## **Questions without notice taken on notice**

### **Planning—Woden town centre transport**

**Mr Steel** (*in reply to a question by Mr Hanson on Thursday, 3 June 2021*):

The capacity of the new interchange will accommodate up to 18 bus stops compared to 11 within the existing interchange. Removing the existing loop within the interchange improves operational efficiency and capacity for buses that are moving through the interchange.

Analysis indicated that in the immediate term, only 12-14 bus stops were required within the new interchange to accommodate current public transport demand, whereas the design proposes a higher volume to provide capacity for future growth. In addition, the interchange also provisions for two light rail platforms that provide potential capacity above the proposed 18 bus stops, until required for future light rail services.

The relocation of the bus layovers to Launceston Street means the existing layover spaces can be repurposed and returned to the community through improved public realm and as part of the proposed CIT Campus.

As part of the early design phase, the ACT Government commissioned two technical investigations into the public transport operations and road network operations; the Veitch Lister Consulting (VLC Report) and Jacobs 2021 traffic modelling reports (Jacobs Report). The purpose of both these studies was to identify any operational and safety considerations with the proposed CIT Campus-Woden project that could be addressed through the design phase. The design for the bus layovers and for the public transport interchange have considered all safety and operational matters raised in both the VLC and Jacobs Reports.

The Jacobs report revealed that there is sufficient capacity within the existing road network to accommodate the proposed road network changes and will also be used to inform longer-term road planning and infrastructure requirements within the Woden Valley.

### **Planning—Woden town centre transport**

**Mr Steel** (*in reply to supplementary questions by Mr Hanson and Mrs Jones on Thursday, 3 June 2021*):

As part of the initial design undertaken by the ACT Government for the new Public Transport Interchange in Woden, a Road Safety Audit (RSA) was undertaken by a qualified engineer.

The RSA examined the proposed interchange roads and road related areas from the perspective of all road users with the intention of identifying road safety issues and areas of risk that could lead to road crashes.

All recommendations or issues raised in the RSA will be considered in the final design which will be undertaken by the contractor under the guidance of the ACT Government.

The contractor who undertakes the work will also undertake their own RSA's, one before works start and one at the conclusion of works. This ensures that any safety concerns are mitigated during the construction of the interchange before it is handed over to the ACT Government.

### **Alexander Maconochie Centre—incidents**

**Mr Gentleman** (*in reply to a supplementary question by Mr Milligan on Tuesday, 3 August 2021*):

The current amount that is not offset by the Territory's insurer is \$5,000.

### **Alexander Maconochie Centre—incidents**

**Mr Gentleman** (*in reply to a supplementary question by Mr Cain on Tuesday, 3 August 2021*):

The current amount that is not offset by the Territory's insurer is \$5,000.

### **ACT Corrective Services—staff health and safety**

**Mr Gentleman** (*in reply to a supplementary question by Mrs Kikkert on Tuesday, 3 August 2021*):

ACT Corrective Services (ACTCS) is exploring the introduction of a range of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

### **ACT Corrective Services—detainee transfers**

**Mr Gentleman** (*in reply to a supplementary question by Mrs Kikkert on Tuesday, 3 August 2021*):

The below table breaks down the total leasing cost for all Court Transport Unit vehicles leased from SG Fleet:

<b>Callsign</b>	<b>Monthly rental cost (inc. GST)</b>
Romeo 3	\$640.96
Romeo 4	\$106.22
Romeo 6	\$875.06
Romeo 5	\$3,906.74
Romeo 1	\$1,106.52

**COVID-19—multilingual communication**

**Ms Stephen-Smith** (*in reply to a supplementary question by Mr Braddock on Wednesday, 4 August 2021*):

The COVID-19 vaccination program is a Commonwealth led initiative. States and territories implement the phased vaccination rollout in line with Commonwealth advice and supply of vaccines. As part of the COVID-19 vaccination program, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for the supply of vaccines to state and territory governments, as well as to aged care and disability supported accommodation services, general practices and community pharmacies. As a result, the ACT Government does not collect data for the whole program.

The ACT Government has not captured specific data in relation to vaccination rates of culturally and linguistically diverse communities in the ACT but remains committed to ensuring all members of our community understand the ACT's COVID-19 response, including understanding how and where individuals can access vaccination.

**Roads—speed limits**

**Ms Cheyne** (*in reply to a supplementary question by Ms Lee on Wednesday, 4 August 2021*):

A total of \$78,065.71 was spent on the new and variable signage and the public information campaign for the 40km/h speed zones in the City, this includes:

- \$54,240.31 – New signage (including pavement markings)
- \$17,570.00 – Variable Message Signs (as at 5 August 2021)
- \$5,793.40 – Public information campaign (radio and social media)
- \$462.00 – Letterbox drop - printing and delivery of 2,000 letters in March 2021, to businesses and residences in the Braddon and Civic areas.

Each warning letter would cost over \$1 per letter in postage and stationery. In order to send warning letters, Access Canberra staff would have been required to first adjudicate each offence so as to retrieve data from the Rego ACT system to allow populating the warning letters with personalised information. Accordingly, the staffing costs are estimated to have been in the vicinity of \$300,000, including significant diversion of resources.

**Parking—Civic**

**Mr Steel** (*in reply to a question by Mrs Kikkert on Thursday, 5 August 2021*):

There are two proposed locations for construction site compounds to support early works as well as future raising London Circuit and light rail (City to Commonwealth Park) works. These proposed locations include the existing car parks on the corner of London Circuit and Constitution Avenue, and at 41-51 Marcus Clarke Street.

I can confirm that the corner of London Circuit and Constitution Avenue car park will be impacted initially from August/September 2021 through till 2024. It is anticipated only a partial closure of approximately 120 bays at the southern end will be initially utilised. From mid-2022 the raising London Circuit Main Works will impact approximately 50% of the parking bays available.

A site compound at 41-51 Marcus Clarke Street may result in a closure of the entire car park (approximately 160 car park spaces) until 2026.

The project team is currently engaging with the community about these compound locations and will provide updates on timing, impacts and any further changes. Signage will be installed in the coming weeks.

Other parking available in the surrounding areas is shown in the map at Attachment A.

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