

Answers to questions

Alexander Maconochie Centre—methadone program (Question No 273)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 12 May 2017
(*redirected to the Minister for Mental Health*):

Further to the answer to question taken on notice #17 during the Justice and Community Safety Annual Reports Hearings 2015-16 on 7 March 2017, in relation to the methadone program at the Alexander Maconochie Centre, how (a) long do methadone recipients stay in the medical centre after ingesting the methadone and water, (b) long does it take for the ingested methadone to leave the recipient's system completely (c) is it known if a detainee is suspected of regurgitating methadone and is it possible for it to happen without detection.

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

- a) Newly inducted detainees receive their first dose of methadone in the Hume Health Centre (HHC) before 2 pm.

Detainees remain in the designated area until the staff person is satisfied that the detainee has taken the methadone. The staff member will:

- Complete a check of the inside of the detainees mouth;
- Speak with the detainee so that detainee will communicate in a manner that satisfies the officer there is nothing in the mouth. This may take several minutes to complete.

Detainees then remain in the HHC until ACTCS are available to escort them back to the residential areas. Nursing staff then review them in the residential areas 3-4 hours after dosing.

On subsequent days, newly inducted detainees receive their doses in the residential area, with this group also being reviewed by nursing staff at 3-4 hours after dosing.

After 5 days, detainees transition into the maintenance program whereby routine methadone dosing occurs within the residential areas. Detainees remain in the designated area until the staff person is satisfied that the detainee has taken the methadone. The staff member will:

- Complete a check of the inside of the detainees mouth;
- Speak with the detainee so that detainee will communicate in a manner that satisfies the officer there is nothing in the mouth. This may take several minutes to complete.

These rounds are completed by 2pm allowing nurses on site to respond to any concerns raised by detainees or custodial staff.

- b) Methadone is a long acting drug that can take up to several weeks to clear from the system completely.

- c) Regurgitation of methadone is detected by visual observation. It is possible for regurgitation to occur without detection.

Health—influenza (Question No 358)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) How many cases of flu had been recorded as at 1 August 2017 and how does this compare to the 2016 flu season.
- (2) How does the 2017 flu season compare with the flu seasons of (a) 2015, (b) 2014, (c) 2013 and (d) 2012.
- (3) How many people have been treated at The Canberra Hospital (TCH) and Calvary Public Hospital for influenza during the 2017 flu season.
- (4) What impact has the 2017 influenza season had on bed occupancy rates at TCH.
- (5) What impact has the 2017 influenza season had on waiting times at TCH Emergency Department.
- (6) Has TCH exceeded its optimum occupancy rate during the 2017 flu season; if so, how often and when did the hospital exceed the optimum occupancy rate.
- (7) Did this year's flu vaccinations cover all of the strains active during this year's flu season and how many cases of flu were of strains not covered by flu vaccinations.

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

1. Between 1 January and 1 August 2017, there were 515 laboratory-confirmed cases of influenza reported to ACT Health. Comparatively, between 1 January and 1 August 2016, a total of 241 laboratory-confirmed influenza cases were reported.
2. Each year there is marked variation in the start, duration, and end of the influenza season, as well as in the total number of influenza cases reported to ACT Health. The total number of laboratory-confirmed influenza cases reported to ACT Health in previous years (1 January to 31 December) are as follows:

2016	1603 cases
2015	1205 cases
2014	1264 cases
2013	549 cases
2012	667 cases
3. FluCAN is a national surveillance network that tracks the number of people admitted to participating hospitals with an acute respiratory illness who are later confirmed to have influenza. According to the latest FluCAN report, there was a total number of 121 laboratory-confirmed influenza-related hospital admissions to Canberra Hospital and Calvary Public Hospital between 3 April and 11 August 2017. It is important to note that FluCAN is a surveillance tool used to inform a picture of national trends in influenza admissions, and all surveillance systems may miss some cases of influenza.

4. Increases in bed occupancy cannot necessarily be solely attributed to flu season.
 5. Waiting times and average presentations per day cannot necessarily be solely attributed to flu season.
 6. Yes, during the period from 1 July 2017 till 10 September 2017, there has been a total of 72 days on which Canberra Hospital has been over 90 per cent occupancy.
 7. Laboratory testing to determine similarity between the flu vaccine and circulating strains can only be done at the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Reference and Research on Influenza in Melbourne, and is only done on a small proportion of influenza samples collected around Australia annually. Based on testing to 24 July 2017, the 2017 seasonal influenza vaccines appear to be a good match to circulating influenza virus strains.
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Canberra Hospital—emergency patient discharge (Question No 362)

Mrs Dunne asked the Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

In relation to the answer to a question taken on notice on 9 May 2017 about patients being discharged from The Canberra Hospital following the switchboard fire on 5 April 2017, (a) how many of the 60 discharged patients were assessed for re-admission to hospital, (b) were all such patients re-admitted within 28 days; if not, (i) how many were not, (ii) why were they not and (iii) in what time-frame were they re-admitted.

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

- (a) As per the normal process for patient discharge at Canberra Hospital, all patients who were discharged on 5 April 2017 were deemed to be clinically appropriate for discharge by medical and nursing teams. Of these, 21 patients re-presented to Canberra Hospital within 28 days of their discharge on 5 April 2017.
 - (b) Of the 21 patients who represented within 28 days of their discharge on 5 April 2017, 18 were admitted as per the normal process. These subsequent presentations and readmissions were not necessarily related to the earlier episodes of care.
 - (i) Three patients were not admitted.
 - (ii) The three patients who presented and were not admitted were not deemed clinically appropriate for admission.
 - (iii) The 18 patients who represented, as outlined above, were readmitted within 28 days.
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Hospitals—bed availability Health—expenditure (Question No 363)

Mrs Dunne asked the Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) How many beds are in each public hospital in the ACT.

- (2) How many beds are available in private hospitals in the ACT.
- (3) What was the average growth in bed numbers in public hospitals in the ACT between 2012-13 and 2016-17, in percentage terms.
- (4) What were the bed numbers per 1,000 head of ACT population for public hospitals in the ACT for each of the years from 2012-13 to 2016-17.
- (5) Of total ACT Government expenditure on health in the ACT for 2016-17 what proportion was spent on (a) admitted patient care, (b) outpatient care, (c) emergency care, (d) hospital administration and (e) Health Directorate administration, excluding hospital administration.

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

ACT Health is currently preparing the 2016-17 Public Hospitals Establishment data submissions which are due in February 2018. For this reason, ACT Health is unable to provide 2016-17 bed numbers but will provide historic data for 2012-13 to 2015-16.

1. As at 30 June 2016, the total number of beds in each ACT public hospital was:

Canberra Hospital and Health Services:	777 beds
Calvary Public Hospital:	303 beds
Queen Elizabeth II Family Centre:	26 beds

2. ACT Health does not report data for private hospitals in the ACT.
3. Between 2012-13 and 2015-16, ACT public hospitals had an average growth rate in bed numbers of 3.9 per cent.
4. The number of available beds per 1,000 population in ACT public hospitals, between 2012-13 and 2015-16 was:

2012-13:	2.63
2013-14:	2.70
2014-15:	2.77
2015-16:	2.83
5. The proportion of total ACT Government health expenditure spent in the ACT for 2016-17 by service streams is as follows:
 - (a) \$737,842,935.
 - (b) \$121,932,955.
 - (c) \$114,688,775.
 - (d) (Canberra Hospital and Health Services), \$54,601,130.
 - (e) \$59,425,074.

Planning—Weetangera (Question No 368)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) Has the Minister failed to answer my letters dated 21 April 2016, 30 August 2016 and 22 February 2017 about the development at 36 Kinleyside Street in Weetangera; if so, why.
- (2) In relation to the development referred to in part (1), what is the natural fall of the land on the block from the street to the rear boundary of the block.
- (3) Was any external land-fill material introduced to the site; if so, why.
- (4) If the purpose was to level the construction footprint for the building, how high from the natural fall of the land did the ground floor of the building at its highest point (towards the rear of the property) become.
- (5) To what extent does this new height impact on the application of the rules relating to restrictions on the use, placement and size of windows used in the area of the building at its highest point from the natural fall of the land.
- (6) To what extent does the raised height of the building above the natural landfall impinge on the privacy and solar access of neighbours to the west, east and north.
- (7) What building inspections were undertaken for the property.
- (8) What building defects or building code defects were noted.
- (9) Have those defects been rectified.
- (10) Have all fences been constructed to a minimum of 1.8m.
- (11) Are those fences of lapped and capped timber; if not, (a) what is the construction used, (b) what agreement did the developer reach with neighbours and (c) did the planning agency within the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate approve it.
- (12) Is the planning agency satisfied the developer completed the landscaping in accordance with the landscape intentions plan, as approved on 30 September 2015; if not, what has the planning agency done to ensure compliance.

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

- (1) I have completed a response to your correspondence relating to this development. I apologise for the delay in responding.
- (2) The natural fall of the land is approximately 2.0m from the street frontage (southern boundary) to the rear (northern) boundary of the block.
- (3) The development required fill which would have included material sourced externally to the site. Fill appears to have been introduced to secure all three units at the same finished floor level, and to ensure an even grade for the access driveway.
- (4) At its highest point the rear portion of the development (Residence 3) is approximately 1.45m higher than natural ground level, which gradually diminishes towards the front part of the development.

- (5) The planning and land authority considered the ground floor level of Residence 3 to be a lower floor level and assessed as rule compliant with the side and rear setback requirements of the Multi Unit Housing Development Code. There is a minor encroachment of the parapet of Residence 3 in the building envelope to the rear (northern) boundary. This minor encroachment was considered by the planning and land authority in its assessment of the proposal.
- (6) I am advised that the upper floor level setbacks from side and rear boundaries comply with the setback requirements (rule compliant) of the Multi Unit Housing Development Code. The approved development complies with the building envelope requirements (rule compliant) in relation to the eastern and western boundaries. As already stated, there is a minor encroachment of the parapet of Residence 3 in the building envelope requirement in relation to the rear (northern) boundary. This minor encroachment will have no overshadowing impact on to the adjoining property due to its orientation. The raised height of the development is not considered to have an adverse impact on the privacy and overshadowing of the adjoining properties.
- (7) Access Canberra officers inspected the property on 11 March 2016.
- (8) The inspection revealed no breaches under the *Building Act 2004*. No breaches were identified under the provisions of the *Planning and Development Act 2007*.
- (9) Not applicable.
- (10) Photos from the inspection report indicate the colorbond fence on site has been built to 1.8m in height. I am advised that, at the time of the inspection, it was suggested to the parties that, if privacy was an ongoing issue (despite the property having been built to the approved plans), privacy screens could be attached to the fence to address any concerns about overlooking.
- (11) All boundary fences have been upgraded to 1.8m high colorbond or timber lapped and capped fence. A condition of approval in the decision required new fencing to all boundaries with the adjoining blocks to a minimum height of 1.8m, constructed as lapped and capped timber, or to another standard acceptable to all parties. It was also a requirement that the lessee would consult with the adjoining neighbours. The planning and land authority was not required to adjudicate in this regard and is not privy to any subsequent agreements between adjoining neighbours.
- (12) A site inspection was undertaken when the Unit Title application was lodged with the planning and land authority. Following the site inspection, the developer was advised to plant screening plants along the side and rear boundaries, and also trees within the private open spaces of the three dwellings. Photographic evidence was provided by the developer after planting to comply with the approved Landscape Intentions Plan.

Canberra Hospital—electrical systems (Question No 370)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) In relation to works for the electrical main switchboard project at The Canberra Hospital, what procurement process was used to engage (a) Barry Tam (for

performance specifications), (b) Steensen Varming Pty Ltd (for design development), (c) Brooks Marchant Pty (for regular thermal imaging), (d) Martin Donnelly Pty (for interim works) and (e) Shepherd Electrical (ACT) Pty (for interim works).

- (2) In relation to each contract referred to in part (1), (a) when were expressions of interest called, (b) what was the closing date, (c) when were the expressions of interest assessed, (d) when was the decision made as to the successful tenderer, (e) when was the decision communicated to the successful tenderer, (f) what subsequent negotiations took place with the contractor, (g) when was the contract signed, (h) when did work commence and (i) when was work completed; if not completed, what is the target date.

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

At **Attachment A**.

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

Planning—Weetangera (Question No 371)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) Has the Minister failed to answer my letter dated 13 April 2017 in relation to the development on Blocks 13 and 14, Section 1 in Weetangera; if so, why.
- (2) On what date was an appropriate development notice placed at the site referred to in part (1).
- (3) What information specific to the development referred to in part (1) is included on that notice and what is the detail of that information.
- (4) On what date was the development application listed on the planning agency's website.
- (5) In what media were public announcements made about the public consultation period.
- (6) In relation to each medium used, on what date was the announcement published.
- (7) What was the formal (a) start date and (b) closing date for public consultation.
- (8) Were neighbouring residents informed in writing that a development application had been lodged and that the public consultation period had begun; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date was that notice sent, (b) by what means was the notice sent and (c) to which blocks in the relevant sections was the notice sent.
- (9) Given their lack of residential proximity to the front boundary of the site, what special arrangements were made to notify neighbours to the rear of the site (for example, residents whose properties front Belconnen Way and Springvale Drive) as to the development application and the public consultation period; if none, why not.

- (10) If special arrangements were made to notify neighbours to the rear of the site,
 - (a) what was the nature of the notification given, (b) when was the notification given and (c) by what means was the notification delivered.
- (11) How many public submissions were made during the public consultation period.
- (12) Were receipt acknowledgements sent to those who made submissions.

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

- (1) A response to the letter of 13 April 2017 has been completed. I apologise for the delay.
- (2) Two signs were placed on the site on Thursday 8 June 2017
- (3) The notice described the proposal which included the demolition of existing dwellings and construction of a multi unit development with a lease variation to permit a maximum of 15 dwellings. It also noted the commencement date of 8 June 2017 and that representations are to be received by 29 June 2017. The full text of the notice is provided at **Attachment A**.
- (4) The development application was listed on the planning agency website on 5 June 2017.
- (5) The application was made publically available through both the Planning website and the DA finder App. No other media were involved in the notification process – this is standard practice for the notification of this type of development.
- (6) The application was listed on the planning agency website on 5 June 2017 and available through the DA finder App on 6 June 2017.
- (7) The Public Notification Period commenced 8 June 2017 and closed COB 29 June 2017.
- (8) All adjoining properties were notified via mail posted on 5 June 2017. **Attachment B** provides a Map identifying the subject blocks and those blocks notified.
- (9) All adjoining properties were notified in accordance with Section 153 of the *Planning and Development Act 2007*. Some of these properties front Belconnen Way and Springvale Drive.
- (10) Not applicable
- (11) Eight representations were received during the public notification period.
- (12) Yes, receipt acknowledgements were sent to all representors. A sample of this acknowledgement is provided at **Attachment C** and **Attachment D**.

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

**Planning—lease variation
(Question No 375)**

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) What would be the charge for varying the lease of a shop in the Hackett Shops from food retail to another business.
- (2) What would be the charge for varying the lease of the Girl Guides building on the Hackett Oval to allow it to be a place of worship.
- (3) What is the Government doing to minimise the frictions lease variation costs present to small businesses and community organisations.

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

- (1) There would be no lease variation charge if the site was still to be used for the purpose of a shop and shop is a permitted use in the Crown lease. A shop is defined in the Territory Plan as meaning the use of land for the purpose of selling, exposing or offering the sale by retail or hire, goods and personal services. A shop includes a number of different types of businesses (for example, a butcher, chemist, grocer or camping supplies store).

The lease variation charge for varying a Crown lease to add an additional use that is not permitted by a Crown lease is considered a section 277 chargeable variation under the *Planning and Development Act 2007*, which means that the lease variation charge is determined through a valuation exercise and obtaining a valuation report to determine the value uplift of adding a new use. This would depend on the current market value at the time a decision was made to approve a new use being added to a Crown lease. If there is no increase in the value of the land, the lease variation charge would be 'nil'.

- (2) The lease variation charge for varying a Crown lease to add an additional use that is not permitted by a Crown lease is considered a section 277 chargeable variation under the *Planning and Development Act 2007*, which means that the lease variation charge is determined through a valuation exercise and obtaining a valuation report to determine the value uplift of adding a new use. This would depend on the current market value at the time a decision was made to approve a new use being added to a Crown lease. If there is no increase in the value of the land, the lease variation charge would be 'nil'.
 - (3) There are a number of remissions and incentives in place to assist with lease variation charge costs. For example, there is currently an exemption for lease variation charge to add the use of child care centre to a Crown lease. There is also currently an economic stimulus remission package in place that provides a 25% discount on an LVC to vary a Crown lease where a building is also being constructed, if the LVC is a section 277 chargeable variation (and not a codified lease variation charge). The Government regularly reviews LVC provisions and initiatives.
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**Waste—public bins
(Question No 380)**

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) Why are public use bins in Braddon funded by property and business owners through a levy.
- (2) How did this policy originate.
- (3) How many bins are provided through this levy.
- (4) How many other bins are provided in the Braddon precinct by the ACT Government.
- (5) How frequent are rubbish bin collections and are collections also subject to payment through the levy.
- (6) What is the levy contribution per business and how and on whom is it assessed and collected.
- (7) For how long has the levy been applied.
- (8) What other retail precincts fund essential services through a levy on local businesses.

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

- (1) The provision and maintenance of public bins in Braddon is funded by the ACT Government through the Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) Directorate. In July 2017, In The City Canberra (ITCC) utilised the City Centre Marketing and Improvements Levy (CCMIL) funding to install metal bin shrouds to house the existing bins, as a means to improve the amenity of Braddon. Locations were selected in areas of highest use.
- (2) The use of levy funds is managed by ITCC.
- (3) No bins are provided through the levy, however 10 bin shrouds in Mort and Lonsdale Streets were funded by the levy including dual bin shrouds to accommodate recycling bins at two locations.
- (4) There are 12 other bins provided in the Braddon Precinct, including 10 in Haig Park.
- (5) Rubbish and recycling bins are emptied twice weekly by TCCS using recurrent funding.
- (6) The CCMIL applies to all rateable commercial properties in the City and some selected areas of benefit in Braddon that are in close proximity to the City. The CCMIL is charged on a zone basis at a rate of 0.2992 percent (retail core) or 0.2161 percent (non-retail core) of average unimproved value over the rateable period.
- (7) The CCMIL was introduced as part of the 2007-08 Budget.

- (8) Not applicable as essential municipal services in Braddon are funded by the ACT Government.
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**Planning—Downer shops
(Question No 381)**

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) What is the current status of the re-establishment of the Downer Shops.
- (2) How many vacancies remain in the Downer Shops buildings.
- (3) Which businesses are currently tenants of the buildings at Downer Shops.
- (4) What work has the Government done, and what work is the Government doing to re-establish the Downer Shops.
- (5) What community consultation is taking place in the process of re-establishing the Downer Shops.

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

- (1) The restoration of the heritage listed Downer shops is now complete and was carried out by the Lessee.
 - (2) Of the four shops in the newly configured centre, three are currently vacant.
 - (3) A cafe opened in July 2017 and a Village Vet practice is coming soon. I understand that the lessee and owner of Downer shops are continuing negotiations with prospective tenants for the other shops within the centre.
 - (4) The re-establishment of Downer shops has been undertaken by the Owner. In February 2017 the Government re-confirmed the LDA commitment to provide support to the upgrade of the Downer Village Square which is in between the Downer shops and the Downer community centre.
 - (5) The ACT Government will be consulting with the community on the design and specifications of these upgrades in the coming months with a view to commencing works in 2018.
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**Alexander Maconochie Centre—methadone program
(Question No 385)**

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 4 August 2017 (*redirected to the Minister for Mental Health*):

- (1) How many Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) inmates are currently on the methadone program.

- (2) How many of these inmates are (a) having their dose(s) dispensed by two registered nurses and (b) having their dose(s) dispensed by a pharmacist.
- (3) Where exactly are the two registered nurses dispensing the methadone and are they being filmed on closed circuit television while doing this.
- (4) What dosing system are the registered nurses using and how does this system compare with alternative systems.
- (5) Are there any plans to move to another system in the future; if so, what are these plans.
- (6) How much time is spent each day by the registered nurses dispensing these doses.
- (7) Were the registered nurses (a) hired specifically to prepare and assist in the dosing of methadone or (b) existing staff within the AMC and have been given these responsibilities on top of their existing responsibilities.
- (8) What training specific to opioid maintenance treatment have these nurses undertaken.

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

1. As of 29 August 2017 there were 115 people on the methadone program at the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC).
2. Of those detainees,
 - (a) all have their dose administered by two nurses, and
 - (b) the exact number of methadone doses pre-dispensed by the community pharmacy or dispensed by nurses at the AMC is variable due to the constant changes to the location of detainees within the AMC. Approximately 60% of the methadone doses are pre-dispensed by the pharmacist.
3. Nurses undertake methadone medication dosing rounds across the AMC, including the Hume Health Centre, Women's accommodation, Sentenced Block, Remand Block, Accommodation Unit and Special Care Centre. All dosing areas within the AMC, with the exception of the Women's area, are under camera observation.
4. There are currently two systems for administration of methadone at the AMC;
 - a. Pre-prepared doses of methadone supplied to Justice Health Services by an external pharmacy; and
 - b. Dispensing methadone from a manual pump.

These systems are comparable to other correctional facilities nationally.
5. idose™ is a computerised method of daily dosing of methadone. This was implemented at the AMC on 30 August 2017.
6. There are two methadone medication rounds that occur concurrently every day. Each methadone round requires 2 nurses and takes between 4-5 hours to complete.

7. The nurses at the AMC are:
 - (a) not hired specifically to prepare and assist in the dosing of methadone, and
 - (b) have all been recruited to undertake a full range of responsibilities including methadone administration.
8. Nursing staff at the AMC undertake onsite drug and alcohol training provided by the Clinical Development Nurse.

Government—media and public relations (Question No 386-414)

Mr Coe asked the Chief Minister, the Minister for Urban Renewal, the Minister for Economic Development, the Treasurer, the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, the Attorney-General, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Minister for Multicultural Affairs, the Minister for Workplace Safety and Industrial Relations, the Minister for Sport and Recreation, the Minister for Women, the Minister for Higher Education, Training and Research, the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, the Minister for Planning and Land Management, the Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, the Minister for Tourism and Major Events, the Minister for Regulatory Services, the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, the Minister for Veterans and Seniors, the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, the Minister for Justice, Consumer Affairs and Road Safety, the Minister for Corrections, the Minister for Mental Health, the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, and the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 4 August 2017 (*redirected to the Chief Minister*):

- (1) What is the total number of staff by full-time equivalent and headcount assigned to media or public relations roles for each directorate and government agency for which you are responsible.
- (2) What is the breakdown, by ACT Public Service classification type, of the number of staff assigned to media or public relations roles for each directorate and government agency for which you are responsible.
- (3) Does any of the directorates or government agencies for which you are responsible engage any consultants or contractors to perform media, communications or public relations roles; if so, what is the (a) number of consultants or contractors for each body and (b) value of that contract.

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

See **Attachment A** for answers to these questions, as at 24 August 2017, for all ACT Government directorates. Please note that media and public relations roles are not titles commonly used and do not reflect modern communications service delivery. Therefore the response includes current communications roles including strategic communications and media, digital communications, marketing and advertising.

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

Government—expenditure (Question No 420)

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) What is the total number of invoices paid by the ACT Government in the financial years (a) 2014-15, (b) 2015-16 (c) 2016-17 and 2017-18 to date.
- (2) How many invoices paid by the ACT Government in (a) 2016-17 and (b) 2017-18 to date were (i) under \$10,000, (ii) between \$10,000 to \$12,499, (iii) between \$12,500 to \$24,999, (iv) between \$25,000 to \$49,999, (v) between \$50,000 to \$99,999, (vi) between \$100,000 to \$149,999, (vii) between \$150,000 to \$199,999 and (viii) over \$200,000.

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

- (1) The total number of invoices paid by the ACT Government are as follows:
 - a) 2014-15 – 350,313
 - b) 2015-16 – 351,412
 - c) 2016-17 – 337,073
 - d) 2017-18 to 31 July 2017 – 20,442
- (2) Invoices that were paid by the ACT Government in the following years by categories:

Financial Year	<\$10,000	\$10,000-\$12,499	\$12,500-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$149,999	\$150,000-\$199,999	>=\$200,000	Grand Total
2016-17	306,343	5,060	11,117	6,273	3,730	1,275	701	2,574	337,073
2017-18 (July only)	18,233	358	737	412	285	118	75	224	20,442

Icon Water—shared services (Question No 421)

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

Further to Question on Notice E17-055 for the Select Committee on Estimates 2017-2018, is there a statutory impediment which makes Icon Water Limited as a Territory-owned corporation ineligible to access to the ACT Government's shared services unit; if so, what is the title of the relevant legislation and section number of that legislation; if not, why is Icon Water Limited not eligible to access the ACT Government's shared services unit.

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

There is no statutory impediment to Icon Water Limited accessing ACT Government Shared Services. However, Shared Services' mandate and governance structures are focused on delivering services to ACT Government Directorates and Agencies. Icon Water is neither a directorate nor an agency of the ACT Government. Shared Services'

delivery of services to Icon Water would involve competing with the private sector. Its current cost structures would not be directly transferable, as appropriate measures to remove advantages of government ownership to meet the ACT's competitive neutrality obligations would need to be made.

The range and type of services provided to Icon Water under the services agreements are significantly different to those that are provided through the ACT Government Shared Services Centre. In particular, the Icon contract includes customer-facing services such as meter reading, household billing and first response contact centre calls, which are not replicated within the Shared Services Centre.

The ACT Government's competitive neutrality commitments are set out in the 2016 Intergovernmental Agreement on Competition and Productivity Enhancing Reform and the ACT's Competitive Neutrality Policy. The Agreement is available at www.coag.gov.au and there is a link to **Competitive Neutrality Policy in the ACT** on the ICRC website, www.icrc.act.gov.au, on the **competitive neutrality government regulated activities** web page.

Budget—community sector (Question No 422)

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) Which community organisations were represented at the community briefing for the 2017-18 ACT Budget held at 12.15 pm on Tuesday, 7 June 2017.
- (2) Why was it necessary to design, print and distribute regional brochures advising of measures in the 2017-18 ACT Budget when the same households also received an *Our Canberra* newsletter shortly thereafter.
- (3) Would it have been more cost-effective to cover the Budget in the *Our Canberra* newsletter.
- (4) What were the costs for (a) design, (b) printing and (c) distribution for the 2017-18 ACT Budget regional brochures.
- (5) Which organisations were responsible for the (a) design, (b) printing and (c) distribution of the 2017-18 ACT Budget regional brochures.

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

- (1) The RSVP list of organisations is at **Appendix A**.
- (2) Five regional brochures were created to highlight specific regional and other expenditure in the ACT Budget to provide the community with information on where the budget goes.
- (3) It was not practical to include the level of detail required to provide households with sufficient information on the 2017-18 Budget in the *Our Canberra* newsletter, in addition to its existing focus on community news, services and initiatives.

- (4) Design effort associated with the 2017-18 Budget regional brochures was facilitated by the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate's (CMTEDD) Communications Team and was therefore absorbed internally. Costs for these brochures, including printing and mailing, was \$46,205.31.
- (5) The 2017-18 ACT Budget regional brochures were: designed by CMTEDD in accordance with the *Electoral Act 1992* and the *Government Agencies (Campaign Advertising) Act 2009*; printed by Union Offset Printers and Elect Printing; and (apart from those copies made available by CMTEDD at the media and community briefings) distributed by Australia Post.

Appendix A — 2017-18 Budget community briefing

A Gender Agenda	Families ACT
ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body (ATSIEB)	Griffith Narrabundah Community Association
ACT Bar Association	Headspace Canberra
ACT Children and Youth Services Ministerial Council	Health Care Consumers' Association Inc.
ACT Council of Parents & Citizens Associations	Heart Foundation
ACT Council of Social Service (ACTCOSS)	Holy Covenant Anglican Church
ACT Disability, Aged and Carer Advocacy Service (ADACAS)	Housing Industry Association ACT
ACT Law Society	Independent Education Union
ACT Mental Health Consumer Network	Kidsafe ACT
ACT Playgroups Association Inc.	Kingston and Barton Residents Group
ACT Screen Industry Association Limited	Kulture Break
ACT Shelter	LGBTIQ Ministerial Advisory Council
Advocacy for Inclusion	Living Streets Canberra
AIDS Action Council of the ACT	M16 Artspace
Alcohol, Tobacco & Other Drugs Association ACT	Marymead
ANZ Research	Master Builders ACT
Association of Independent Schools of the ACT	Menslink
Australian Catholic University	Mental Health Community Coalition ACT Inc
Australian Computer Society (ACS)	National Capital Attractions Association
Australian Federal Police Association	National Council of Women of ACT Inc
Australian Healthcare and Hospitals Association	National Capital Educational Tourism Project
Australian Medical Association	National Seniors Australia
Australian Nursing and Midwifery Federation	North Canberra Community Council
Australian Services Union	Nutrition Australia ACT Inc
Belconnen Community Council	Pedal Power ACT
Canberra Business Chamber	People With Disabilities ACT Inc
Canberra CBD Limited	Physical Activity Foundation Ltd
Canberra Community Law	Property Council of Australia ACT
Canberra Community Clubs	Public Health Association of Australia (PHAA)
Canberra Glassworks Limited	St James Uniting Church - Curtin
Capital Health Network	Superannuated Commonwealth Officers' Association
Carers ACT	The Childers Group
Catholic Education Archdiocese of Canberra and Goulburn	Tjillari Justice Aboriginal Corporation
CFMEU ACT	UnionsACT
Community and Public Sector Union	Vietnam Veterans and Veterans Federation (ACT Inc)
Conflict Resolution Service	Volunteering and Contact ACT

Conservation Council ACT Region	Winnunga Nimmityjah Aboriginal Health Service Inc
Council of Academic Public Health Institutions Australia (CAPIA)	Woden Community Service Inc.
Council of the Ageing ACT (COTA)	Woden Valley Community Council Inc
Domestic Violence Crisis Service	Youth Coalition of the ACT
Domestic Violence Prevention Council	YWCA Canberra
Engineers Australia	

Community services—grants (Question No 428)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) Does the website of the Community Services Directorate report that applications for the 2016-17 funding round for the Community Support and Infrastructure Grants and the Participation (Digital Communities) Grants have closed; if so, what was the date that each of the 2016-17 funding rounds for these grant programs closed.
- (2) Has the outcome for the two funding rounds referred to in part (1) been determined; if so, when were the applicants advised.
- (3) When will the website of the Community Services Directorate be updated with the list of grant recipients for the programs referred to in part (1).
- (4) When will applications open for the 2017-18 funding round for the Community Support and Infrastructure Grants and the Participation (Digital Communities) Grants.

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

- (1) The Community Services Directorate website indicates that the Community Support and Infrastructure Grants and the Participation (Digital Communities) Grants closed at midnight on 28 May 2017.
 - (2) The Community Support and Infrastructure Grants have been finalised. Letters to applicants were mailed out on 11 August 2017 and successful applicants were announced on 18 August 2017. The Participation (Digital Communities) Grants have been finalised and were announced on 22 August 2017.
 - (3) The Community Services Directorate website is typically updated within five (5) working days from a grants announcement.
 - (4) The 2017-18 funding round for the Community Support and Infrastructure Grants and the Participation (Digital Communities) Grants is expected to open in March 2018.
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Planning—Casey (Question No 430)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) What is the development status of Block 5, Section 103 Casey.
- (2) Are there any limitations on Block 5, Section 103 Casey restricting any development on the block to single storey only.
- (3) Is there a rule in place preventing a builder or developer from making a profit on a block of land; if so, (a) on how many occasions has this rule been enforced in (i) 2014-15, (ii) 2015-16, (iii) 2017-17 and (iv) 2017-18 to date, (b) what penalties are in place for anyone who breaks this rule and (c) what mechanisms are in place to limit the possibility for builders or developers to profit on a block of land.

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

- (1) Exemption declaration was approved by the planning and land authority on 30 May 2017. On the basis of this exemption declaration building approval was issued by a private building certifier on 4 July 2017.
- (2) No, there are no limitations in the Territory Plan on Block 5 Section 103 Casey restricting any development to single storey only.
- (3) No, there is no rule in place therefore a, b and c are not applicable.

**Westside village—costs
(Question No 432)**

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Urban Renewal, upon notice, on 4 August 2017
(*redirected to the Chief Minister*):

- (1) How much has been spent by the ACT Government in support of the Westside Village located at West Basin since its establishment.
- (2) Can the Minister update the total amount spent to date on (a) infrastructure works at the site, (b) site improvements or enhancements, including water and electricity upgrades, (c) external contractors, including event specialists, (d) advertising, (e) the salary and on-costs of any public servants working in support of the Westside Village or supervising the clean-up of the site and (f) preparation for the closure of the Westside Village, including cleanup of the site and removal of all structures from the site.
- (3) What is the timetable for the removal of the containers and other equipment from the site of the Westside Village.
- (4) What is the expected total cost to clean up the site after the closure of the Westside Village, including for the removal of all structures from the site.
- (5) What is the total amount received in commercial rent for the period since the Westside Village was established until 1 January 2017.
- (6) What is the total amount received in peppercorn rent since 1 January 2017 to date.

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

- (1&2) Total Government expenditure on Westside Village from its establishment in early 2015 to 31 July 2017 is \$2,307,381.05 (excluding GST), including staffing, structure removal and site-clean-up. During its operation, over 50 major organised events are estimated to have attracted more than 100,000 visitors. Visit numbers for attendance outside organised events have not been estimated.
 - (3) All containers and other equipment associated with Westside Village were removed by 16 August 2017.
 - (4) The expected total cost to remove the structure, containers, and clean the site is \$175,000 (excluding GST).
 - (5) The total amount received in commercial rent for the period since the Westside Village was established until 1 January 2017 was \$129,680 (including GST).
 - (6) The total amount received in peppercorn rent since 1 January 2017 to date is \$0.
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**Regulatory services—fix my street portal
(Question No 435)**

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) What is the total cost of the project to improve the Fix My Street portal.
- (2) What enhancements are being made to the Fix My Street portal and the date each enhancement will be implemented.
- (3) Is the work to improve the Fix My Street portal being undertaken within the ACT Public Service or external organisation; if an external organisation is undertaking the work, what is the name of the organisation undertaking the project.
- (4) What areas across the ACT Public Service are involved in the project to improve the Fix My Street portal.
- (5) What testing is being undertaken to ensure the enhancements operate effectively before they are implemented on the portal.
- (6) How will transparency for users of the Fix My Street portal be improved.
- (7) Is it expected that the improvements will result in Fix My Street submissions, such as regarding failed street lights, being resolved faster than is currently the case.
- (8) Is a public relations program being developed to promote the changes to the Fix My Street portal; if so, what public relations activity is proposed.

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

- (1) Improvement to Fix My Street are undertaken within existing resources.

- (2) A range of enhancements are planned to Fix My Street. These include a review of the existing category list and trialling the use of digital devices for workers in the field. Improvements to customer's access to information are also being developed. There is no implementation date identified as yet.
- (3) As identified above, Access Canberra has undertaken the improvements to the Fix My Street portal within existing resourcing.
- (4) Primarily Access Canberra who provide and manage the online platform and directorates such as Transport Canberra and City Services who provide data support and action reported municipal issues raised by the community through the platform.
- (5) Minor changes to Fix My Street are tested across a range of devices, browsers and internal stakeholders. Major changes are also tested with customers and regular users of Fix My Street.
- (6) Improvements continue to be made to reporting, actioning and closing communication loops once works are complete with members of the community through Fix My Street.
- (7) See response to question 6.
- (8) The community will be informed of any upgrades to Fix My Street and user feedback sought so improvements can continue to be made. There isn't a specific campaign as the platform continues to evolve and enhancements will continue to occur. It is expected the community will be informed through existing channels including the Our Canberra newsletter, social media and media.

City services—vandalism (Question No 439)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) Further to the Minister's answer provided to the Select Committee on Estimates 2017-18 (reference E17-653) in relation to vandalised bus shelters that data captured does not differentiate vandalism from general repairs and maintenance, why is data on the repairs required to bus shelters as a result of vandalism not recorded.
- (2) Are there any other examples where repairs to community infrastructure are required because of vandalism and that information is not recorded which attributes the damage was due to vandalism.
- (3) If records on the damage caused by vandalism are not maintained, how does the Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate determine which bus shelters are at most risk of being damaged by vandalism, and which may require special measures.
- (4) If accurate records on the damage and subsequent repairs are not maintained, how does the Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate assess the impact of vandalism on the community.

- (5) What was the total cost of repair to the 15 bus shelters in Gungahlin which were damaged on 25 June 2017.

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

- (1) Data on repairs to bus shelters has historically not been differentiated. This is partly due to the difficulty in determining if the damage is due to an accident or an act of vandalism.
- (2) Graffiti, damage to street signs and streetlights may at times be due to vandalism, however it is not always possible to differentiate between vandalism and accident related damage or deterioration of an asset.
- (3) Repeat occurrence of certain types of damage in the same location is an indicator of deliberate damage. Patterns of repeat occurrences are monitored using TCCS' asset information system.
- (4) Refer to response to Question 3.
- (5) One TCCS owned aluminium bus stop in Gungahlin was damaged on 25 June 2017 at a repair cost of \$415.00 to replace the glass. The remaining bus shelters damaged are owned and maintained by Adshel.

Schools—Gungahlin (Question No 445)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) Further to Question on Notice 235, what options are being considered for enrolment planning for the whole of the East Gungahlin region, particularly in Franklin, and the expected timeframe for the implementation of measures to address the shortage of public education places in this area.
- (2) When will the ACT Government engage in discussions with the community on the best way to address the shortage of public education places in this area.
- (3) What stakeholders are expected to participate in the discussions in part (2) and what is the process which will be followed.

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

- (1) Enrolment planning for the ACT, including the East Gungahlin region, is regularly refreshed. Investments in the current budget will support capacity expansions at Harrison School and Neville Bonner School, as well as expansions at Palmerston District Primary School and Gold Creek School. A new P-6 school is due to open in the suburb of Taylor in 2019, which will add significant additional capacity to the region. The Government has announced funding for early planning work for a new school in East Gungahlin. This school will open in time to meet the growing needs of the region and, at the right time, the government will announce an opening date for this new school. In my response to your earlier question (No 235 of 12 May), I

advised that expanding the capacity of the Franklin Early Childhood School was being considered as a component of the overall planning for the whole of the East Gungahlin region. This is still the case.

- (2) While schools in Gungahlin are facing enrolment pressures, there is no “shortage” of places. The ACT Government provides a place for every ACT child that seeks a place in their neighbourhood public school. The 2017-18 Budget invests more than \$24 million for expanding schools in Gungahlin as well as planning for a new school. Communities will be engaged in discussions at appropriate points as these projects progress. The Future of Education community conversation, that is already underway, has a broad scope and the government welcomes discussion of the role of a school in its local community and school choice as part of this discussion.
- (3) Any stakeholder with an interest is welcome to be a part of the current discussion about education in the ACT, including current and future parents, teachers, students, graduates, community sector groups, school staff, unions and academics. The process is outlined at <https://yoursay.act.gov.au/futureofeducation>.

Canberra Hospital—electrical systems (Question No 446)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) In relation to the answer to parts (3)(b)-(e) of Question on Notice 296, what were the details of the incidents of (a) electric shock (inspected 3 January 2014), (b) electrical shock to client (inspected 29 October 2014), (c) uncontrolled leakage of a substance (inspected 4 March 2015), (d) electrical incident (inspected 7 September 2015), (e) Nitrous Oxide release (inspected 23 and 25 August 2016) and (f) kitchen fire (inspected 21 February 2017).
- (2) For each incident listed in part (1), (a) what notices were issued, (b) was WorkSafe ACT satisfied that The Canberra Hospital (TCH) complied with the notices; if not, what action did WorkSafe ACT take to ensure compliance, (c) was WorkSafe ACT satisfied that TCH complied within any timelines specified in the notices; if not, what action did WorkSafe take in response, (d) what other action did WorkSafe ACT take and (e) what were the outcomes, including for any third parties involved.

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

- (1)
 - (a) A staff member reported the electrical shock. Following a subsequent medical assessment they were cleared to return to work immediately. Testing did not find any fault. WorkSafe engaged with The Canberra Hospital (TCH) to update testing records and schedule to ensure regular testing of Residual Current Devices (RCD) – circuit breakers. No notices were issued.
 - (b) A staff member received electrical shock that was determined to be only 24 volts and was potentially only static electricity as testing did not find any fault. However, the Test Date for Body Protected Electrical Areas was out of date by 2 months. Testing conducted immediately after event by TCH on direction of WorkSafe ACT. No notices were issued.

- (c) A slow fluid leak from the ceiling was discovered in the MRI preparation room. It was determined the fluid contained nitrates, indicating the presence of urine. A plumbing issue was discovered and repaired. No notices were issued.
 - (d) In Ward 12B a circuit breaker tripped causing a loud noise to emanate. An electrical failure in the Sterilizing unit located. The unit was tagged out of service and then repaired. No further action required by WorkSafe. No notices were issued.
 - (e) Several Nitrous Oxide gas cylinder bottles fell from a pallet while being moved within the plant room. A full inspection of the plant room revealed other safety issues. Inspectors revisited on 25 August with all remediation completed to the satisfaction of WorkSafe. No notices were issued.
 - (f) A kitchen fire occurred during food preparation. No workers were injured. ACT Fire and Rescue attended and extinguished the fire. TCH investigated the cause in consultation with the manufacturer of the kitchen appliance. No further action required by WorkSafe. No notices were issued.
- (2)
- (a) No notices were issued by WorkSafe ACT in relation to the above incidents.
 - (b) Not applicable.
 - (c) Not applicable.
 - (d) No other actions were warranted in relation to the incidents.
 - (e) All recommendations provided to TCH and ACT Health by WorkSafe ACT in relation to the specific incidents was actioned with no ongoing safety issues evident.
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**Government—ex gratia payments
(Question No 447)**

Mr Doszpot asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 4 August 2017 (*redirected to the Treasurer*):

- (1) When were the Ex gratia Guidelines first made available to the public.
- (2) Is there a process for applying for an ex gratia payment under the Financial Management Act.
- (3) How many applications for ex gratia payments have been made in the past five years.
- (4) How many applications for ex gratia payments have been granted in the past five years.
- (5) What is the value of these payments.
- (6) Are records of all ex gratia payments made public.

- (7) Have any ex gratia payments been made subject to non-disclosure conditions.
- (8) Have any ex gratia payments been made subject as part of legal settlements.
- (9) Have ex gratia payments been used in the process of employment, during employment, during employment disputes or disengagement of any public servants, including teachers, nurses, police or any others.
- (10) Have ex gratia payments been used as any part of the response to the loose-fill asbestos emergency since 2014 including emergency housing, rental assistance, payments for removal and including the Asbestos Response Taskforce program.
- (11) Has the Government used the mechanism of ex gratia payments to facilitate payment for any other purpose.

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

- (1) The guidelines used to assess the merits of a request for an Act of Grace payment have been in place for many years and are communicated to those making such a request.
 - (2) Section 130 of the *Financial Management Act 1996* permits the Treasurer to authorise an Act of Grace payment. The process is for applicants to write to the Treasurer requesting such a payment.
 - (3) This information is not collected in a manner that can be collated. While some requests specifically seek an Act of Grace payment and would therefore be recorded as such, others are more general in their request for assistance from the Government but are then referred into the Act of Grace context for consideration. Information on the number of Act of Grace requests received over the past five years therefore does not give an accurate picture of requests for assistance. As noted in the next two subsections, the number and value of approved Act of Grace payments are published in the notes to the Territory's annual consolidated financial statements.
 - (4) The number of Act of Grace payments approved in each financial year are published in the notes to the Territory's annual consolidated financial statements.
 - (5) The total amount of Act of Grace payments approved in each financial year are published in the notes to the Territory's annual consolidated financial statements.
 - (6) See answer to (5) above. The Government does not release details of individual recipients for privacy reasons.
 - (7) See answer to (6) above.
 - (8) See answer to (6) above.
 - (9) See answer to (6) above.
 - (10) No.
 - (11) No.
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**Roads—traffic studies
(Question No 448)**

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) In relation to suburban safety and maintenance, have there been any traffic studies conducted in the last 10 years for (a) Delamere Street, Hawker, (b) Bingle Street, Flynn, (c) Tillyard Drive, (d) Kuringa Drive and (e) Copland Drive; if so, how many traffic studies were conducted and in which years did they take place.
- (2) What was the nature of the study and what were the findings of all the traffic studies conducted (if any) for each of the locations listed in part (1) for the past 10 years?
- (3) Are there any current traffic studies being conducted in the locations listed in part (1); if so, (a) what is the nature of the study and (b) when will the traffic study be completed and when will the results be released.
- (4) Are there any plans to conduct traffic studies in the locations listed in part (1); if so, when will the studies commence; if not, why not.
- (5) How often has street monitoring been conducted in each suburb of the Ginninderra electorate for the last 10 years.
- (6) What is the nature of the street monitoring undertaken.
- (7) What steps are taken to improve streets when findings have been reported as a result of the street monitoring.
- (8) Has any street monitoring been conducted over the last 10 years for Delamere Street, Hawker; if so, what are the dates of the street monitoring conducted and what were the findings of the street monitoring; if not, why not.
- (9) Are there any plans to monitor and prevent street hooning behaviour and speeding on Delamere Street, Hawker; if so, what are the details of these plans and when will they be implemented; if not, why not.
- (10) Are there any plans to reduce speed and frequency of traffic on Delamere Street, Hawker by (a) installing speed-controlling infrastructure like speed humps and or chicanes, (b) closing the street at the playing fields when not used and at night; if so, when will these plans be implemented; if not, why not and what alternative measures will be taken to improve safety along this street by reducing speed and frequency of traffic.
- (11) In relation to Tillyard Drive, are there any plans to (a) monitor the number of heavy vehicles that drive down this road daily, (b) reduce traffic noise caused by heavy vehicles, (c) increase road maintenance due to amplified road wear by heavy vehicles, (d) increase road safety due to frequency of heavy vehicles; if so, what do the plans detail and when will they be implemented; if not, why not and what measures will be taken to address issues of traffic noise, the need for increased road maintenance and road safety due to the volume of heavy vehicles.

- (12) How often is road sweeping undertaken in Allman Circuit, Macquarie and what are the dates of all road sweeping undertaken in this area for the past 10 years.
- (13) Are there any plans to provide adequate street lighting for the (a) Hawker playing fields' (located along Walhallow Street) car park, (b) Hawker playing fields' change room, (c) pathway between the Hawker playing fields and Hawker College extending between Murrarji Street and Belconnen Way, (d) the path adjacent to Belconnen high school from Murrarji Street to Walhallow Street; if so, when will the street lights be installed; if not, why not and what is the plan to improve visibility and safety of the Hawker playing fields area.
- (14) What steps have been taken to improve the level of maintenance for the gutters and storm drains in the Ginninderra electorate.
- (15) Is there increase in frequency of street maintenance in the Ginninderra electorate during the autumn period for keeping the waterways free from fallen leaves; if so, (a) by how much has the frequency of street maintenance increased, (b) what is the nature of the maintenance undertaken; if not, why not and what is the plan to improve the current condition of the waterways in the Ginninderra electorate.
- (16) What is and has been the regular maintenance budget allocated for the 2017-18 financial year and the past 10 financial years.
- (17) How is the maintenance budget allocated to ensure ongoing maintenance in the Ginninderra electorate given that the budget is not broken down by electorate.
- (18) What is the total annual expenditure for maintenance in each electorate for this year and the past 10 years.
- (19) Is it the role and responsibility of City Rangers to undertake regular and recorded inspections of their assigned operational areas; if so, (a) how often do the City Rangers undertake recorded inspections in each suburb of the Ginninderra electorate, (b) when, where and what were the findings of each inspection in each suburb of the Ginninderra electorate for the past 10 years; if not, (a) who has the role and responsibility of undertaking regular and recorded inspections of the Ginninderra electorate and how often are recorded inspections conducted and (b) when, where and what were the findings of each inspection in each suburb of the Ginninderra electorate for the past 10 years.

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

- (1) Studies undertaken in the last 10 years:
 - (a) Delamere Street, Hawker – No.
 - (b) Bingle Street, Flynn – Yes, 1, currently underway.
 - (c) Tillyard Drive – Yes, 1, currently underway.
 - (d) Kuringa Drive – Yes, 1, currently underway.
 - (e) Copland Drive – Yes, 1, completed in 2015.
- (2) They were all studies to improve road safety and amenity on the streets, and are undertaken on streets that are high ranking in terms of traffic volume, speeds and crashes. The studies identified options for implementation based on the results of the technical analyses of traffic data and community feedback.

(3) Yes.

(a) A study is currently underway on Tillyard Drive, Kuringa Drive and Bingle Street.

(b) September 2017.

(4) No.

Bingle Street, Tillyard Drive, Kuringa Drive and Copland Drive have been recently studied. Current traffic data on Delamere Street indicates it is performing better than other similar ACT streets and so is not among the top priority streets for investigation.

(5)

Ginninderra Suburbs	No. of times street monitoring has been conducted in the last 10 years
Aranda	6
Belconnen	8
Bruce	10
Charnwood	8
Cook	6
Dunlop	9
Florey	8
Flynn	7
Fraser	7
Hawker	4
Higgins	4
Holt	8
Latham	5
Macgregor	8
Macquarie	7
Melba	6
Page	6
Scullin	7
Spence	7
Weetangera	4

(6) Traffic counters are installed to conduct surveys to monitor travelling speeds and traffic volumes.

(7) The traffic data is analysed to inform priorities for more detailed studies.

(8) Yes.

Details presented in table below:

Site Description	Towards	Suburb	Speed Limit	Survey Start Date	Weekday Average Volume (vehicles per day)	Weekday Mean Speed (Km/Hr)
Delamere St	Alexandria St	Hawker	50	10.06.16	217	53.4
	Walhallow St				190	50.9

(9) Roads ACT will continue to monitor traffic speeds on this road and take action when warranted. Street hooning behaviour is an enforcement issue for ACT Policing.

- (10) No. The data in (8) indicates that Delamere Street is performing better in comparison to other similar roads in the ACT. Roads ACT will continue to monitor traffic conditions on this road and take action when warranted.
- (11) Tillyard Drive is a major collector road whose primary function is to distribute traffic from the arterial road network (Ginninderra Drive, Kuringa Drive and Kingsford Smith Drive) into the adjacent suburbs. Heavy vehicles up to 4.5 tonnes are allowed on this road on an unrestricted basis to ensure that all residents have adequate access to a range of services (e.g. waste collection, removalists, etc).
- (a) No. The most recent traffic data (2016) shows that about 7% of the traffic flow consists of heavy vehicles. This is considered reasonable in the context of this street.
- (b) No. The relatively low volume of heavy vehicles on the road is unlikely to increase traffic noise above acceptable levels.
- (c) Tillyard Drive was last inspected in 2014 and the next inspection is scheduled for late 2017. Maintenance requirements resulting from inspection outcomes will be programmed within future resurfacing programs.
- (d) No. An analysis of the crash history on the road indicates there is a relatively low incidence of reported crashes with heavy vehicles (2 crashes in the last 5 years).
- (12) The suburb of Macquarie is swept during January, May and September each year.
- (13) There are currently no plans to install infill streetlighting in the Hawker playing fields area. These requests will now be investigated and assessed against a set of criteria, with safety the primarily consideration. Requests are evaluated alongside similar requests to identify prioritised options.
- (14) Roads ACT conducts a comprehensive street sweeping program to remove leaves and debris from gutters along the road network. Roads ACT also cleans stormwater sumps and implements street sweeping and gross pollutant trap cleaning programs to remove pollutants and debris from the stormwater drains and waterways.
- (15) Every suburb in Canberra receives at least two sweeps of streets every year. Over the period between May and August efforts are concentrated on the removal of leaf litter from the deciduous street trees. Increased sweeping frequency in identified suburbs is listed in the street sweeping schedule available on the TCCS website.
- (16) Regular Roads ACT maintenance budgets for 2017-18 and the past 10 years are as follows:

	Budget \$'000
2007-08	33,714
2008-09	35,938
2009-10	38,917
2010-11	40,648
2011-12	44,590
2012-13	44,821
2013-14	43,679
2014-15	46,287
2015-16	48,111
2016-17	49,199
2017-18	56,169

- (17) Budget is allocated by class of asset and function according to technical demand, prioritising safety, serviceability and sustainability, rather than regionally.
- (18) Expenditure data is not recorded by Electorate.
- (19) The City Rangers undertake both proactive and reactive patrols throughout the ACT. Incidents and breaches are recorded per suburb but not necessarily by electorate.
- (a) & (b) The information sought is not recorded by electorate.
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**Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—assaults
(Question No 449)**

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

Of the eight people who were assaulted at the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre in 2015-16 by other Bimberi detainees, for how many of them was this their first experience being the victim of an assault.

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

Please see the response to Questions Without Notice, Taken on Notice during Question Time on 1 August 2017.

**Children and young people—protection
(Question No 450)**

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

In relation to the conduct and decisions made by the Children and Youth Protection Services (CYPS) and/ or ACT Together, what are all the available remedial steps that parties (including both carers and involved family members) of children in care can take in cases where (a) applications, for example, kinship applications, made to the CYPS have not been responded to, (b) applications made to the CYPS have not been responded to in a timely manner, (c) concerns raised by parties to the CYPS concerning placement decisions made by the CYPS have not been responded to, (d) concerns raised by parties to the CYPS concerning placement decisions made by the CYPS have not been responded to in a timely manner, (e) visitation arrangements for children in care organised by the CYPS are cancelled on more than one occasion, (f) there is a disagreement to change in visitation arrangements for children in care, for example, reduction in visitation, (g) parties have concerns relating to the quality of care given to children, (h) parties can demonstrate that there has been a failing of decision-making and or care for the best interests of a child, (i) the CYPS and/ or ACT Together have breached confidentiality by disclosure of sensitive information to sources that pose a threat to parties and or children in care and (j) decisions made by the CYPS are contrary to court recommendations on the same matter.

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

- (a) Child and Youth Protection Services (CYPS) must consider all applications for kinship care of a child or young person for whom the Director-General has parental responsibility. Complaints about applications for kinship care should be directed to the relevant Manager or the CYPS Complaints Unit. The decision to not approve an applicant as a kinship carer is a reviewable decision under s839 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008* (the Act). The applicant can expect written notice of the outcome of their application with a clear rationale for the decision and may seek a review through the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal.
- (b) Concerns regarding the timeliness of a response to a kinship application should be directed the relevant Manager or the CYPS Complaints Unit.
- (c) Where concerns are held regarding a placement decision, any party who is impacted by that decision may request the rationale for the decision be provided in writing. A request for a review of the decision should be directed to the relevant Manager. If concerns are held regarding the decision making process, a complaint may be lodged with the CYPS Complaints Unit. An application to amend the Care and Protection order to include specific conditions regarding the placement may also be lodged with the ACT Children's Court.
- (d) Concerns regarding the timeliness of a response in relation to issues with a placement decision should be directed to the relevant Manager or the CYPS Complaints Unit.
- (e) Concerns regarding unexpected cancellations of contact should be directed to the caseworker in the first instance to seek the reasons the contact has been cancelled. A request for a review of contact arrangements should be directed to the relevant Manager. If concerns are held regarding the decision making process, a complaint may be lodged with the CYPS Complaints Unit. An application to amend the Care and Protection order to include specific conditions regarding contact may be lodged with the ACT Children's Court.
- (f) Where concerns are held regarding the quality of care provided to children and young people in care, a child concern report should be made to CYPS Intake. Concerns regarding children and young people in residential care may also be directed to the Official Visitor, or the Children and Young People Commissioner.
- (g) A request for a review of a decision that may have failed to consider the best interest of a child should be forwarded to the relevant Manager. If concerns are held regarding the decision making process, a complaint may be lodged with the CYPS Complaints Unit, or the Children and Young People Commissioner. An application to amend a Care and Protection order may also be lodged with the ACT Children's Court.
- (h) A breach of confidentiality should be reported to the relevant Manager. CYPS can assist parties to access protection orders and alert police to a possible threat where necessary. Legal advice should be sought regarding any remedial options available through court processes. Concerns regarding any breach of legislation may also be reported to ACT Policing.
- (i) The ACT Children's Court makes orders in accordance with the Act for children and young people in need of care and protection. A Care and Protection order authorises the Director-General and his delegates to make decisions in accordance with those orders. Legal advice should be sought regarding any concerns that CYPS is acting in breach of an order.

Please note: The CYPS Complaints Unit include a list of contacts for escalation of concerns with each complaint response. A copy of this list is included at Attachment A.

**Alternative avenues for pursuing concerns regarding services provided
by Child and Youth Protection Services**

Quality, Complaints and Regulation

The Quality, Complaints and Regulation Unit within the Community Services Directorate provides an independent complaints resolution service, or review function, for the Director-General.

To contact them please email Quality@act.gov.au or on 6207 5474.

Office of the Public Advocate (ACT)

The Public Advocate represents the rights of people who are not able to represent themselves.

Further information can be obtained at www.publicadvocate.act.gov.au or on 6207 0707.

The Commissioner for Children and Young People

The Commissioner for Children and Young People can help resolve complaints about services for Children and Young People.

Further information can be obtained from www.hrc.gov.au or on 6205 2222.

**Children and young people—youth justice
(Question No 451)**

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) What was the rate of recidivism of sentenced young people in custody in the ACT for (a) 2010-11, (b) 2011-12, (c) 2012-13, (d) 2013-14, (e) 2014-15, (f) 2015-16 and (g) 2016-17.
- (2) What was the rate of recidivism of sentenced young people on community-based orders in the ACT for (a) 2010-11, (b) 2011-12, (c) 2012-13, (d) 2013-14, (e) 2014-15, (f) 2015-16 and (g) 2016-17.
- (3) What percentage of children and young people who have served a custodial sentence at Bimberi Youth Justice Centre have gone on to serve a custodial sentence at the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC), since its opening in 2008.
- (4) What percentage of children and young people detained at Bimberi Youth Justice Centre have gone on to serve a custodial sentence at any other adult correctional facility in Australia, since its opening in 2008.
- (5) How many (expressed as a ratio) of those serving custodial sentences in the AMC had previously served a custodial sentence at Bimberi for (a) 2010–11, (b) 2011–12, (c) 2012–13, (d) 2013–14, (e) 2014–15, (f) 2015–16 and (g) 2016–17.

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

1. The rate of recidivism of sentenced young people in custody in the ACT is:

(a) 2010-11	22%
(b) 2011-12	29%
(c) 2012-13	33%
(d) 2013-14	56%
(e) 2014-15	36%
(f) 2015-16	50%
(g) 2016-17	17%

Note: The recidivism rate for custody is subject to fluctuations due to the small numbers of young people who receive custodial sentences. Over the time period presented, there was an average of 14 young people per year on a custodial sentence. Small variations in the numbers of young persons reoffending can lead to disproportionate variations in the rate of recidivism.

2. The rate of recidivism of sentenced young people on community-based orders in the ACT is:

(a) 2010-11	31%
(b) 2011-12	32%
(c) 2012-13	26%
(d) 2013-14	26%
(e) 2014-15	30%
(f) 2015-16	21%
(g) 2016-17	16%

3. The Government is unable to provide data on the percentage of young people who have served a custodial sentence at the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre and gone on to serve a custodial sentence at the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC). ACT Corrective Services currently ask detainees upon induction at the AMC about any previous juvenile custody. However, this information is self-identified and there is no distinction between local and interstate juvenile custody or sentenced and remand episodes.

4. The Government has previously considered the viability of reporting on the movement of young people into interstate adult correction systems and has determined that it is not able to do so. Obtaining such data is not viable as it would require ACT Child and Youth Protection Services (CYPS) to track the movements of its former clients which would be resource-intensive and arguably not an appropriate function for CYPS to undertake. There would also be substantial issues in organising and maintaining the cooperation of other adult corrections jurisdictions.

5. As noted above, the data collection tools of ACT Child and Youth Protection Services and ACT Corrective Services do not allow for this information to be identified.

Waste—Fyshwick energy plant (Question No 454)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) What impact will the proposed waste plant at Fyshwick have on emissions targets for the ACT, given the process involved burning waste that is currently directed to Mugga Lane landfill.
- (2) Will the impact of such a process on the ACT Government's renewable energy targets be a factor to be addressed in any environmental assessment required for the proposal to proceed.
- (3) When was the Minister first made aware of this proposal and has the Minister been included in Cabinet or directorate level discussions.

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

- (1) The impacts of the proposed waste to energy proposal, in Fyshwick, are currently unknown as the proponent is preparing documentation to submit to the planning and land authority.
- (2) Any waste to energy project in the ACT would not affect the ACT's 100% renewable electricity target as arrangements to meet this target are already in place. The waste to energy proposal is undergoing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process. The EIS process is an information gathering exercise to determine the impacts and impose appropriate mitigation measures to reduce the impacts. As part of the EIS process the proponent is required to investigate what effect the proposal may have on climate change and explain how the proposal is consistent with associated ACT and national policies.
- (3) An application for a scoping document was submitted to the planning and land authority and circulated to entities in May this year. The scoping stage is the beginning of the EIS process and is in place to identify key matters for the EIS to address. As this is the early stages of the process, there has not been any Cabinet discussion. I was made aware of the project on 19 July 2017.

Transport—bike facilities (Question No 455)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) In relation to the recent announcement of privately-backed "bike stops" initiative to support local businesses to provide "end-of-ride" support for commuter cyclists, does the ACT Government intend to further investigate publicly-owned "bike hubs" such as those operating in Brisbane.
- (2) What guarantees will be in place to ensure that commuter cyclists will have free or affordable "end-of-ride" support services and will not be unduly limited by commercial considerations.

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

- (1) The ACT Government intends to further investigate publicly-owned "bike hubs" such as those operating in Brisbane during this term of Government, as per the Parliamentary Agreement.

- (2) When signing up to participate in the program, prospective Bike Stop Businesses are required to sign an agreement noting that they agree to provide the services free of charge to bike riders and others wanting to use the facilities for similar purposes (after a run or walk commute).
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Government—land development policies (Question No 457)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) How many local centres are upgraded every year and what is the total annual budget available.
- (2) Is an upgrade scheduled for the Downer Local Centre.
- (3) Given that local residents have advised me that the Land Development Agency previously committed to the Downer Residents Association that the Government would upgrade the public areas of Downer Shops once the Community Housing Corporation land purchase was complete, what is the status of that undertaking and how much funding is available for the upgrade.

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

- (1) Over the past 15 years, 28 local centres have been upgraded, resulting in an average of two upgrades per year. There have been 13 major refurbishments and 10 minor upgrades (totalling over \$20m) to improve safety, amenity, function and commercial viability.
 - (2) There are no current plans to upgrade the Downer Local Centre.
 - (3) In February 2017, the LDA CEO was quoted in the Northside Chronicle newspaper as stating that there had to date, been no funding allocated to the proposed renewal of the public space adjacent to the local shops and the Downer Community Centre, and furthermore, that the nature of any future upgrade was still to be determined. This remains the case to date. The direct sale to Community Housing Canberra was finalised on 29 June 2017.
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Seniors—rates (Question No 458)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) With respect to the Aged assistance Deferment scheme for rates, can the Treasurer advise the (a) number of property owners using the scheme, (b) annual value of rates deferred, (c) cumulative value of rates deferred, (d) interest rate charged on rates deferred, (e) average income of the property owners who have deferred rates, (f) minimum, average and maximum time that rates are deferred for and (g) total value of properties who rates have been deferred.

- (2) With respect to the Hardship assistance Deferment scheme for rates, can the Treasurer advise the (a) number of property owners using the scheme, (b) annual value of rates deferred, (c) cumulative value of rates deferred, (d) interest rate charged on rates deferred, (e) average income of the property owners who have deferred rates, (f) minimum, average and maximum time that rates are deferred for and (g) total value of properties who rates have been deferred.
- (3) With respect to the Pensioner Assistance scheme for rates, can the Treasurer advise the (a) number of property owners using the scheme, (b) annual value of rates rebated, (c) cumulative value of rates rebated, (d) average income of the property owners who have rebated rates and (e) total value of properties whose rates have been rebated.

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

The ACT Government allows rates deferment under three different criteria – Aged, Hardship and Pensioner. Data for each scheme is provided below:

Aged Assistance Deferment

- (a) Number of property owners using the scheme - Two
- (b) The annual value of rates deferred. Not available – reporting only contains cumulative data of deferrals and does not provide an annual figure.
- (c) The cumulative value of rates deferred was \$24,019 as of 30 June 2016 (including interest).
- (d) Interest rate charged on rates deferred - 1.73 per cent simple interest (This is the 'market rate' as defined in the *Taxation Administration Act 1999* – and is the monthly 90 day bank bill rate. It is adjusted every six months. The current rate is 1.73 per cent per year.)
- (e) Average income of the property owners who have deferred rates - \$35,652 as at time of application.
- (f) Minimum, average and maximum time that rates are deferred for – This information is not available.
- (g) Total value of properties who rates have been deferred - \$1,227,000 (Unimproved Value of land as of 1 Jan 2017 - not the market value of house and land)

Hardship Assistance Deferment

- (a) Number of property owners using the scheme - 32
- (b) Annual value of rates deferred. Not available – reporting only contains cumulative data of deferrals and does not provide an annual figure.
- (c) Cumulative value of rates deferred - \$299,090 as of 30 June 2016 (including interest).
- (d) Interest rate charged on rates deferred – 1.73 per cent simple interest
- (e) Average income of the property owners who have deferred rates – ACTRO does not collect this information - applicants need to satisfy criteria set by Commonwealth Government for income support.
- (f) Minimum, average and maximum time that rates are deferred for - This information is not available.
- (g) Total value of properties whose rates have been deferred - \$9,899,979 (Unimproved Value of land as of 1 Jan 2017 – not the market value of house and land)

Pensioner Deferment

- (a) Number of property owners using the scheme - 148
- (b) Annual value of rates deferred – Not available – reporting only contains cumulative data of deferrals and does not provide an annual figure.
- (c) Cumulative value of rates deferred \$1,420,064 of 30 June 2016 (including interest).
- (d) Interest rate charged on rates deferred – 1.73 per cent simple interest.
- (e) Average income of the property owners who have rebated rates – ACTRO does not collect this information - applicants need to satisfy criteria set by Commonwealth Government for Pension eligibility.
- (f) Minimum, average and maximum time that rates are deferred for – This information is not available.
- (g) Total value of properties with deferral- \$54,638,567 (Unimproved Value of land as of 1 Jan 2017 - not the market value of house and land).

The Government also provides a Pensioners Rebate Scheme for rates.

- (a) Number of property owners using the scheme - 18,007
- (b) Annual value of rates rebated - \$10,856,220 for the 2016-2017 year.
- (c) Cumulative value of rates rebated - \$31,162,533 – for the last three financial years.
- (d) Average income of the property owners who have rebated rates – applicants need to satisfy criteria set by Commonwealth Government for Pension eligibility.
- (e) Total value of properties whose rates have been rebated - \$14.4 billion (Unimproved Value of land as of 1 Jan 2017 - not the market value of house and land).

Housing—energy efficiency (Question No 461)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) In relation to ACT Housing’s upgrades of existing public housing for improved energy efficiency and thermal comfort, how many homes were/ will be upgraded in the (a) 2016-17 and (b) 2017-18 financial years.
- (2) What are the full range of energy efficiency and thermal comfort upgrades the program delivers and which of these elements are expected to be the most cost-effective in terms of improving comfort and energy efficiency.
- (3) Does the program include draught-proofing; if so, (a) how many of the homes receive this and (b) what is the average cost per home.
- (4) Does the program include installation of insulation; if so, (a) how many of the homes receive this, (b) what does the typical insulation installation include and (c) what is the average cost per home.
- (5) Does the program include appliance upgrades or installation of heating/ cooling equipment; if so, (a) how many of the homes receive this and (b) what is the average cost per home.

- (6) Has a before/ after assessment of homes been undertaken using a rating tool or other methodology; if so, what were the results.

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

- (1) a) In the 2016-17 financial year, 1,245 homes received improvements under the Energy Efficiency Program.
- b) The program ceased at the end of 2016-17.
- (2) The full range of upgrades available under the energy efficiency program included ceiling and cavity wall insulation, draught sealing, pelmets, gas and electric boosted solar hot water systems, 5 star gas hot water systems and panel heaters. Passive elements such as ceiling insulation, cavity wall insulation and draught sealing are considered the most cost effective measures to improve thermal comfort as they are not subject to a residents use and behaviours.
- (3) Yes, the program included draught sealing.
- a) In 2016-17, 1,036 properties received draught sealing under the program. It would be administratively inhibitive to ascertain how many properties received this over the 10 years of the program from 2007-08 to 2016-17.
- b) The average cost of draught ceiling is \$375.00.
- (4) Yes the program included the installation of cavity wall and ceiling insulation.
- a) Approximately 3,100 properties received ceiling insulation and approximately 1,300 received cavity wall insulation.
- b) There is no typical installation of insulation. Housing ACT properties are assessed at the time of installation to determine insulation requirements. Some properties may need a full roof insulation replacement whilst others may only need a top up to the required standard. Not all walls are always completed on the cavity wall insulation program, often western and southern walls are completed to address specific issues such as condensation and sometimes whole properties are completed. Housing ACT properties also vary in size from one bedroom to five bedrooms properties.
- c) Taking into account the information in answer 4) b) the average cost of wall insulation is \$2,750.00 and the average cost of ceiling insulation is \$1,450.00
- (5) Yes the program included appliance upgrades such as hot water systems and some heaters.
- a) There have been 868 heat pump hot water systems, 1,043 solar hot water systems, 616 gas storage hot water systems and 63 panel heaters installed.
- b) The average cost per home is not available. However, the average cost per appliance is:
- Heat pump hot water systems - \$3,500.00
 - Solar hot water systems - \$5,000.00

- Gas storage hot water systems - \$1,600.00
- Panel heating - \$615.00

(6) Housing ACT's Total Facilities Manager, Spotless, has recently installed data loggers on approximately 30 hot water systems as a methodology to determine their use and efficiency. The results of this study are not yet available.

Planning—lease variation (Question No 463)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) In relation to crown leases to which a Lease Variation Charge may apply and with respect to residential leases where the purpose clause permits “residential purposes only” or other non-limiting number, (a) during what periods were these types of leases primarily issued, (b) approximately how many of these types of leases are there, (c) in what parts of the ACT are these types of leases typically found and (d) what is the typical lease wording for these types of lease.
- (2) With respect to residential leases where the purpose clause specifies a number, or maximum number, of dwellings (a) during what periods were these types of leases primarily issued, (b) approximately how many of these types of leases are there, (c) in what parts of the ACT are these types of leases typically found and (d) what is the typical lease wording for this type of lease.
- (3) What other common types of residential leases are there.
- (4) During what periods were each of the types of leases referred to in part (3) primarily issued.
- (5) Approximately how many are there of each of the types of leases referred to in part (3).
- (6) In what parts of the ACT are each of the types of leases referred to in part (3) found.
- (7) What is a typical lease wording for each of the types of leases referred to in part (3).

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

- (1) (a) The increase in lease variation charge to vary a Crown lease to specify the number of units to permit unit titling applies to residential Crown leases that do not already specify the number of units. Most of these leases were issued before 2000, but there may also be leases outside of this time.
- (b) It is difficult to establish how many of these leases there are in the ACT without interrogating each residential Crown lease in the ACT. However, the ACT planning and land authority normally receives on average 40-50 applications per year to specify the number of dwellings in a residential Crown lease.
- (c) These are typically found in older residential areas where leases were first granted pre-2000.

- (d) The wording of these leases is generally for 'residential purposes'.
- (2) (a) Post 2000 residential Crown leases generally specify the number of dwellings.
- (b) It is difficult to know an approximate number of how many of these leases exist in the ACT as a lease variation is not required for unit titling for these kinds of leases.
- (c) The leases are typically found in newer suburbs where Crown leases were issued after 2000.
- (d) The wording of these leases is usually for a 'maximum' number of dwellings. For example: 'one dwelling and a second dwelling where permitted by the Territory Plan'.
- (3) Residential leases can come in a number of different forms with different wording. The most common wording for residential leases is 'residential purposes' or to specify a certain number of dwellings, for example 'for a maximum of 9 dwellings' or 'for a single dwelling and a second dwelling where permitted by the Territory Plan'. Other forms of wording are not common.
- (4) Leases for 'residential purposes' were generally issued pre-2000. Since 2000, residential leases are generally issued for a number of dwellings, and often specify a minimum and/or maximum number of dwellings, for example 'for a minimum of 9 dwellings and a maximum of 25 dwellings'. Other forms of wording are not common and do not cover a particular period of time.
- (5) This is difficult to ascertain without interrogating each residential Crown lease in the ACT, although most residential leases in the ACT would include the types of wording specified in 3).
- (6) 'Residential purposes' leases are generally found in older suburbs that were developed before 2000. Newer suburbs developed post-2000 or 'Mr Fluffy' blocks generally specify the number of dwellings permitted. Other forms of wording are not common and are not specific to certain suburbs.
- (7) The typical lease wording is 'residential purposes' or specifies the number of dwellings permitted, for example 'for a minimum of 9 dwellings and a maximum of 25 dwellings' or 'for a single dwelling and a second dwelling where permitted by the Territory Plan'.

Budget—lease variation charge (Question No 464)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 4 August 2017 (*redirected to the Acting Treasurer*):

- (1) How is a Lease Variation Charge (LVC) calculated for lease variations to limit the maximum number of dwellings permitted on the land under a residential lease that does not meet the Zone test of Schedule 1 Item 1/1A/1B of the Determination, for example, because the land is in CZ5 Mixed Use Zone.
- (2) How is a Lease Variation Charge calculated for lease variations to increase the number of dwellings permitted on the land under a lease that does not meet the residential

locality test for assessment under Schedule 2 of the Determination, for example, because the land is in a group centre.

- (3) How is a Lease Variation Charge calculated for other lease variations granting new and/ or additional residential development rights that do not fall under Schedule 1 Item 1/1A/1B or Schedule 2 of the Determination.
- (4) What was the (a) total LVC revenue for lease variations granting new and/ or additional residential development rights, (b) number of development applications that this revenue was raised from and (c) number of additional dwellings these development applications permitted, for the financial years 2013-14 to 2016-17.
- (5) For each of the data points provided in response to part (4), can the Treasurer provide a breakdown of revenue, development applications and additional dwellings on the basis of (a) lease variations under Schedule 1 Item 1/1A/1B of the Determination in force at the time, (b) lease variations under Schedule 2 of the Determination in force at the time, (c) lease variations to limit the maximum number of dwellings permitted on the land under a residential lease that did not meet the Zone test of Schedule 1 Item 1/1A/1B, (d) lease variations to increase the number of dwellings permitted on the land under a lease that did not meet the residential locality test for assessment under Schedule 2 and (e) other cases.

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

- (1) If a proposed residential lease variation does not meet the terms specified in Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 of Disallowable Instrument 2017 176, the variation is assessed under section 277 of the *Planning and Development Act 2007*, that is, $(V_1 - V_2) \times 75\%$, where V_1 is the after value and V_2 is the before value. Any applicable remissions are also applied.
- (2) As above.
- (3) As above.
- (4) (a) (b) (c)

	LVC revenue (a)	LVC development applications (b)	Additional dwellings (c)
2013-14	\$2,356,750	46	457
2014-15	\$1,958,250	54	267
2015-16	\$1,305,000	60	204
2016-17	\$3,777,125	99	675

- (5) (a) Schedule 1:

Schedule 1	LVC revenue	LVC Development applications	Additional dwellings
2013-14	\$980,000	37	143
2014-15	\$1,400,000	42	228
2015-16	\$1,031,250	53	156
2016-17	\$2,091,250	83	345

(b) Schedule 2:

Schedule 2	LVC revenue	LVC Development applications	Additional dwellings
2013-14	\$22,500	1	2
2014-15	\$155,250	1	4
2015-16	\$202,500	3	37
2016-17	\$218,250	5	45

(c) If the application does not meet the zone test, it is assessed under section 277 of the *Planning and Development Act 2007*:

s277	LVC revenue	LVC Development applications	Additional dwellings
2013-14	\$1,197,500	7	278
2014-15	\$256,250	5	21
2015-16	\$71,250	4	11
2016-17	\$866,875	6	204

(d) If the application does not meet the residential locality test for assessment under Schedule 2, it is assessed under section 277 of the *Planning and Development Act 2007*. The answer is provided in 5(c) above.

(e) Other cases:

Other	LVC revenue	LVC Development applications	Additional dwellings
2013-14	\$156,750	1	34
2014-15	\$146,750	6	14
2015-16	\$ -	0	0
2016-17	\$600,750	5	81

Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—bush healing farm (Question No 471)

Mr Milligan asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) Why is there a 24 hours / seven days a week security presence on the premises of the Ngunnawal Bush Healing Farm.
- (2) What is the nature of the security presence.
- (3) When was it instigated.
- (4) What reported incidences have there been of security breaches at the property that require the presence of 24/7 security.

- (5) How many incidences.
- (6) What is the nature of these incidences.
- (7) What damage has been done to the property.
- (8) How much is it costing the Government to have the 24/7 security on the property
(a) weekly and (b) since it was instigated.

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

1. The Ngunnawal Bush Healing Farm is remote from other ACT Government facilities and support and security presence will protect the ACT Government asset.
2. There is one security officer stationed on the site 24/7, providing security services including perimeter patrols and to act as a general deterrent to trespassers and vandals.
3. The security presence was started at the handover of the facility to ACT Health in November 2016.
4. Since November 2016 there have been seven security breaches.
5. There have been seven incidents reported.
6. The nature of the incidents were:
 - a. Three instances of illegal shooting on the wider property. Two were reported to Parks and Conservation service and one was reported to the Police.
 - b. Gates at the rear of the property have been damaged twice.
 - c. Three motion activated cameras have been stolen from the back of the property.
 - d. A guard was "spotlighted" and verbally abused by persons in a vehicle trying to enter the property illegally.
7. Damage occurred to property gates, including replacing a chain and rehangings.
8. In regards to the cost:
 - a. Based upon full month invoices from December 2016 to May 2017, the average weekly cost is \$7991.75. The reason for the original approximate figure is due to weekly variations with public holidays, attracting higher invoice costs.
 - b. The total costs from November 2016 until May 2017 are \$214,112.38.

Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—family group conferencing (Question No 472)

Mr Milligan asked the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) Did the Family Group Conferencing pilot project go out to tender.

- (2) How many tenderers were there.
- (3) Who were the tenderers.
- (4) What indigenous organisations were considered for the project.
- (5) What were the selection criteria for the appropriate organisation.

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

- (1) The tender process for the Family Group Conference pilot project was a single select tender.
- (2) One.
- (3) Curijo Pty Ltd is the preferred organisation and is an Aboriginal operated organisation certified with Supply Nation.
- (4) Curijo Pty Ltd has extensive experience in delivering Family Group Conferences and its staff are accredited in Family Group Conference facilitation. Curijo Pty Ltd currently conducts Family Group Conferences in New South Wales and has over 20 years experience working in child protection systems.
- (5) The primary consideration for this pilot project was expertise in Family Group Conferences facilitation and accreditation status to deliver this model. In addition, the ability to deliver training, facilitate Family Group Conferences, mentor and support other staff to facilitate Family Group Conferences and provide an evaluation report at the end of the pilot were further considerations.

Government—market research (Question No 476)

Mr Coe asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

In relation to the payment made by the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate to Orima Research Pty Ltd, which was published in the June 2017 ACT Government Notifiable Invoices Register, (a) what is the nature of the market research prepared by Orima Research, (b) what is the timeframe of the research project, (c) what is the total amount paid to Orima Research Pty Ltd for the research project, (d) what actions will be undertaken as a result of the market research and (e) will the outcome of the research be made available publicly; if so, when will the outcome be released and where can it be accessed.

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

In relation to the payment made by the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate to Orima Research Pty Ltd, which was published in the June 2017 ACT Government Notifiable Invoices Register:

- a) The research consists of Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) to test the views and perceptions of the ACT Community about ACT Government priorities and programs.

- b) The survey was conducted between 4 and 19 May 2017.
- c) The total amount paid to Orima Research was \$34,655.
- d) Cabinet is briefed on the findings of the research to inform policy and project development and cabinet decision making.
- e) There are no plans to release the outcome of the research publicly.

Budget—rates
(Question No 477)

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

How many enquiries or complaints have been received from members of the community in (a) 2016-17 and (b) 2017-18 to date regarding (i) increased residential rates and (ii) changes to utility concessions.

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

Members of the community can contact the Government via a number of avenues. Information on queries received via these various avenues is not centrally collated, however the below table shows enquiries received by the ACT Treasury, including those referred by the office of the Treasurer.

	(a) 2016-17	(b) 2017-18 to date
(i) Increased residential rates	29	4
(ii) Changes to utility concessions	2	1

Budget—rates
(Question No 478)

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) Does Table 6.2.1 of 2017-18 Budget Paper No. 3 (BP3) report a 12% variance between the 2016-17 estimated outcome for residential general rates and the 2017-18 Budget figure for residential general rates.
- (2) Does paragraph on Residential General Rates on page 226 of BP3 indicate that the variance reflects an increase of around 7 per cent on average for houses as well as adjustments to the total value of residential land and the number of properties.
- (3) In calculating the variance, could the Treasurer please advise how these additional factors were determined, particularly the methodology used to (a) adjust the total value of residential land, including the percentage of the adjustment and the actual amount of the total value adjusted and (b) calculate the expected growth in the number of properties, including the amount by which the ACT residential property stock is expected to increase.

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

- (1) Yes.
 - (2) Yes - as the number of residential properties increases so will the total Average Unimproved Value (AUV) pool.
 - (3) The increase between 2016-17 estimated outcome for residential general rates revenue and the 2017-18 figure includes the estimated additional revenue generated from the change in calculation methodology and the estimated impact of new properties coming onto the system throughout the year. The methodology is a "top down" approach based on the expected overall revenue increase resulting from new property growth throughout the year. This approach takes into account the overall revenue growth experienced in previous years rather than the growth of each component.
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**Icon Water—works
(Question No 479)**

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) What was the nature of the works being undertaken by Icon Water on Northbourne Avenue on 2 August 2017.
- (2) What is the (a) duration and (b) cost of the works undertaken by Icon Water along Northbourne Avenue.
- (3) Was the jet of water on Northbourne Avenue on 2 August 2017 planned as part of Icon Water's works; if so, were (a) local residents, (b) local businesses, (c) Canberra Metro and (d) Transport Canberra and City Services notified and when; if not, (a) what caused the jet of water and (b) how was it managed on site.
- (4) In relation to the damage caused to property, road infrastructure, or light rail infrastructure caused by the jet of water on Northbourne Avenue on 2 August 2017, (a) what property or infrastructure was damaged, (b) what was the nature of the damage, (c) was the property owned by Canberra Metro, Transport Canberra and City Services, or a private individual or group, (d) will compensation will be offered and (e) what is the cost and timeframe for repair.
- (5) Did local businesses or local residents lose access to water and/or sewage services due to the jet of water or works undertaken by Icon Water; if so, what was (a) the number of residential properties without the services, (b) the number of commercial properties without the services and (c) the period of time which the services were unavailable.

Mr Barr: The following answers to the Member's questions have been sought from Icon Water Limited (Icon Water), which operates as an independent corporation:

1. In response to a question from the Canberra Times on 2 August 2017, Icon Water initially advised that the jet of water on Northbourne Avenue was linked to planned works. Later that day, it was established that this statement was incorrect and Icon Water did not undertake any planned works on Northbourne Avenue on 2 August 2017.

A reactive crew from Icon Water attended the Northbourne Avenue site at 1:20pm on 2 August 2017 after receiving a report of a potential burst water main. The crew assisted in the isolation of the water main. The water main had been previously isolated by Icon Water personnel on 24 July 2017 and the isolation failed on 2 August 2017 when a valve was opened without the consent of Icon Water.

- 2a. Icon Water did not undertake any planned works prior to the event on 2 August 2017, nor were any planned works scheduled to be undertaken at this site on that date. The Icon Water crew were in attendance for 15 minutes.
- 2b. The total estimated cost of the response by Icon Water, based on labour and truck utilisation, was in the order of \$300.
3. On 2 August 2017, Icon Water did not undertake any planned works on Northbourne Avenue. The jet of water on Northbourne Avenue on 2 August 2017 was caused by unknown parties opening a valve, which requires a key or tools to operate, without authorisation from Icon Water. The valve had been closed by Icon Water on 24 July 2017 and was clearly labelled with a “Danger Do Not Operate” tag [refer to the first photograph in the attached four photographs of the incident]. A contractor on site observed the jet of water and took appropriate corrective action by closing the valve to prevent the flow of water.

Icon Water has established a strong customer relationship with Canberra Metro to ensure water and sewer assets are managed appropriately. Canberra Metro staff and contractors have been briefed on procedures to follow when works impact Icon Water assets.

4. There was no damage to property, road infrastructure or light rail infrastructure. Minor water impact occurred as part of the excavation process with no restorative action required.
5. No local businesses or local residents lost access to water and/or sewage service due to the jet of water, or works undertaken by Icon Water, on Northbourne Avenue on 2 August 2017.

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

Sport—Rugby League World Cup sponsorship (Question No 480)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Economic Development, upon notice, on 18 August 2017 (*redirected to the Minister for Tourism and Major Events*):

- (1) What is the total amount that the ACT Government will spend to sponsor the Rugby League World Cup.
- (2) What payments have been made to date for sponsorship of the Rugby League World Cup and what entity received the payments.
- (3) Does the June 2017 ACT Government Notifiable Invoices Register includes two payments of \$137,500 each made to the Australian Rugby Union for ‘Event Rugby

League World Cup – sponsorship’; if so, (a) what is the role of the Australian Rugby Union in the Rugby League World Cup event and (b) why were two separate payments of \$137,500 made.

- (4) What benefits will the ACT receive as a sponsor of the Rugby League World Cup.
- (5) Will the ACT receive complimentary tickets to the Rugby League World Cup matches held in the ACT; if so, how many tickets will be provided and how will those tickets be allocated.

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

- (1) The ACT Government’s investment in the Rugby League World Cup 2017 is commercial in confidence as part of an agreement between the Territory and Rugby League World Cup 2017 Limited (the tournament organisers).
 - (2) See response to Question 1.
 - (3) The Australian Rugby Union has no role in the Rugby League World Cup 2017. The figures highlighted have been referenced incorrectly and relate to two instalments for sponsorship of the upcoming Rugby Union Test Match between Australia and Argentina.
 - (4) The ACT will receive a range of benefits as a result of being selected as a Host City for the Rugby League World Cup 2017. These include:
 - Designation as an ‘Official Host City’ for the tournament to assist with promoting Canberra’s matches and the city’s status as a major events destination;
 - Match venue and playing field signage recognition;
 - Host city messaging and branding recognition on key tournament marketing assets;
 - Opportunities to access participating teams and players for community engagement opportunities.
 - Significant destination profiling and exposure via a global television broadcast and international media coverage.
 - The opportunity to drive tournament related legacy benefits – e.g. increased grass roots participation for Rugby League in the Canberra region and further enhancement of Canberra’s reputation as a world-class event host.
 - Capacity to drive interstate and international visitation from visiting teams, officials, spectators, media and event partners.
 - Community benefits in the form of enhanced community pride, city vibrancy and opportunities for local participation in the tournament (e.g. as volunteers).
 - (5) The ACT will receive 150 complimentary tickets to each Canberra match. These tickets will be allocated under an approved ticketing plan, whereby the majority will be distributed to the local accommodation sector for packaging purposes and to local/regional media outlets for promotional prizes.
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**Government—office accommodation
(Question No 481)**

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Economic Development, upon notice, on 18 August 2017 (*redirected to the Acting Treasurer*):

- (1) What were the occupancy rates of Callam Offices as at (a) 1 July 2015, (b) 1 July 2016 and (c) 1 July 2017.
- (2) What organisations currently occupy Callam Offices.
- (3) Are any of the organisations currently occupying Callam Offices expected, or scheduled, to move out of this precinct in the next twelve months; if so, which organisations.
- (4) Are any other organisations expected, or scheduled, to relocate to Callam Offices in the next twelve months; if so, which organisations.
- (5) What is being done to address the relatively low level of occupancy of Callam Offices.
- (6) What was the total cost of repairs, maintenance, landscaping and refurbishment to Callam Offices in (a) 2014-15, (b) 2015-16 and (c) 2016-17.
- (7) How much has been budgeted in 2017-18 for repairs, maintenance, landscaping and refurbishment to Callam Offices.

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

- (1) The occupancy rates of Callam Offices as at:
 - (a) 1 July 2015 was 75%
 - (b) 1 July 2016 was 83%
 - (c) 1 July 2017 was 56%
- (2) Woden Valley Community Services – Community Organisation

Wellways Australia Limited – Mental Health Services

CMTEDD Security Services ICT – Shared Services

Education Directorate – The Board of Senior Secondary Studies/Education

Health Directorate– Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
- (3) None of the current community organisation tenants has indicated that they would consider vacating prior to their expiry of their 5 year licence agreements.

The three Government Directorates above are on MOUs for periods of up to five years.
- (4) We are currently refurbishing a number of office spaces in Callam. Available office space is fully tenanted.

- (5) The current occupancy rate is approximately 56% of available space. We are undertaking refurbishment works including upgrading of office space.

Once completed the refurbished space will be offered to both community and the private sector.

- (6) Summary of expenses:

Callam Offices - Repair, Maintenance and Capital Expenses				
	2014/15 Actual	2015/16 Actual	2016/17 Actual	2017/18 Budget
Repairs	\$123,774	\$153,797	\$146,166	\$135,496
Maintenance	\$437,725	\$376,672	\$363,057	\$336,554
Landscaping			\$33,242	\$150,000
Refurbishment	\$50,470	\$15,817	\$532,403	\$1,150,000
Totals	\$611,969	\$546,286	\$1,074,868	\$1,772,050

- (7) \$1,772,050 in total, which is made up of:
- (a) \$135,496 estimate for repairs;
 - (b) \$336,554 estimate for maintenance;
 - (c) \$150,000 allocated for landscaping works; and
 - (d) \$1,150,000 for refurbishment.

Planning—answers to questions on notice (Question No 482)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

Why was the Question on Notice E17-593 to the Select Committee on Estimates 2017-18 not delivered to the Committee Secretariat until 4 August 2017 when it had been approved for circulation by the Minister on 21 July 2017.

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

Unfortunately the response was not provided to the Committee Secretariat immediately after it was approved. This was due to an administrative error. I apologise for the delay.

Access Canberra—inspectors (Question No 483)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) Can the Minister provide an update to Question on Notice 22 on the number of inspectors currently employed by Access Canberra to undertake building enforcement procedures in Access Canberra inspectorates.

- (2) Can the Minister provide an update on the number of inspectors with specific skill-sets and qualifications for (a) electrical, (b) plumbing and gas and (c) construction (building trade and building surveying qualifications).
- (3) How many of the inspectors currently employed hold dual or multiple qualifications that enable them to work across different Access Canberra inspectorates.
- (4) How many inspectors have left Access Canberra to date in 2017.
- (5) For the inspectors who have left Access Canberra in part (4), what is the breakdown according to their specific skill-sets and qualifications for (a) electrical, (b) plumbing and gas and (c) construction (building trade and building surveying qualifications).
- (6) How many inspectors have been recruited to date in 2017.
- (7) Is there any intention to recruit additional inspectors in 2017; if so, (a) what specific skills-sets and qualifications are being sought, (b) how many inspectors will be sought and (c) what is the timeframe for the recruitment process.
- (8) How long can it take, on average, (a) to book an inspection and (b) for an inspection to take place once a booking has been made.
- (9) Has Access Canberra received any complaints about the time taken for an inspection to occur; if so, how many complaints have been received and what was the outcome of those complaints.

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

- (1)
 - Electrical – same numbers as the last time reported.
 - Plumbing and Gas – same numbers as the last time reported.
 - Construction Audit - same numbers as the last time reported.
 - Enforcement Unit (not included in the previous response) – 7 inspectors in 2017.
- (2) (a) Electrical – There are 14 licensed electricians, with two licensed for Type B gas appliance approvals.
- (b) Plumbing and Gas – There are 12 licensed Plumber/Gas fitters with two licensed for Type B gas appliance approvals.
- (c) i. The Construction Audit Team has officers with various skill-sets and qualifications including: licensable work related to building, building surveying and building assessors licences; trade qualifications (Certificate III) in building and construction, quality auditing, and building surveying (Certificate IV, Diploma and Advanced Diploma and Degrees).
Other related qualifications and skill sets include:
 - industrial/product/materials/mechanical/electrical/fire engineering;
 - Diploma of Policing;
 - Diploma of Government Management & Leadership and Master of Business Administration;
 - Certificate IV Training and Assessing; and,
 - Ninety percent of audit inspectors have a minimum of a Certificate IV in Government Investigations.

- ii. Enforcement Unit inspectors have various skill-sets and qualifications including: building licences (Class B and C), carpentry (Certificate III in Carpentry), qualifications in building and construction (Certificate IV, Diplomas and Advanced Diploma). All inspectors have a minimum of a Certificate IV in Government Investigations.
- (3)
- (a) Electrical – two inspectors are licensed for Type B Gas Appliance approvals.
 - (b) Plumbing and Gas – two inspectors are licensed for Type B Gas Appliance approvals.
 - (c) i. Construction Audit Team have a range of skills which are transferable.
 - ii. Enforcement Unit inspectors have a range of skills which are transferable, including their qualifications in Government Investigations.
- (4) Nil inspectors from Electrical, Plumbing and Gas or Construction sections.
- (5) Not applicable.
- (6)
- (a) Electrical – one inspector is on contract which was renewed in July 2017 for 12 months.
 - (b) Plumbing and Gas – one inspector recruited on a temporary transfer to cover an inspector on Long Service Leave.
 - (c) i. Construction Audit Team – nil
 - ii. Enforcement Unit – nil.
- (7) No.
- (8)
- (a) Electrical – less than 5 minutes to make a booking over the phone, with typical waiting time between 2 and 5 days from time of booking to inspection.
 - (b) Plumbing / Gas – less than 5 minutes to make a booking over the phone, with typical waiting time between 2 and 5 days from time of booking to inspection.
 - (c) i. Construction Audit Team – inspections/audits are not booked through this team. The unit manages programmed audits and inspections of building and construction/energy related issues.
 - ii. Enforcement Unit - inspections are not booked through this team. The Unit manages building and construction related complaints that are prioritised in line with Access Canberra’s Accountability Commitment.
- (9) No.

**Transport—traffic management
(Question No 485)**

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) Can the Minister provide the total number of signalised traffic intersections in the ACT for (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16 and (d) 2016-17.
- (2) Can the Minister provide the number of coordinated traffic signals in the ACT for (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16 and (d) 2016-17.
- (3) Is any consideration being given to increasing the number of coordinated traffic signals to improve the flow of traffic; if so, what intersections will be affected and when will the coordinated traffic signal system be implemented.
- (4) What is the average dwell time for vehicles stopped at traffic signals in the ACT.
- (5) Is priority given to vehicles travelling along arterial roads by providing for a shorter dwell time than for vehicles attempting to enter an arterial road from a minor road.
- (6) What is the average repair time for failed or damaged traffic lights.
- (7) Is priority given to failed or damaged traffic lights which are located at major intersections.
- (8) Are the traffic signals on Commonwealth Avenue, near Albert Street, intended to operate on a permanent or temporary basis; if these traffic signals are temporary, what period or periods are the signals intended to operate.

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

(1)

2013-14	262
2014-15	275
2015-16	284
2016-17	291

(2) (a) n/a, (b) n/a, (c) n/a, (d) 203.

Note: data for (2) (a), (b) and (c) is not readily available.

Of the 203 traffic signals that are currently coordinated not all are coordinated all of the time, for example, some are not coordinated during off peak periods when greater flexibility for side road and turning traffic is considered more desirable.

- (3) Yes consideration is being given to the implementation /extension of traffic signal coordination along arterial roads such as Horse Park Drive Gungahlin and John Gorton Drive Molonglo.
- (4) This statistic is not recorded or reported.
- (5) Phase green times at traffic signals are allocated in proportion to the highest traffic density (measured in vehicles per lane) of all vehicle movements that can proceed in the phase. This usually results in longer green phases for traffic on arterial roads.
- (6) The contract for traffic signals maintenance requires the contractor to attend the site within one hour of being notified of a major fault. The time taken for repairs varies depending on the nature of the fault.

- (7) If more than one fault occurs at any one time then priority is given to the fault at the intersection with the maximum traffic flow.
- (8) The National Capital Authority (NCA) is responsible for Commonwealth Avenue and these traffic signals.

**ACTION bus service—maintenance
(Question No 488)**

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) Can the Minister provide the total cost of replacement tyres for Transport Canberra (ACTION) buses in (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16 and (d) 2016-17.
- (2) What is the average mileage for new tyres on a Transport Canberra (ACTION) bus; if the average mileage varies between different models of bus what is the average mileage for each model.
- (3) Can the Minister provide the total cost of retreading tyres for Transport Canberra (ACTION) buses in (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16 and (d) 2016-17.
- (4) What factors are considered before determining if a bus tyre should be replaced or is suitable for retreading.
- (5) What is the average mileage for retreaded tyres on a Transport Canberra (ACTION) bus; if the average mileage varies between different models of bus what is the average mileage for each model.

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

- (1) Total cost of replacement (new) tyres for TCCS ACTION Buses is as follows:
 - (a) 2013-2014 financial year - \$517,993.
 - (b) 2014-2015 financial year - \$425,775.
 - (c) 2015-2016 financial year - \$480,484.
 - (d) 2016-2017 financial year - \$484,728.
- (2) The average expected kilometres travelled before replacement of new (steer) tyres fitted to the current TCCS ACTION fleet is 70,000km. This figure varies between the different types of fleet with tyre size, fleet utilisation, weather and driving conditions being contributing factors in regard to tyre wear rates.
- (3) Total cost of retreaded (drive) tyres for TCCS ACTION Buses is as follows:
 - (a) 2013-2014 financial year - \$474,354.
 - (b) 2014-2015 financial year - \$481,028.
 - (c) 2015-2016 financial year - \$470,240.
 - (d) 2016-2017 financial year - \$508,743.
- (4) Vehicle tyres are inspected by the vehicle operator as part of the pre-service check carried out prior to the vehicle leaving the Depot. Tyres are also inspected during cyclic routine maintenance procedures carried out by Workshop Staff. Tyre

replacement is determined by visual inspection which accesses tread wear and other signs of physical damage.

Tyre cases are assessed as being suitable to undergo the retreading by visual inspection on removal from the road rim. The tyre case is subject to a 7 point inspection at the retreading facility prior to the retreading process. All TCCS ACTION tyre cases are subjected to the retreading process a maximum of 3 times before disposal.

- (5) The average expected kilometres travelled before replacement of retreaded (drive) tyres fitted to the current TCCS ACTION fleet is 58,000km. This figure varies between the different types of fleet with tyre size, fleet utilisation, weather and driving conditions being contributing factors in regard to tyre wear rates.

Transport—light rail (Question No 490)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) What date was Block 39, Section 6, Dickson first identified for inclusion as part of the Light Rail Stage 1 Project Agreement.
- (2) Was the licence and use of Block 39, Section 6, Dickson by the successful contractor included in the tender documents for Light Rail Stage 1; if not, on what date was it determined Block 39, Section 6, Dickson would be included in the Light Rail Stage 1 Project Agreement.
- (3) Has a similar property been identified for use by the successful contractor of Light Rail Stage 2; if so, can the Minister identify the property.

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

- (1) Block 39 was first identified for inclusion as part of the Project Agreement in December 2014.
- (2) The licence and use of Block 39, Section 6, Dickson by the successful contractor was included in the tender documents for Light Rail Stage 1 in April 2015.
- (3) At this point in time a property has not been identified for use by the successful contractor of Light Rail Stage 2.

ACT Public Cemeteries Authority—Gungahlin cemetery (Question No 493)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) Is consideration being given to expanding the cemetery at Gungahlin.
- (2) Is consideration being given to developing a new cemetery at Gungahlin.

- (3) If so, will additional land be required for the purpose of either expanding the existing cemetery or establishing a new cemetery at Gungahlin.
- (4) Will the community be consulted on any proposals to either expand the existing cemetery or establish a new cemetery at Gungahlin; if so, what is the timing of that consultation process.

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

- (1) No.
- (2) No.
- (3) Not applicable.
- (4) No plans currently exist for acquiring additional land in Gungahlin.

**Taxation—reform
(Question No 494)**

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) When will the Government commission further research on the outcomes of the ACT Government's tax reform transition from stamp duty to rates.
- (2) What specific outcomes will be the subject of any further research.
- (3) Will the impact of the tax reform transition on low income and fixed income households be examined.
- (4) Will the research on the outcomes of the ACT Government's tax reform transition from stamp duty to rates be conducted by an independent organisation; if so, how will that organisation be selected.
- (5) What amount has been budgeted for the further research on the outcomes of the ACT Government's tax reform transition from stamp duty to rates.
- (6) Will members of the Canberra community be given the opportunity to contribute to the research on the outcomes of the ACT Government's tax reform transition from stamp duty to rates.

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

- (1) Treasury undertook an analysis of the impact of the first five years of tax reform to inform the package of stage two reforms. This analysis showed that in the first five years of reform:
 - inefficient taxes (conveyance and insurance duties) reduced from 24 per cent to 16 per cent of overall tax revenues.
 - Conveyance duty amounts reduced by more than 30 per cent for three-quarters of residential properties and half of commercial property transactions.

- Conveyance duty charged for most residential properties in the ACT is now significantly lower than the national average, and the lowest of all jurisdictions except Queensland's rate for owner occupier properties.
- Insurance duty is fully abolished, saving a household spending \$3,000 on insurance each year around \$300.
- Average general rates increased by \$452 on average over what they would otherwise have increased in the absence of tax reform.
- The increase in general rates was greater for houses than units over the first stage of tax reform because units have significantly lower average unimproved land values than houses.
- The second stage of tax reform was announced as part of the 2016-17 Budget. The Government will consider further analysis and the specific scope of this as the reforms continue to roll out.

(2) to (6) These matters are subject to future government decision-making.

Taxation—rates (Question No 495)

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) What was the ACT's taxation rate per capita in (a) 2014-15, (b) 2015-16 and (c) 2016-17.
- (2) What is the projected taxation rate per capita for the ACT in 2017-18.

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

- (1) Taxation per capita for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (*Taxation Revenue, Australia* ABS Cat. No. 5506.0). The outcome for 2016-17 is yet to be published.
- (2) Taxation per capita for 2017-18 has not been published by the ABS.

Taxation per capita in the ACT over the years 2014-15 to 2015-16 is below or in line with the average for all of the State and Territories.

Transport—light rail stage 1 (Question No 497)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) What is the total number of people within the 800 metre catchment zone for each Light Rail stop in Stage 1 that are expected to use the service during (a) the first year of light rail, (b) 2020, (c) 2025, (d) 2030, (e) 2035 and (f) 2040.

- (2) What percentage of people within the 800 metre catchment zone for each Light Rail stop in Stage 1 are expected to use the service during (a) the first year of light rail, (b) 2020, (c) 2025, (d) 2030, (e) 2035 and (f) 2040.
- (3) Is there an overlap in the 800 metre catchment zones for any of the stops along the Light Rail Stage 1 corridor; if so, (a) what are the stops, (b) what is the total area of the overlap and (c) is there any double counting of potential passengers within the zones.

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

- (1) As provided in the response to Notice Paper No. 7, 4 August 2017, Question No. 437—the patronage modelling used in the Light Rail Stage 1 Business Case estimated that for the entire Stage 1 corridor by 2031, between 44,000 and 67,000 people will live within 800 metres of a light rail stop.
- (2) The patronage forecasts for each stop includes access from areas outside the 800m catchment zone, therefore stop usage cannot be accurately compared to a percentage of the population living within 800m of a stop.
- (3) Where stops are less than 1600m apart there will be some overlap between 800m catchment areas. However, any overlap in 800m catchment areas does not influence the outcome of the transport modelling and does not lead to the double counting of any potential passengers.

**ACTION bus service—disability access
(Question No 504)**

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) How many times have refresher disability awareness and wheel chair access and safety training occurred for bus drivers.
- (2) When was this training provided.
- (3) How many bus drivers have been trained since 2013.

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

- (1) The Public Transport Operations' two day Driver Continuity Training (DCT) commenced in 2015, covering a wide range of refresher training content such as dealing with disabled (and vulnerable) members of the community in several modules including, accidents and incidents, and Australian road rules and policies. To date there have been 45 DCT courses held since its introduction in 2015. Disability awareness training is covered specifically and in greater detail during Bus Driver Training (BDT), undertaken by all new driver recruits.
 - (2) DCT courses are run on a continual basis; (at least monthly).
 - (3) To date 347 drivers have completed the training DCT and there have been 318 new drivers provided with BDT since 2013.
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**Transport Canberra and City Services—capital works program
(Question No 506)**

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) Can the Minister clarify the Government’s policy on allowing the closure of footpaths and verges during (a) development and (b) capital works.
- (2) How does the Government weigh up the impacts of closure on walking and cycling against the cost savings to developers.
- (3) How does the Government ensure that closures for development do not result in no safe access along a street, e.g. if there are two developments approved on opposite sides of the one street.

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

- (1) Where it is safe and practical, it is the ACT Government’s policy is to keep roads, footpaths and verges open for public use while encouraging and supporting safe and efficient construction. All developers and contractors intending to use any part of the public road or a road related area, such as a footpath, must apply to Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) for the authorisation of a Temporary Traffic Management Plan (TTM).
- (2) In considering footpath closures TCCS considers the following:
 - Safety for workers and the general public with particular consideration given to the more vulnerable road users such as cyclists, pedestrians and the mobility and visually impaired;
 - accessibility to essential goods and services is maintained for all road users;
 - amenity to ensure minimisation of delays to traffic (including pedestrians and cyclists) and, where practical, maintain the most direct and convenient route between destinations;
 - asset damage and the risk of damage to the Government assets including natural features such as landscaping and trees is minimised; and
 - constructability through consideration of the time and cost associated with closures and impact on public and the project.
- (3) TCCS manages the coordination of all temporary traffic management on all public unleased land for which the ACT Government is responsible. TCCS also facilitates coordination with relevant stakeholders.

Managing road closures is complex as the timing of developments and construction is subject to change. Where it is foreseeable that developments impacts will coincide, TCCS works with both developers to ensure safe and convenient road and footpath facilities are maintained.

**Planning—development applications
(Question No 508)**

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) On what date was the development application lodged for Block 22 Section 97 Charnwood following its auction in November 2016.
- (2) Were any comments received; if so, how many.
- (3) What were the concerns raised by the public relating to the development application.
- (4) What is the current status of the development application.
- (5) When will the outcome of the development application be announced.
- (6) When did the consultation period end.

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

- (1) Development Application (DA201731430) for Block 22 Section 97 Charnwood was lodged with the planning and land authority on 1 May 2017.
- (2) No submissions were received within the prescribed notification period.
- (3) No concerns were raised as no submissions were received.
- (4) The Development Application has been approved subject to conditions.
- (5) A decision was made on 3 August 2017 as attached at Attachment A with a further Correction of Description issued on 9 August 2017 at Attachment B in relation to childcare place numbers.
- (6) The notification period started on 8 May 2017 and ended on 26 May 2017.

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

**Budget—funding allocations
(Question No 535)**

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) Further to question on notice E17-052 from the Select Committee on Estimates 2017-2018, can the Treasurer outline the decision-making process for Ministers to seek approval before any pre-Budget announcements were made regarding funding allocations.
- (2) Can the Treasurer list the non-executive Members who assisted Ministers with pre-Budget announcements.

- (3) Was assistance required from outside the ministry because Ministers were travelling overseas or on leave; if so, can the Treasurer list the Ministers who were either (a) travelling overseas or (b) on leave, when a pre-Budget announcement was made.
- (4) Was consideration given to an acting Minister making an announcement rather than a non-Executive Member.
- (5) Can the Treasurer provide a list of the organisations which were advised of funding allocations prior to the official release of the 2017-2018 Budget and the budget measures that each organisation received information about.

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

- (1) Decisions regarding all 2017-18 funded Budget initiatives were the subject of Cabinet deliberations.
- (2) Tara Cheyne, Bec Cody, Michael Pettersson, Suzanne Orr, Chris Steel and Joy Burch all accompanied Ministers for pre-Budget announcements relevant to their electorates.
- (2) No.
- (3) Not applicable, see above.
- (4) All organisations which were affected by pre-Budget announcements were informed at the time an announcement was made. Details of these individual announcements are contained in the media releases issued by Ministers, which can be found on the Open Government site:
http://www.cmd.act.gov.au/open_government/inform/act_government_media_releases/latest_minister_media_releases

Environment Protection Authority—commissioner (Question No 583)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) What is the timeframe for the Environment Protection Authority Commissioner to be appointed.
- (2) What is the recruitment process for the appointment of the Environment Protection Authority Commissioner.
- (3) Who will determine who is appointed to the role of the Environment Protection Authority Commissioner.
- (4) What will be the powers and responsibilities of the Environment Protection Authority Commissioner.
- (5) How will the role of Environment Protection Authority Commissioner differ from that of the Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment.
- (6) How will the role of Environment Protection Authority Commissioner differ from that of the current head of the Environmental Protection Authority.

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

- (1) The Deputy Director, Environment Protection (who will be statutorily appointed as the Environment Protection Authority (EPA)) position was advertised on Wednesday, 23 August via the jobs.act.gov.au website. Applications are open for a period of two weeks. Appointment is subject to a number of variables, including an applicant having been assessed as suitable and their availability to commence in the role.
- (2) ACT Public Service recruitment guidelines will be followed. Heads of EPAs in other jurisdictions have also been made aware of the vacancy and advertisement.
- (3) The Chief Operating Officer, Access Canberra will be the delegate for the recruitment of the EPA.
- (4) The powers and responsibilities of the EPA are to administer the *Environment Protection Act 1997* (EPA Act) and any other functions given to them by the EPA Act or another Territory Law.
- (5) The responsibilities of the Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment, having regard to the objects of the *Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment Act 1993*, are to:
 - Investigate complaints about the management of the environment by the Territory or a Territory authority, and issues relating to ecologically sustainable development in the ACT;
 - Conduct investigations as directed by the Minister;
 - Conduct on the Commissioner's own initiative, investigations into actions of an agency where those actions would have a substantial impact on the environment of the ACT; and
 - Deliver State of the Environment reports.

So the Commissioner's responsibility is to keep the Government accountable for its management of the environment and sustainable development; whereas the EPA in essence regulates pollution in the Territory.

- (6) The EPA is not a stand-alone agency and as such, does not have a head officer. The advertised position will hold the statutory office of the EPA, and be the Deputy-Director of Environment Protection, within Access Canberra.

Roads—licence plate recognition cameras (Question No 584)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017 (*redirected to the Minister for Regulatory Services*):

- (1) Will the Pinforce Licence Plate Recognition cameras funded in the 2017-18 Budget be able to monitor motor vehicles parking in "No Parking" spaces.
- (2) Will the Pinforce cameras be able to enforce restrictions on drivers parking in disability parking spaces without a valid mobility parking permit.

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

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Vehicles parking in disabled parking bays will be inspected by the LPR technology; however, until a system can be implemented to remotely detect parking mobility permits electronically, an inspector will alight the vehicle to conduct a visual check for a current mobility permit being displayed.

**Community services—grants
(Question No 596)**

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) What date did applications for the Participation (Digital Communities) Grants Program open and what date did applications close.
- (2) What date were successful applicants notified.
- (3) What date were successful applicants announced to the public.
- (4) What was the total number of applicants for this grants program this year and for each of the past 3 years.
- (5) How many applicants were unsuccessful for this grants program this year and for each of the past 3 years and why was each applicant unsuccessful in their application.
- (6) What date were unsuccessful applicants notified of the outcome of their application to the grants program.

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

- (1) The Participation (Digital Communities) Grants Program opened at 9:00am on 28 April 2017 and closed at Midnight on 28 May 2017.
- (2) Letters to successful applicants were mailed out on 21 August 2017.
- (3) Successful applicants were announced on 22 August 2017. The list of successful applicants is on the Community Services Directorate website at:
<http://www.communityservices.act.gov.au/multicultural/programs/grants/participation-digital-communities-grants/2016-17-digital-grants-successful-applications>
- (4) The 2017-18 grants round has not yet opened for applications. There were a total of:
 - forty (40) applications received in 2016-17;
 - forty-five (45) applications received in 2015-16; and
 - sixty-eight (68) applications received in 2014-15.
- (5) Three (3) applications were unsuccessful in 2016-17. The three (3) applications did not meet the requirements of the grant as set out in the guidelines.

Ten (10) applications were unsuccessful in 2015-16. Eight (8) applications were unsuccessful based on the position of their application in the order of merit. Two (2) applications did not meet the requirements of the grant as set out in the guidelines.

Forty-five (45) applications were unsuccessful in 2014-15. Thirty-seven (37) applications were unsuccessful based on the position of their application in the order of merit. Eight (8) applications did not meet the requirements of the grant as set out in the guidelines.

(6) Letters to unsuccessful applicants were mailed out on 21 August 2017.

Community services—grants (Question No 597)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) What date did applications for the Community Support and Infrastructure Grants Program open and what date did applications close.
- (2) What date were successful applicants notified.
- (3) What date were successful applicants announced to the public.
- (4) Who are all of the recipients for this year's grants, how much funding did they receive and what is the funding to be used for.
- (5) What was the total number of applicants for this grants program this year and for each of the past 3 years.
- (6) How many applicants were unsuccessful for this grants program this year and for each of the past 3 years and why was each applicant unsuccessful in their application.
- (7) What date were unsuccessful applicants notified of the outcome of their application to the grants program.

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

- (1) The 2016-17 Community Support and Infrastructure Grants Program opened at 9:00am on 28 April 2017 and closed at Midnight on 28 May 2017.
- (2) Letters to successful applicants were mailed out on 11 August 2017.
- (3) Successful applicants were announced on 18 August 2017. The list of successful applicants is on the Community Services Directorate website at:
<http://www.communityservices.act.gov.au/multicultural/programs/grants/community-support-and-infrastructure-grants/2016-17-csig-grant-recipients>.
- (4) Please refer to **Attachment A** for a list of successful applicants, funding amounts offered and the purpose of the grant.

- (5) The 2017-18 grants round has not yet opened for applications. There were a total of:
- fifty-five (55) applications received in 2016-17;
 - sixty-three (63) applications received in 2015-16; and
 - sixty-four (64) applications received in 2014-15.

- (6) Eighteen (18) applications were unsuccessful in 2016-17. Twelve (12) applications were unsuccessful based on the position of their application in the order of merit. Six (6) applications did not meet the requirements of the grant as set out in the guidelines.

Thirty (30) applications were unsuccessful in 2015-16. Twenty Six (26) applications were unsuccessful based on the position of their application in the order of merit. One (1) application was withdrawn and the remaining three (3) applications did not meet the requirements of the grant as set out in the guidelines.

Thirty-three (33) applications were unsuccessful in 2014-15. Thirty one (31) applications were unsuccessful based on the position of their application in the order of merit. Two (2) applications did not meet the requirements of the grant as set out in the guidelines.

- (7) Letters to unsuccessful applicants were mailed out on 14 August 2017.

Attachment A

Community Support and Infrastructure Grants Program 2016-17 Successful Applicants

	Organisation	Project	Funded Amount
1	Legal Aid ACT	The ACT Law Handbook	\$10,000.00
2	Beryl Women Inc.	Upgrade office communications	\$8,000.00
3	ACT Eden Monaro Cancer Support Group	Off-site services for cancer patients	\$9,280.80
4	United Nations Youth Australia Australian Capital Territory Inc.	Student scholarships program	\$2,000.00
5	Woden Seniors Inc.	New commercial dishwasher	\$5,291.00
6	Canberra Seniors Inc.	Replacement of 2 split systems (office upgrade)	\$6,875.00
7	Crace Community Association	Establishing membership first aid capacity	\$4,418.00
8	ADACAS	Disability Accessible Office Kitchen	\$7,000.00
9	Reid Early Childhood Centre	Facilities upgrade, staff training, and enhancement of children's education program	\$9,968.00
10	Companion House	Audio/communications upgrade	\$9,853.00
11	Wanniassa District Girl Guides	Hall equipment upgrade and ceiling installation	\$5,275.00
12	Epilepsy Association ACT Inc	Telecommunications Project to support effective communication with people with epilepsy	\$4,730.00
13	ACT Deafness Resource Centre	Replacement of air conditioning unit	\$1,210.00
14	Hindu Temple and Cultural Centre	Installation of commercial exhaust in kitchen	\$5,000.00
15	Canberra Dance Theatre Inc	Replacement of old equipment to improve safety and functionality	\$3,584.00
16	Physical Activity Association	Office furniture upgrade	\$2,078.00 (not fully funded)

	Organisation	Project	Funded Amount
17	CARE Inc	Green light for CARE (energy efficiency upgrade)	\$7,540.00
18	Yeddung Mura Aboriginal Corporation	Software program to support Mentoring program for prisoners released from AMC	\$8,470.00 (not fully funded)
19	Valley FM Broadcasters Association	Enhance outdoor sound production capacity at community events In Tuggeranong	\$699.00 (not fully funded)
20	Spielwelt German Parents Association	Construct a storage shed at Turner Scout Hall	\$5,608.00
21	Standard Chinese School of Australia	Furniture and equipment purchase	\$3,862.00
22	Igbo Canberra	Domestic violence awareness and prevention project	\$10,000.00
23	Lyneham Primary School Parents and Citizens Association Inc	A Play Pod full of “loose parts” to Improve play-based activities for kinder to year 2	\$5,000.00 (not fully funded)
24	St Athanasius Jacobite Syrian Orthodox Church inc	Purchase of public address system, laptop, projector, screen to support community activities	\$8,697.00
25	Lyneham Primary School Parents and Citizens Association Inc	A Play Pod full of “loose Parts” to Improve play-based activities for senior primary school students	\$5,000.00 (not fully funded)
26	Canberra Interfaith Forum	Further development of the Environment Meditation and Healing Garden	\$7,000.00
27	Volunteering and Contact ACT	Social Enterprise Retail Outlet	\$10,000.00
28	Nutrition Australia ACT	NAACT upskills	\$6,600.00
29	Charity Bounce	Stand Tall project – community basketball partnerships	\$8,700.00
30	Canberra Muslim Community Inc.	Gungahlin mosque – 20 kw solar panel system	\$10,000.00
31	Australian Air League City of Canberra Squadron	Camp Kitchen Trailer	\$5,000.00
32	YWCA Canberra	3 projects: improving community access, purchasing work safety equipment, and tree canopy reduction	\$10,000.00
33	Girl Guides Association ACT and SE NSW	Equipment for delivery of the Girl Guide program	\$1,822.00
34	French-Australian Preschool	Fete and event equipment	\$3,897.00 (not fully funded)
35	Fetherston Gardens	Outdoor banners	\$942.00
36	Eclaireurs de Canberra Incorporated	Scouting equipment	\$5,695.00
37	FINACT	Facilities funding (gazebo)	\$905.20

Health—annual reports (Question No 599)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) Further to the answer to Question on Notice No. 298 which provided a link to the Marie Stopes International Australia website, did the link provided in the answer

provide annual reports on Marie Stopes International for the Pacific-Asia region, and not contain the details mentioned in the list contained in the answer.

- (2) Is the 2015/16 annual report for Marie Stopes International – Canberra available for public viewing; if so, where; if not, why not.
- (3) Are there any annual reports from previous years for Marie Stopes International – Canberra; if so, are they available for public viewing; if so, where; if not, why not.

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

1. The link provided in Question on Notice No. 298 refers to the annual report for Marie Stopes International for the Pacific-Asia region. This was provided to show reporting requirements of other government agencies and to provide context for the practices of the clinic. ACT Health reporting requirements are as per the ACT *Health Care Facilities Code of Practice 2001* (Code of Practice).
 2. The Code of Practice requires an annual report in relation to a Health Care Facility to be publically available. It is at the discretion of the Health Care Facility as to how they choose to make the report available for public viewing. Marie Stopes has advised that these annual reports are made publicly available on request. Persons wishing to view the report should contact Marie Stopes International – Canberra directly.
 3. Refer to the answer to question 2 above.
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