

Answers to questions

Planning—guidelines (Question No 373)

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

- (1) Who is responsible for verifying that new constructed buildings are compliant with rules outlined in the Territory Plan.
- (2) If a property is not compliant with rules of the Territory Plan, is it unable to attain a Certificate of Occupancy.
- (3) If a property has received a Certificate of Occupancy in spite of non-compliance with the rules of the Territory Plan, what are the repercussions.
- (4) Are certifiers responsible for ensuring new single dwelling houses in residential zones are compliant with Rule 43 of the Single Housing Development Code; if not, who is responsible for ensuring properties comply with Rule 43 of the Single Housing Development Code.
- (5) Is a property ineligible for a Certificate of Occupancy, if that property is not compliant with Rule 43 of the Single Housing Development Code; if not, then what mechanism is in place to ensure that new constructions comply with Territory Plan rules, particularly Rule 43 of the Single Housing Development Code.

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

- (1) The planning and land authority assess and determine development applications, by considering, among other matters, the proposed development's compliance with the Territory Plan. The appointed certifier for the building application then has the responsibility to ensure that the constructed building comply with the initial development approval.
- (2) If a proposed development does not comply with the rules of the Territory Plan, and if the relevant rules are not mandatory, it is open to the proponent to rely on relevant criteria. If the proposed development does not comply with the rules or the criteria it would not be able to get development approval, and therefore a building approval and associated certificate of occupancy should also not be approved.
- (3) A Certificate of Occupancy (COU) is issued under the *Building Act 2004* (the Act) when building work is determined by a private certifier to be substantially in accordance with the prescribed requirements of the Act. The building approval process requires the appointed *building certifier* to ensure that the building approval is undertaken in accordance with the development approval granted previously. If there is alleged non-compliance then Access Canberra uses a risk based regulatory approach. Repercussions may include a requirement for a new development approval, works to be done to comply with the existing development approval or if deemed serious enough an investigation may be undertaken by Access Canberra and disciplinary action may be taken against the building certifier.

- (4) The planning and land authority assesses compliance with Rule 43 of the Single Dwelling Housing Code as part of the initial development application process. It is open to the proponent to rely on Criterion 43. The planning and land authority provides an on-line assessment tool to establish compliance with Criterion 43. The appointed certifier for the building application then has the responsibility to ensure that the constructed building comply with the outcome envisaged for Rule or Criterion 43.
- (5) No. As mentioned under (4), if Rule 43 cannot be met, the proponent could still rely on compliance with Criterion 43 to obtain development approval and a subsequent Certificate of Occupancy. A development proposal must comply with the relevant provisions of the Territory Plan for a development approval to be provided. As noted in (3) above the building approval process requires the appointed building certifier to ensure that the building approval is undertaken in accordance with the development approval granted previously. Access Canberra may investigate alleged non-compliances where owners find that their home does not meet the relevant provisions.

Municipal services—street lights (Question No 440)

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

- (1) What independent checks are undertaken to ensure that failed street lights lamps are replaced within the timeframe of 10 consecutive days.
- (2) How many street light repairs to failed lamps were completed outside of the 10 day timeframe in (a) 2014-15, (b) 2015-16, (c) 2016-17 and (d) 2017-18 to date.

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

- (1) Maintenance of the streetlight network is contracted to a private sector contractor. Compliance with contractual obligations, such as required response timeframes is independently monitored and enforced by the contract Superintendent, engaged by TCCS.
- (2) Contractor performance is tracked in terms of "percentage network availability" (as defined in the contract documentation) which is calculated on the basis of the proportion of allocated work completed within required timeframes. It is graphed below. The reduction in performance from October 2015 occurred due to a shift in resourcing by the then contractor.

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

Ginninderra blacksmith's shop—maintenance (Question No 459)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

- (1) Who owns the Ginninderra Blacksmith's Shop.
- (2) Who is responsible for the maintenance of the Ginninderra Blacksmith's Shop.
- (3) Is the Government aware of problems with lack of mowing and loss of corrugated iron from the roof; if so, what is the Government doing to address these problems.
- (4) If the Ginninderra Blacksmith's Shop is the responsibility of the ACT Government, (a) who can the community contact with concerns about maintenance and (b) are interested local residents able to get involved in maintaining the Ginninderra Blacksmith's Shop; if so, how.

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

- (1) The Ginninderra Blacksmith's Shop (GBW) is owned by the Konstantinou Group (KGROUP), and leased by Gungahlin Golf Investments Pty Limited.
- (2) The ACT Government is assessing this matter further and is in discussion with the owner of the site. It should also be noted that in relation to heritage conservation management matters, there is an obligation under the *Heritage Act 2004* on all persons including the relevant land owner to not engage in conduct that would diminish the heritage significance of a heritage listed place.
- (3) For safety reasons, ACT Heritage has collected unattached corrugated iron panels from the grounds and temporarily secured them inside the on-site shipping container adjacent to the GBW.

ACT Heritage has also temporarily secured partially loose panels to the GBW skillion roof, and is arranging urgent conservation works to, permanently reattach these, and the other loose panels.

- (4) The ACT Government is in discussions with the owner about the maintenance issues raised. If local residents are interested in becoming involved in maintaining the GBW, they could contact KGROUP.

Schools—community organisations (Question No 465)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 4 August 2017:

In relation to use of schools facilities by community groups, for each government school in Canberra, can the Minister provide (a) how many community organisations access schools facilities outside of school hours (for example, for the purpose of running their activity/meetings), (b) what schools facilities are accessed by community organisations, (c) what proportion of organisations used the facilities (i) once off, (ii) irregularly, (iii) regularly and with what frequency, (d) what rates or charges were charged to each community organisation, (e) what proportion of community organisations were exempt from paying rates or charges for use of schools facilities, (f) what insurance the community organisations were required to have, (g) what proportion used the

Government's \$250 per hire insurance deal and (h) what is the breakdown of use based on (i) type or purpose for the organisation (religious, youth, sport, etc), (ii) size of the organisation (national/major, small local group, individuals, etc) and (iii) capacity for each organisation to pay for use.

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

- (1)
 - a) As at June 2016 there were 450 ongoing hirers of school facilities. This number does not reflect one off hirers and is subject to change based on demand from the community.
 - b) The facilities at schools that are used by community groups typically include the gymnasiums and halls, multi-purpose rooms, meeting rooms and classrooms. Outdoor sporting facilities are also used by the community.
 - c) The Directorate does not hold this level of detail in their data. The request would require contact with every school and considerable time to collate the information.
 - d) The Education Directorate's *Community use of schools policies and procedures* place a positive obligation on schools to make their facilities available for public use on a cost recovery basis where there is no adverse effect on the operation and management of the school. Principals may set appropriate charges for the use of school facilities. The Directorate provides indicative community and commercial guideline rates for schools. Individual school principals have the discretion to waive and/or reduce hire rates based on the marginal costs of usage or in consideration of non-cash benefits to their individual school, students and community.
 - e) The Directorate does not hold this level of detail in their data.
 - f) Applicants are required to have their own public liability insurance. Principals have the capacity to waive the requirement for public liability insurance for hirers undertaking low risk activity at Canberra's public schools. Many community groups such as sporting clubs already hold public liability insurance.
 - g) The government's \$250 per hire insurance arrangement is an ACT Property Group process for use in two venues. The Directorate is seeking further information about applying this arrangement more broadly.
 - h) The Directorate does not hold this level of detail in their data. The request would require contact with every school and considerable time to collate the information.

Health—nurse-led walk-in centres (Question No 467)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

For each nurse-led walk-in centre (a) how many clinicians are employed and in what specialist fields, (b) how many support staff are employed and at what levels, (c) what are the days and hours of opening, (d) what is the daily average number of presentations, (e) what is the average wait time, (f) what is the average cost for each consultation, (g) what is the daily average number of presentations referred to (i) private GPs and (ii) an emergency department and (h) what information on presentation referrals is provided to the referred GP or emergency department.

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

For each nurse-led walk-in centre:

- a) 6.5 FTE Advanced Practice Nurses, 2.4 FTE Nurse Practitioners (NPs) and 1 FTE Clinical Nurse Consultant (CNC) are employed.
- b) Support staff comprises 3.5 FTE administrative officers (ASO level 3).
- c) The opening hours are 7:30am to 10:00pm, 365 days per year.
- d) For the financial year 2016-17, the daily average number of presentations was 51 at Belconnen and 50 at Tuggeranong.
- e) For the financial year 2016-17, the average wait time was 13 minutes at Belconnen and 24 minutes at Tuggeranong.
- f) The average cost per presentation for the Walk-on centres in 2016/17 is \$188.19. This is based on 2015/16 costs plus indexation as final costs cannot be confirmed until the 2016/17 costing has been completed.
- g) For the financial year 2016-17, the daily average number of presentations that were referred to:
 - i) private GPs was four from Belconnen and four from Tuggeranong;
 - ii) an emergency department was three from Belconnen and five from Tuggeranong.
- h) With the patient's permission, a summary of care is provided by the nursing staff to the client's GP. Not all clients consent to this process. The summary is also provided to the patient, which enables patients who have not selected a GP to give the summary to a GP if they decide to visit a GP after their WiC encounter, or to give to the ED, if they attend the ED after their WiC encounter.

Health—paediatric services (Question No 473)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) What paediatric specialist services are provided in the ACT by (a) private local practitioners, (b) salaried local practitioners, (c) private visiting medical officers and (d) salaried or contracted visiting medical officers.
- (2) On average per month, for each paediatric service provided in the ACT, how many patients access those services from (a) the ACT and (b) outside the ACT.
- (3) What paediatric specialist services are not provided in the ACT.
- (4) What is the demand for paediatric services not provided in the ACT from patients (a) in the ACT and (b) outside the ACT.
- (5) What assistance is provided to ACT patients who must travel to access paediatric services outside the ACT.

- (6) What are the Government's strategies to (a) attract paediatric specialists to the ACT and (b) retain paediatric specialists in the ACT.

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

- (1) Paediatric specialist services provided in the ACT include:
- a) **Private local practitioners:** Developmental and general paediatrics and neonatal care.
 - b) **Salaried local practitioners:** Paediatric gastroenterology, general paediatrics, paediatric oncology and palliative care, paediatric endocrinology, paediatric nephrology, paediatric respiratory and sleep medicine, general paediatric and neonatal surgery, paediatric endoscopy, paediatric emergency medicine, Child at Risk and Clinical Forensic Medicine services, community paediatrics and paediatric immunology.
 - c) **Private visiting medical officers:** General paediatrics with neurology, general paediatrics and neonatal care, neonatal surgery, paediatric respiratory and sleep medicine.
 - d) **Salaried or contracted visiting medical officers:** Paediatric cardiology, paediatric neurology, paediatric gastroenterology, paediatric haematology and oncology, paediatric rheumatology, paediatric dermatology, paediatric genetics, paediatric ophthalmology.
- (2) On average per month, the following services were provided to paediatric patients in the public system in the ACT during 2016-17:

Service	(a) ACT Residents	(b) Residents Outside ACT
Paediatrics Elective Surgery	77	41
Paediatric Inpatient Services	459	151
Paediatric Outpatient Services	775	230

- (3) The following services are not provided in the ACT:
- a) Paediatric High Dependency (HDU) and Paediatric Intensive care (PICU), (currently in planning phase)
 - b) Complex Paediatric Surgery requiring paediatric intensive care follow-up
 - c) Elective Paediatric Orthopaedics (the general orthopaedics service treats non-elective and trauma paediatric orthopaedics cases)
 - d) Paediatric Dialysis
 - e) Paediatric Renal or Liver Biopsy
 - f) Cardiac Catheterisation and Surgery
 - g) Elective and Semi-elective Neurosurgery
 - h) Intensive chemotherapy for childhood cancers
 - i) Dedicated Adolescent Services
 - j) Infant Sleep Studies
- (4) ACT Health does not collect data on demand for paediatric services not provided in the ACT.

- (5) For patients who need to travel interstate for healthcare not available in the ACT, financial assistance towards travel and accommodation expenses is available through the Interstate Patient Travel Assistance Scheme (IPTAS). Flight travel assistance is available where it is deemed by a doctor to be medically essential.
- (6) In order to (a) attract and (b) retain paediatric specialists in the ACT, ACT Health advertises through a range of sources, offers competitive remuneration and an attractive scope of service to prospective, current employed and VMO staff specialist paediatricians, including opportunities to practice in neonatal intensive care, paediatric surgery, and other surgical subspecialties.

ACT Health also offers opportunities to conduct research and have been effective at attracting and retaining staff. These are opportunities not as easily accessible in other comparable, regional hospitals.

ACTION bus service—maintenance (Question No 487)

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 unscheduled repairs to Transport Canberra (ACTION) buses in (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16 and (d) 2016-17.
- (2) In relation to the total cost of unscheduled repairs in part (1)(a) to (d), what was the cost of unscheduled repairs that were due to (a) mechanical, (b) vandalism, (c) traffic-related incidents, such as crashes and (d) other reasons.
- (3) How many traffic-related incidents, such as crashes, involved Transport Canberra (ACTION) buses in (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16 and (d) 2016-17.

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

- (1) To obtain accurate costings in regard to scheduled and non-scheduled maintenance would require significant filtering of the information recorded. An accurate response to the question asked cannot be provided in the timeframe given.
- (2) See response to Question 1.
- (3) The number of traffic-related incidents involving Transport Canberra (ACTION) buses were:

2013-14	371
2014-15	362
2015-16	363
2016-17	471

Traffic-related incidents are defined as any collisions with other vehicles, objects, animals, pedestrians, and cyclists involving Transport Canberra (ACTION) buses.

**Courts—information technology projects
(Question No 491)**

Mr Coe asked the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) What information technology projects are underway to improve services at the ACT Law Courts, such as WiFi and digital lodgement, and what funding has been allocated to each project.
- (2) What is the status of the projects in part (1) and the expected completion date.
- (3) Are there any other information technology projects being contemplated to improve services at the ACT Law Courts.

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

- (1) The ACT Law Courts and Tribunal is implementing a new Integrated Case Management System (ICMS) for the Supreme Court, Magistrates Court and ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT). The ICMS will be implemented in three stages, and will help streamline processes, improve data collection and analysis and provide a platform for a suite of online services. The projects currently underway include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) Online Forms (e-forms) – which will guide a user to complete the forms required to initiate certain types of court or tribunal proceedings. The completed form can be lodged electronically or manually over the counter. This service also allows users to save their forms for completion at a later date/time and pay the lodgement fee online.
 - (b) Electronic Lodgement Portal – which will give registered users (generally legal practitioners) access to information for matters to which they or their firm are a party; users will be able to search, lodge (electronic) documents, monitor progress and view documents lodged in relation to a matter and pay associated lodgement fees.
 - (c) ICMS Portal (criminal matters only) – which will be made available to key ACT justice agencies (such as the ACT Policing, ACT Director of Public Prosecutions and ACT Corrections). It allows authorised users read only access to selected information from ICMS (criminal only). Users can search for, and access, information pertaining to criminal matters (including parties, charges, outcomes); an accused; or listings.

The Government has allocated \$10.6 million in the 2017-18 Budget over four years for the full implementation of the ICMS. The development of the online services above is included as part of the scope of works of the third stage of ICMS.

The new courts facility will deliver free Wi-Fi in the courtrooms and public areas of the new and existing buildings. Wi-Fi access points have already been installed in all existing courtrooms and will be installed in other public areas and the new courtrooms as the works progress for the building project. The installation is included as part of the scope of works for the new ACT Courts Facilities Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Project currently in progress.

- (2) Online services as part of the ICMS are scheduled to be implemented in mid-2018. At that time, the online forms and electronic lodgement facilities will commence with a small number of court and tribunal forms. This will be followed by subsequent support releases for all court and tribunal forms.

It is expected that the entire ACT courts facility will have free public Wi-Fi access and technologically enabled courtrooms by the commencement of the 2019 Legal Term.

- (3) The ACT Law Courts and Tribunal is seeking to procure a new jury management system that will streamline the processes for summoning, excusing, empanelling and paying jurors. The system will include online 'self-service' functionality.

A project to upgrade the architecture, design and content of the ACAT web site is currently underway and similar projects are proposed for the web sites of the Supreme Court and Magistrates Court.

Waste—dumping and collecting (Question No 492)

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

- (1) Has the Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate investigated reports of alleged dumping of glass from the ACT at Bywong; if so, has it been determined if the material should have been directed to the ACT's Materials Recovery Facility for recycling.
- (2) Have any discussions commenced with representatives of the NSW Government or with relevant local government authorities regarding the alleged dumping of waste from the ACT at Bywong.

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

- (1) The glass at Bywong was supplied by Remondis Australia Pty Ltd to Group 8 Environmental in 2014 for the purposes of reprocessing into a range of saleable products. It is understood that this material came from the Hume MRF.

The Hume MRF receives co-mingled recyclable material, for example, glass, paper, cardboard etc. from various sources, including residential recycling bins from Canberra and Queanbeyan, removes contaminants and sorts it into commodity categories before on-selling to re-processors.

Group 8 Environmental represented itself as a re-processor of waste glass and Remondis Australia supplied sorted glass to Group 8 for this purpose.

- (2) Yes discussions have commenced and it remains the jurisdictional responsibility of NSW authorities. Furthermore, it is understood that Yass Valley Council are working with the landowner to address the waste issue at Bywong.
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**Transport—planning
(Question No 499)**

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

- (1) Was the former Charnwood Fire Station site on Lhotsky Street sold via auction in November 2016 and zoned for community facilities.
- (2) Was a development application lodged for the establishment of a childcare centre that can care for up to 176 children.
- (3) If so, what (a) plans does the ACT Government have in managing traffic flow on Lhotsky Street, particularly at the intersection of Lhotsky Street and Florey Drive, to ensure the safety of children and their families as well as those accessing local schools (namely Brindabella Christian College and St Thomas Aquinas Primary School) and Charnwood Shopping Centre and (b) other road safety measures will the ACT Government consider implementing in this area.

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

- (1) Yes. Following its re-zoning from a Transport Services Zone to a Community Facility Zone, it was sold at auction on 30 November 2016.
- (2) Yes. DA201731430 was approved subject to conditions on 3 August 2017. The development application was publicly notified between 8 and 26 May 2017, and no representations were received.
- (3) a. The development application submitted included a Traffic Impact and Parking Assessment by a traffic engineer that considered existing traffic conditions and the expected traffic generation and parking and access requirements of the proposed development. The proposal was referred to and supported by TCCS subject to conditions. The conditions included conditions that related to the treatment of the verge crossing, providing precedence to the pedestrian footpath, and line-marking and signage for three additional on-street parking spaces.

TCCS is considering traffic flow as well as the safety of pedestrians and cyclists at the intersection.
- b. TCCS has recently implemented speed cushions within the 40 km/h speed zone on Lhotsky Street to slow travelling speeds and further improve road safety for pedestrians and all other road users.

**Transport—planning
(Question No 500)**

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

- (1) Following the petition No 2-17 lodged on 14 February 2017 calling for traffic control lights being placed at the intersection was it announced that Transport Canberra and

City Services have commissioned a feasibility study and preliminary sketch plan for the intersection of Tillyard and Ginninderra Drives.

- (2) Has the feasibility study and preliminary sketch plan commenced; if so, (a) when did it commence and (b) what is the progress of the study and sketch plan to date; if not, (a) what is the reason for the delay, (b) what is the current progress of organising commencement of the study and sketch plan and (c) what is the anticipated commencement date.
- (3) When will the feasibility study and preliminary sketch plan be completed and outcomes announced.

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

- (1) No, the decision to commission a Feasibility Study and Preliminary Sketch Plan was not announced.
- (2) a - c) TCCS have commenced investigations into the intersection of Tillyard Drive and Ginninderra Drive in 2017 and TCCS are considering the findings.
- (3) No announcement dates have been planned at this stage.

Planning—bushfire prone area (Question No 501)

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

- (1) What planning and development restrictions are placed on blocks which fall (a) wholly within and (b) partially within the Bushfire Prone Area.
- (2) Does a block which partially falls within the Bushfire Prone Area have the same restrictions as a block wholly in the Bushfire Prone Area.
- (3) What is allowed to be developed on blocks which fall (a) wholly within and (b) partially within the Bushfire Prone Area.

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

- (1) (a) and (b)

Bushfire-prone areas are defined in legislation under the *Building (General) Regulation 2008*. The provisions of Australian Standard AS3959 and the Building Code of Australia apply to the construction of buildings wholly or partially within bushfire prone areas.

Development applications lodged for land partially or wholly within bushfire prone areas are referred to the Emergency Services Agency and the ACT Rural Fire Service for advice. Advice received through such a referral may impose site-specific conditions or restrictions to be met, in addition to the requirements of the relevant Australian Standard (AS3959) and the Building Code of Australia, for example an ongoing requirement for reducing fuel loads through regular mowing.

Various parts of the Territory Plan also require buildings to be constructed in accordance with the relevant bushfire provisions in the Building Code of Australia.

- (2) Yes, if part of a block is in a bushfire prone area, the same restrictions/considerations would be applied to the whole of the block.
- (3) (a) and (b)

Development on a block is governed by the relevant land use zone as specified in the Territory Plan. The owner of a block may lodge an application to develop the block for the purposes permitted under the relevant land use zone, regardless of whether it is wholly or partially within a Bushfire Prone Area.

Development applications lodged for land partially or wholly within bushfire prone areas are referred to the Emergency Services Agency and the ACT Rural Fire Service for advice. The planning and land authority may use such advice to limit the proposed development of the block, exclude certain uses, or impose additional site-specific conditions.

Alexander Maconochie Centre—women’s accommodation (Question No 502)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) What are the details of the feasibility study into the needs of the ACT’s prison population, including (a) the terms of reference, (b) estimated completion date of the feasibility study, (c) all the options being considered for the women detainee accommodation and (d) the estimated costs of such options.
- (2) What is the exact date of when the Alexander Maconochie Centre will no longer accommodate women detainees in the management unit, noting that you advised the Chamber on 3 August 2017 that the housing of women in the management unit “was not for an indefinite period”.
- (3) What specific steps, if any, will the ACT Government and ACT Corrective Services take in the event that (a) 50, (b) 55, and (c) 60 women were to be incarcerated at any given time during the next quarter.

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

1. The details of the feasibility study into the needs of the ACT’s prison population are below:
 - a) The objective of the feasibility study is to enable the identification, prioritisation and delivery of future correctional requirements in a staged, cost effective manner. The feasibility study will include a draft functional design brief, basic capital works plans, time lines and associated facility detailed business cases. The aim of the feasibility study is for ACTCS to provide a detailed Business Case proposal for the 2018/19 budget submissions.

- b) The estimated completion date of feasibility study – It is anticipated the draft functional design brief, capital works plans and timelines will be completed by November 2017. It is anticipated that a full business case to support the future accommodation at the AMC will be developed for consideration in the 2018-19 Budget.
 - c) The options for female accommodation will be considered in the feasibility study.
 - d) The feasibility study will consider the estimated costs of options for detainee accommodation.
2. Female detainees will continue to be accommodated in appropriate areas of the AMC including the Management Unit while other options are explored.
 3. ACT Corrective Services will continue to monitor female detainee numbers and work with oversight bodies.

ACT Corrective Services is constantly reviewing accommodation options and appropriate planning is on going to meet the short-, medium-, and long-term demands to accommodate female detainees within operational requirements.

Planning—bushfire prone area (Question No 503)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) Can the Minister clarify the policy for amending the Bushfire Prone Area.
- (2) What amendments, if any, have been made to the Bushfire Prone Area since 1 January 2017 to 15 August 2017 and (a) what is the rationale for these amendments, (b) were any amendments made to the Bushfire Prone Area map on the ACT Government's website and (c) was consultation undertaken with (i) the local community and (ii) insurance companies prior to these changes.
- (3) How many houses as at 1 January 2017 fell within the Bushfire Prone Area in (a) Chapman and (b) Duffy.
- (4) How many houses are currently within the Bushfire Prone Area in (a) Chapman and (b) Duffy
- (5) Have any houses damaged by the 2003 Canberra Bushfires been removed from the Bushfire Prone Area.

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

- (1) Part 1 of the ACT Strategic Bushfire Management Plan (SBMP) provides for the Bushfire Prone Area (BPA) map to be *'...reviewed and refined to reflect changes in land use and tenure, as improved vegetation mapping becomes available and to address local and site specific issues as required'*.

- (2) The BPA was revised between 1 January 2017 and 15 August 2017. The original BPA was desk-top based, with limited capacity to differentiate vegetation types. Using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) aerial imagery systems combined with on ground assessment, better mapping capability of vegetation types was undertaken.
- a. The revised BPA now considers and incorporates the different risks posed by forest, woodlands, or grasslands adjoining urban blocks. It also considers and excludes where appropriate, a wide range of areas assessed as low-risk due to vegetation maintenance regimes e.g. golf courses, sporting fields, large complexes, etc. The rationale to review the BPA was to reflect changes in land use and tenure. Emerging science, such as LiDAR, also allows us to make more accurate determinations on the risk of bushfire on properties.
 - b. The BPA map is publically available via ACTMapi and is amended when any changes are made to the BPA as a result of a review. Links to the ACTMapi site maintained by the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD) are also provided via the ACT Government Information Portal (website) www.act.gov.au, the ACT Emergency Services Agency (ESA) website www.esa.act.gov.au via '*Canberra, it's time to get Bushfire Ready*' and EPSDD via www.environment.act.gov.au/home.
 - c. Consultation:
 - i. Amendments to the 2017 BPA were consulted with EPSDD, the ACT Bushfire Council, ACT Rural Fire Service and ACT Fire & Rescue. The 2014 SBMP which prescribes the BPA was widely consulted within the ACT community.
 - ii. The ESA did not consult with insurance companies during the 2017 BPA amendments.
- (3) As at 1 January 2017, the number of houses that fall within the BPA in:
- d. Chapman was 463
 - e. Duffy was 276.
- (4) As at 18 August 2017, the number of houses that fall within the BPA in:
- f. Chapman was 193
 - g. Duffy was 241.
- The reason for the reduction in the number of houses that fall within the BPA in Chapman and Duffy is that we are able to make more accurate determinations on risk of bushfire on properties, as explained in response to question (2).
- (5) Yes. For the reasons outlined in response to questions (1) and (2), the risk profile for some houses has changed since 2003.
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**Animals—cat containment policy
(Question No 505)**

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

- (1) How many infringement notices have been issued by Domestic Animal Services (DAS) Rangers for non-compliance with cat containment requirements in ACT suburbs over the past 5 years (broken down by year).
- (2) What level of fine was issued to the keeper or carer of the cat found to be non-compliant in each of these cases.
- (3) What strategies are in place to ensure that the keeper or carer responsible for a cat containment breach is identified when the cat has not been caught by DAS Rangers.
- (4) How many infringement notices have been issued for breaches of the de-sexing requirement for domestic cats over the past 5 years (broken down by year).
- (5) What strategies are in place to check compliance with de-sexing requirements for domestic cats.
- (6) What community education programs exist to ensure people who adopt a cat know about their responsibilities regarding de-sexing and micro-chipping.
- (7) Can the Minister clarify the ACT Government's policy on microchipping domestic animals.
- (8) What is the law as it stands regarding microchipping of domestic animals, and specifically cats.
- (9) What plans (either as a matter of policy or in the Animal Welfare & Management Plan) exist regarding the expansion or uptake of microchipping in the ACT.
- (10) Can the Minister clarify the ACT Government's policy and process on the registration of domestic animals.
- (11) What is the law as it stands regarding registration of domestic animals, and specifically cats.
- (12) What plans (either as a matter of policy or in the Animal Welfare & Management Plan) exist regarding the expansion or uptake of registration in the ACT.
- (13) What data does the ACT Government collect on the number and types of native species killed by cats in the ACT.

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

- (1) No infringements have been issued.
- (2) Not applicable.

- (3) Where complaints are made about a roaming cat in a cat containment area, Domestic Animal Services (DAS) rangers will undertake enquiries to establish the owner of the cat and, in cases where ownership is determined, remind the owners of their responsibilities.
 - (4) No infringements have been issued.
 - (5) Compliance is undertaken on an opportunistic basis when a cat is accessible to DAS rangers. The initial approach to compliance focuses on providing educational information about the requirements for de-sexing.
 - (6) Information on the responsibilities of a cat keeper or carer is available on the Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) website. Consistent with the Animal Welfare and Management Strategy, TCCS has recently launched a community education campaign called '*Paws for Thought*', which promotes responsible pet ownership, including information on cat ownership. The RSPCA ACT also provides information to cat owners and those who adopt cats.
 - (7) The Government's policy in relation to micro-chipping is consistent with the Domestic Animals Regulation 2001, which requires all dogs and cats over the age of 12 weeks to be micro-chipped. An animal welfare exemption is provided for cases where there is a health concern to the animal.
 - (8) The Domestic Animals Regulation 2001 requires all dogs and cats over the age of 12 weeks to be micro-chipped.
 - (9) The Animal Welfare and Management Strategy provides for increased community education and awareness-raising in relation to all aspects of responsible pet ownership, including micro-chipping.
 - (10) The Government's policy is in accordance with the *Domestic Animals Act 2000*, which generally requires that a person must not keep an unregistered dog unless the dog is under 56 days old; the person has kept the dog for less than 28 days; or the person has been a resident of the ACT for less than 28 days. The registration of a dog remains in force for the lifetime of the dog unless it is surrendered or cancelled. Registration processes require owners to apply for registration through Access Canberra or in person at the DAS shelter in Symonston. There is no legislative requirement to register cats or other animals.
 - (11) Laws regarding registration of domestic animals are provided in the *Domestic Animals Act 2000*. Registration is mandatory for dogs but is not required for cats or other animals.
 - (12) The Animal Welfare and Management Strategy provides for increased community education and awareness-raising in relation to all aspects of responsible pet ownership, including dog registration. The Strategy also calls for the analysis of options for improving animal management and identification systems and processes. This analysis is underway and will include a review of the current registration requirements for domestic animals.
 - (13) No such data is collected by the ACT Government.
-

**Waste—recycling facility
(Question No 509)**

Ms Lee asked the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) What site remediation will be required on Fyshwick Block 9, Section 8 and Fyshwick Block 11, Section 8 for the Capital Recycling Solutions and ActewAGL Fyshwick joint venture.
- (2) What is the anticipated timeframe for such work.
- (3) Has the site been subject of a sale to any or all of the joint venture partners.

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

- (1) The proposal is currently going through an environmental impact assessment process. Once this process is complete the proponent would be at liberty to lodge a development application, where the issues of site remediation would be further considered.

The site is yet to be fully assessed to ascertain the level of remediation required. The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) has been notified of impacts to soil and groundwater associated with the former use of the site as a fuel depot.

Remediation of soil and groundwater at the site is expected. For development applications where there is site contamination, the EPA will set requirements through the site's development consent conditions, that the site be assessed and remediated by a suitably qualified environmental consultant. The works must also be independently audited by an EPA approved contaminated land auditor prior to any change of use.

The auditor's findings into the site's suitability from a contamination perspective for its proposed and permitted uses under the Territory Plan must then be reviewed and endorsed by the EPA prior to the site being used for other purposes.

- (2) The EPA is unable to speculate on the timeframe for remediation of contamination at the site as it is subject to the timing of the independent audit report, the level of contamination identified and the priorities of the proponent.
- (3) The Territory is currently in the final stages of preparing an offer for the direct sale of land for Block 11 Section 8 Fyshwick to Capital Recycling Solutions (CRC).

Block 11 has been approved for direct sale by the Minister for Planning and Land Management under the Planning and Development Act 2007 and is being sold as a parcel that is contiguous to Block 9.

Block 11 will be sold at market value and furthermore there will be a condition of the direct sale that requires the Crown lease over Block 11 be consolidated with the CRC's existing Crown lease over Block 9 Section 8 Fyshwick.

The direct sale of Block 11 provides the ability for Capital Recycling Solutions to directly access the adjacent railway tracks from the consolidated block to land without the need to cross an area of unleased Territory owned land.

The sale process is separate to the current environmental impact assessment or any future DA process.

Waste—dumping and collecting (Question No 510)

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

- (1) Has the ACT Government ever entered into an arrangement with a recycler or recyclers to transport glass products collected from ACT curbside collections outside the ACT; if so, what due diligence was done by the Government to ensure the glass would indeed be properly recycled.
- (2) What discussions has the Government had with the Yass Valley Council and the NSW EPA about the dumping of glass from ACT recycle bins at Bywong.
- (3) If the Government has had discussions; (a) when did these discussions commence and (b) what was the outcome of these discussions.
- (4) Does the ACT Government acknowledge any responsibility for the glass from ACT recycle bins which has been dumped beside the Federal highway in NSW; if so, what action is the Government taking to remediate the site.

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

- (1) No.
 - (2) In late 2015 and early 2016, the ACT Environment Protection Authority had discussions with a number of parties concerning the stockpiling of glass in Hadlow Drive Bywong, including the NSW EPA, Yass Valley Council, Remondis (ACT operator) and Group 8 (glass recipient Bywong).
 - (3) a) Refer to response to question 2;
b) Remondis ceased taking material into NSW once they were advised by the ACT EPA that the facility did not have the appropriate NSW approvals.
 - (4) Full responsibility lies with Group 8.
-

Government—land development policies (Question No 511)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) What was the scheduled date of settlement of Block 11 Section 21 Hume to FOY Group.
- (2) Was the sale settled on that date; if not, why not.

- (3) What information did the Minister rely on to inform the Select Committee on Estimates in a Question on Notice on 5 July that the sale had been settled on 26 June and what information did the Minister receive after 5 July about the settlement date.
- (4) Is the Suburban Land Authority or the former Land Development Agency in dispute with the FOY Group regarding the sale of the block.
- (5) What steps has the Government taken or directed to the Suburban Land Authority (or the former Land Development Agency) to facilitate completion of this contract for sale.
- (6) What are the terms, including financial penalties, of failure to complete the contract for sale.
- (7) Has the Government (or the Suburban Land Authority or the former Land Development Agency) demanded a completion of the contract for sale.
- (8) Has the Government (or the Suburban Land Authority or the former Land Development Agency) pursued any financial penalty as a result of the FOY Group's failure to complete the contract for sale; if not, why not.
- (9) Will the Government (or the Suburban Land Authority or the former Land Development Agency) retain the deposit if the sale fails to complete.
- (10) What is the Government's (or the Suburban Land Authority or the former Land Development Agency's) plans with the block if the FOY Group abandons its obligation to complete the contract for sale.

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

- (1) Settlement was originally scheduled for 26 June 2017.
- (2) No. FOY was not ready and able to settle on this date.
- (3) The response provided referred to the **scheduled** settlement date. Following FOY's failure to settle, advice was provided to me on the status of the Contract. The response to QTON E17 330 of 5 July 2017 was subsequently replaced with a revised response on 17 July 2017, however the information on the scheduled settlement date is correct in both versions.
- (4) The transaction remains subject to a settlement process under contract. While not a 'dispute' this is a legal process.
- (5) The ACT Government Solicitor's Office acts for the Suburban Land Agency in this matter and has been instructed to pursue settlement in accordance with the Contract. As per the Suburban Land Agency's policy, requests for extension have been considered by the appropriate delegate and assessed.
 - The original settlement date of 26 June 2017 was not met by FOY.
 - As per the requirements of the Contract, a Notice to Complete was then issued requiring settlement on or before 18 July 2017.

- FOY failed to settle on that date and requested an extension to complete which was agreed by the Suburban Land Agency. The revised date was 25 August 2017.
 - Following ongoing discussion between the parties, the Suburban Land Agency executed a Deed with FOY (now known as Integrated Green Energy Solutions Limited) on 15 September 2017 with a revised completion date of 20 October 2017.
 - Failure to complete on this date allows the Suburban Land Agency to terminate the contract.
- (6) As completion did not occur by the required date, penalty interest is applied as per the terms of the Contract until completion takes place.
- (7) Yes, a Notice to Complete has been issued.
- (8) Yes.
- (9) Yes.
- (10) If the contract for sale is not completed the Suburban Land Agency will make the block available for purchase ‘over the counter’.

**Government—events policy
(Question No 512)**

Mrs Dunne asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 25 August 2017 (*redirected to the Minister for Tourism and Major Events*):

- (1) In relation to the answer to questions on notice Nos 340 and 372 about the engagement of Theater TOL VZW (“the company”) for performances at Enlighten 2017, did the Government consult with the Musicians’ Union of Australia, the Media, Entertainment and Arts Alliance, and any other relevant unions before contracting the company; if so, what (a) was the nature of the consultation with each union, (b) information was provided to each union and (c) response did each union give; if not, why not.
- (2) Did the Government pay the relevant consultation fees to the unions; if so, what fees were paid; if not, why not.
- (3) Did the Government consult with the National Capital Authority (NCA); if so, what (a) was the nature of the consultation, (b) information was provided and (c) response did the NCA give; if not, why not.
- (4) Did the Government apply for and secure any relevant licences either from unions, or government agencies in other jurisdictions; if so, what licences were obtained; if not, why not.
- (5) Did the Government, as sponsor of the company, apply for and secure any relevant work visas.

- (6) Did the Government take out any additional insurances, given the nature of the performances; if so, what (a) additional insurances were secured and (b) was the cost; if not, why not.
- (7) Did the Government, as the company's sponsor, ensure engagement of the company's personnel complied with all relevant Australian laws and union requirements relating but not limited to employment and taxation laws, and hospital and medical insurance.
- (8) In relation to the answer to part (4) of question on notice No 372, how many people attended the company's performance given on 10 March 2017.

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

- (1) No. The company was proposed by the Creative Director of Enlighten Canberra (Contractor) as part of the curator program of free outdoor entertainment for Enlighten 2017.
- (2) No.
- (3) Yes. As part of the event approval process for land use of Parliamentary Triangle all documents relating to the scheduled performance (including all infrastructure, equipment and schedule for technical set up, rehearsals and performance) were provided to the National Capital Authority (NCA).
- (4) No, not directly. A contractor with the relevant licenses (rigging, crane operation and pyrotechnics) was engaged. Worksafe ACT was consulted and inspected the performance setup to ensure that all regulations were met.
- (5) Yes.
- (6) No, as part of the performance agreement the Company (Theater Tol) is required to maintain adequate insurances for the nature of activity engaged for.
- (7) Yes.
- (8) The overall attendance at Enlighten on 10 March 2017 was estimated at 50,000 people. Of this approximately 20,000 people viewed the company's performance.

ACT Fire & Rescue—firefighter numbers (Question No 515)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) In relation to question on notice E17-418, when was the previous two times the modelling to determine firefighter numbers of the ACT was reviewed, prior to March 2016.
- (2) What are the details of the March 2016 review of the modelling to determine firefighter numbers in the ACT.

(3) Can the Minister provide a copy of the review.

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

- (1) Modelling is undertaken on firefighter resources including pumper appliances and locations of stations, rather than on firefighter numbers alone, and is updated periodically. Modelling was updated in 2011 and 2015.
- (2) The Government is considering firefighter resources including pumper appliances and locations of stations. The modelling is Cabinet-in-Confidence and cannot be released publicly; however, it confirms that the ACT has appropriate firefighter staffing levels.
- (3) The modelling is Cabinet-in-Confidence and cannot be released publicly.

ACT Fire & Rescue—female applicants (Question No 516)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

In relation to question on notice E17-418, how many women attended the information sessions for intending applicants, broken down by the two sessions for women only, and the four sessions of all applicants.

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

Date	Session Type	Location	Total Attendees	Female Total	Female Percentage
7/6/17	Open	West Belconnen Fire Station	43	8	19%
10/6/17	Female Only	West Belconnen Fire Station	16	16	100%
14/6/17	Open	ESA Training Centre, Hume	46	8	17%
17/6/17	Open	West Belconnen Fire Station	52	9	17%
21/6/17	Female Only	West Belconnen Fire Station	21	21	100%
24/6/17	Open	ESA Training Centre, Hume	41	5	12%
		Totals	219	67	30%

ACT Emergency Services Agency—legal services (Question No 517)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

In relation to question on notice E17-419, what indirect expenses were incurred by the Emergency Services Agency on legal services in 2016-17.

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

All legal services for the ACT Emergency Services Agency (ESA) during 2016-17 were provided by the ACT Government Solicitor (ACTGS). The costs and expenses for those legal services were met by the Territory's appropriations for legal services.

ACT Policing—Neighbourhood Watch (Question No 518)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

Did the Minister state in the reply to question on notice 427 of the Select Committee on Estimates 2017-2018 that "the annual grant [to Neighbourhood Watch] has remained static over the past four years, and has been reviewed annually by ACT Policing and ACT Neighbourhood Watch"; if so, what were the findings and evidence from these reviews which meant that the funding for Neighbourhood Watch remained the same for four consecutive years.

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

The funding for ACT Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) has been granted for the past four years from ACT Policing's Crime Prevention Program. The Crime Prevention Program funding is used to provide grants to organisations within the ACT who wish to deliver a crime prevention/reduction program or event, which ideally aligns with ACT Policing's performance measures.

All applicants for grant funding are requested to submit a written request outlining the purpose and funding required to deliver the service. ACT NHW submits a written application each year and this year, asked for an increase in the amount to be granted. The funds are used by ACT NHW to support the ongoing delivery of their community safety program, and to cover the rental of a room in Havelock House, for Board meetings and other gatherings, printing and other administrative costs, as required.

The application from ACT NHW for 2017-18 sought an increase in the grant from \$22,000 to \$25,000, which has been approved by the Chief Police Officer. The increase in funding will offset increases in administrative costs for ACT NHW.

ACT Policing—tasers (Question No 519)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

(1) Did the Minister state in reply to question on notice 433 from the Select Committee on Estimates 2017-2018, about the company supplying the TASERS and training, that "ACT Policing is yet to commence the procurement process"; if so, has ACT Policing commenced the procurement process; if so, what are the details of this procurement process.

(2) When will the TASERs be delivered.

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

- (1) ACT Policing is currently progressing the procurement in accordance with the Commonwealth Government Procurement Guidelines.
- (2) The TASER delivery date will be determined by the timings associated with this process.

**ACT Health—medical waste disposal
(Question No 522)**

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

- (1) What process do ACT Health facilities do to dispose of medical waste safely.
- (2) Who does ACT Health pay to dispose of medical waste on its behalf and how much are these contracts worth.
- (3) How does ACT Health dispose of used syringes.
- (4) What process does ACT Health use to dispose of used bandages, sutures and other material from patients.
- (5) What actions does ACT Health take to ensure that all materials are properly disposed of.

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

1. ACT Health disposes of medical waste safely from its facilities through a process that includes purpose made bins and signage in compliance with the ACT Clinical Waste Act 1991. Medical waste is also referred to as clinical waste. The bins are collected by a licenced clinical waste contractor from the site.
2. Daniels Health Pty Ltd is the clinical waste contractor responsible for the collection and disposal of clinical waste from all ACT Health facilities. The annual contract value fluctuates in line with activity and growth. The contract value is commercial in confidence.
3. Purpose built sharps containers are provided at ACT Health facilities for the collection of used syringes. The containers of used syringes are collected from facilities by the clinical waste contractor. Contents are treated prior to safe disposal at an approved site in accordance with the *ACT Clinical Waste Act 1991* and the Environment Protection Authority conditions of licensing for both NSW and ACT.
4. All clinical waste including bandages, sutures and other material from patients is captured in purpose built clinical waste bins. These bins are collected from facilities by the clinical waste contractor. Contents are treated prior to safe disposal at an approved site in accordance with the *ACT Clinical Waste Act 1991* and the Environment

Protection Authority conditions of licensing for both NSW and ACT. Higher risk waste from patients, including those contaminated with cytotoxic drugs, are sealed and incinerated.

5. ACT Health provides specific containers for the collection of clinical wastes and sharps at all facilities. ACT Health conducts an annual compliance check of all Environment Protection Authority licences and other regulatory permits such as truck permits. Periodic audits make sure there is identification and rectification of incorrect waste streaming practices.

Health—costs (Question No 523)

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

- (1) In relation to the Urology Surgical Variance Report for 2017, released by Medibank and the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, why do patients in Canberra have to pay the highest price in Australia for prostate cancer procedures.
- (2) Why do all patients in the ACT have to pay out-of-pocket expenses compared to other jurisdictions where only a proportion of patients have to meet out-of-pocket expenses.
- (3) What is the Government doing to offer Canberrans a service that is more comparable in cost to other jurisdictions.

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

- (1) This report relates to charges incurred in private facilities. The ACT Government has no governance over private hospital pricing, only licensing Health Care Facilities under the current policy, and legislation.
- (2) Charging by private specialists is a matter for the specialists themselves and reflects market forces. In general, the more private specialists, the lower the pricing.
- (3) ACT Health has governance over public hospitals which provide a free service as per Medicare. ACT Health has no governance over pricing structures in private facilities.

ACT Health—grants (Question No 526)

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

- (1) Why does the ACT Health website say there are no health grants funding opportunities currently available.
- (2) If grant funding opportunities will become available in 2017-18, when will that be announced.

- (3) How much money is in the 2017-18 Health budget for (a) Healthy Canberra grants, (b) Health Promotion Innovation Fund grants, (c) community fund grants and (d) other health-sourced grants.
- (4) In relation to each of parts (3)(a) to (3)(d), if no money is in the 2017-18 Health budget, why not.

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

- (1) The ACT Health Promotion Grants Program will open in October 2017.
- (2) Yes, as above.
- (3) 2017/18 indicative allocations for each new funding opportunity are as follows (EX GST):
- a) Healthy Canberra Grants - \$635,208;
 - b) Health Promotion Innovation Fund - \$96,700;
 - c) Not applicable;
 - d) There are no other community-based grants programs within ACT Health.
- (4) Not applicable.

ACT Policing—tasers (Question No 528)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) In relation to Conducted Electrical Weapons (commonly referred to as TASERs), did the Minister state in his answer to question on notice 433 from the Select Committee on Estimates 2017-2018 that “the cost of TASER training is estimated to be an average of \$91 per hour, per member; if so, how many hours of TASER training will be required for each the 423 additional officers.
- (2) How often will these officers needs to undertake further training to use the TASERs.
- (3) At what date will all of the 423 officers be fully trained to operate TASERs.
- (4) How many police officers are currently trained to operate TASERs.

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

- (1) My answer to Question on Notice 433 estimated the cost of TASER training at an average of \$91 per hour, per member. Training in the use of a TASER is a two day course at 8 hours per day for each additional officer.

Members are rostered to attend training. Resources and Instructors are supplied by AFP Learning and Development and ACT Policing Operational Safety Training.

- (2) Members who are qualified in the use of TASERs will need to renew their qualification yearly, in conjunction with their Operational Safety Assessments.
 - (3) The training of ACT Policing members in the use of TASERs is an ongoing priority for ACT Policing. At Budget Estimates, the Chief Police Officer anticipated that the training would be completed throughout 2017-18.
 - (4) As at 11 September 2017, there are 234 ACT Policing members trained to operate TASERs.
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**Alexander Maconochie Centre—work programs
(Question No 529)**

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) In relation to work programs for detainees within the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC), what is the total number of (a) men and (b) women detainees currently employed at the AMC.
- (2) What is the breakdown of these jobs.
- (3) How many hours are offered per week for these jobs.
- (4) How does this compare with the total number of inmates at the AMC.
- (5) During women detainee shifts in the bakery, are male detainees in the same facility.

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

- (1) 177 male and 13 female detainees are employed at the AMC. This equates to approximately 41% of all male detainees and approximately 31% of all female detainees. Detainees may not be able to be employed in certain circumstances including where their classification, legal status, health or lack of completed compulsory education (for example, a white card) preclude them from employment.
- (2) Detainees are employed in roles including grounds maintenance, AMC laundry/textiles, AMC kitchen, visits area sweepers, visits area baristas, area sweepers (education, programs, industries, activities buildings), recycling and in general cellblock employment roles (internal kitchen, floors, laundry, windows, bins, dioxies, yard, vacant cell cleaners).

Detainees accommodated in the Transitional Release Centre are employed in stores, external grounds maintenance and on work crews.
- (3) All roles attract remuneration for a 30, 36, or 42 hour week at either level one, two or three. Levels and hours are based on a detainee's accommodation area, the level of skill and responsibility required to undertake the role and active engagement in approved programs and/or education.
- (4) A table showing the breakdown of detainees is below. These figures are derived from the detainee payroll dated 28 August 2017.

Fulltime education includes the Culture and Land Management Program for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men and women. Fulltime programs include the Solaris Therapeutic Community and the Adult Sex Offender Program. Unavailable includes detainees whose classification, legal status, health or lack of completed compulsory education (for example, a white card) preclude them from employment.

Employed service industry	190
Unavailable	168
Fulltime education	15
Fulltime programs	33
Unemployed	70
Total in custody	476

- (5) When female detainees are working in the bakery, male detainees will not be present in the bakery.

Alexander Maconochie Centre—work programs (Question No 530)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) In relation to the answer to question on notice E17-442, how many women commenced employment in the bakery this month.
- (2) Is the Industries Building recycling bay fully operational.
- (3) How many inmates are currently employed and for how many hours per week.

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

- (1) No detainees commenced employment in the bakery this month. The baker commenced employment on 31 August 2017 and it is anticipated the bakery will be operational in October 2017 once final testing is complete. The detainees who will be employed in the bakery are undergoing risk assessments, being assessed for fit for work certificates and completing their white card qualification.
- (2) The Industries Building recycling bay is fully operational. An extra five male detainees are employed in the Industries Building recycling bay.
- (3) 190 detainees are employed. All roles attract remuneration for a 30, 36, or 42 hour week at either a level one, two or three. These figures are derived from the detainee payroll dated 28 August 2017.

Level one roles are basic roles such as cleaning cell blocks. Level two roles attract additional responsibilities or require certain skills to complete. Level three roles require the highest level of skill or responsibility.

The below table breaks down the number of detainees employed, the level at which they are employed and the hours for which they are employed.

Detainee employment

LEVEL	HOURS	TOTAL EMPLOYED
1	30	49
1	36	0
1	42	56
2	30	14
2	36	3
2	42	9
3	30	22
3	36	19
3	42	18
		190

**ACT Revenue Office—decisions
(Question No 533)**

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

- (1) What is the standard timeframe for the ACT Revenue Office to respond to queries, including queries made in letters, emails and over the telephone.
- (2) Are reports in the media correct (The Canberra Times, 26 July 2017) that there is a backlog of correspondence awaiting response from the ACT Revenue Office with emails sent later than April 2017 yet to be actioned.
- (3) How many queries are currently awaiting response and what is the expected timeframe to respond to those queries.
- (4) How many (a) appeals and (b) objections have been lodged against decisions made by the Commissioner for ACT Revenue and ACT Revenue Office (including against land valuations) in (i) 2016-17 and (ii) 2017-18 to date.
- (5) Of the (a) appeals and (b) objections referred to in part (4), how many are yet to be finalised.
- (6) Of the (a) appeals and (b) objections referred to in part (4) above, how many appeals and objections have been upheld, dismissed or a compromise reached.
- (7) Is information provided to ACT ratepayers on the process to lodge objections to property valuations with Rates/Land Tax Assessment Notices; if not, why is information on the objections process not included with Rates/Land Tax Assessment Notices.
- (8) Is any consideration being given to raising public awareness about the process to lodge objections to property valuations.

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

1. During the annual billing period (July to September), the number of queries increase substantially and additional staffing resources are deployed in the Operations area of the ACT Revenue Office to meet this demand. Priority is given to telephone queries. Telephone queries are usually dealt with at the time a call is received. If all lines are busy, customers can leave a message and staff will respond the next day. Currently, the average response time to a letter or email is around 2 weeks. At other times of the year we would expect this to be a maximum of 4 business days.
- 2 & 3. As at 8 September 2017 the Operations area of the ACT Revenue Office had received 132 email and 16 letter queries that had not been responded to.

The following provides the number of tasks to be actioned in the Operations area of the ACT Revenue Office that were not completed as at 8 September 2017 by month received. This includes processing change of address notifications, establishing direct debit arrangements, raising and terminating land tax charges, processing pensioner rebates.

April 2017: 4
 May 2017: 1
 June 2017: 155
 July 2017: 883
 August 2017: 2097

The answers to questions (4), (5) and (6) are shown in the following tables.

Table 1: Objections and Appeals

	Objections Lodged	Objections Outstanding (as at 30/8/2017)	Appeals Lodged	Appeals Outstanding (as at 30/8/2017)
2016-17	269	27	20	7
2017-18	65	62	0	0

Table 2: Objections Completed

	Allowed or Part Allowed	Disallowed	Withdrawn	Total
2016-17	45	177	20	242
2017-18 (to 30/8/2017)	0	2	1	3

Table 3: Appeals Completed

	Allowed or Part Allowed	Settled	Dismissed	Total
2016-17	0	6	7	13
2017-18 (to 30/8/2017)	0	0	0	0

7. Yes, information is provided to ACT taxpayers on the process to lodge objections to land valuations on general rates and land tax notices, and on land valuation notices. This information is also available on the ACT Revenue Office website www.revenue.act.gov.au. Taxpayers can also call or email the Revenue Office to seek an explanation of the objections process.
 8. Government communications methods are always being refined as requirements for communication change and as new communications channels emerge. The methods of communication described in the answer to question (7) already provide taxpayers with opportunity to understand the process for lodging objections.
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Cyclists—INFRINGEMENT NOTICES (Question No 534)

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 25 August 2017 (*redirected to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services*):

- (1) Can he list the number of infringement notices issued to cyclists in the (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date, financial years.
- (2) Can he list the categories, and number per category, of infringement notices issued to cyclists in the (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date, financial years.
- (3) Can he provide the total amount of revenue arising from infringement notices issued to cyclists in the (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date, financial years.

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

- (1) The number of infringement notices issued to cyclists for the following financial years are:
 - (a) 2015-16 – 154 Infringement Notices.
 - (b) 2016-17 – 61 Infringement Notices.
 - (c) 2017-18 to date (1 July 2017 – 21 August 2017) – 3 Infringement Notices

The number of infringement notices issued to cyclists during 2015-16 was a direct result of targeted action undertaken by ACT Policing Traffic Operations. The operation was undertaken to educate cyclists on road safety issues and a number of infringements were issued during proactive patrols of parks, greenbelts and bike paths.

While infringements have decreased, ACT Policing members continue to speak with cyclists and throughout the year ACT Policing undertakes campaigns based on the road safety calendar. During the months where protecting vulnerable road users are a focus, there are opportunities to speak with cyclists concerning their behaviour on the road, as well as protective behaviours based on the actions of drivers.

- (2) The table below illustrates the categories and the number per category of the infringement notices issued to cyclists:

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 To date
CROSS WHEN PEDESTRIAN LIGHTS NOT GREEN	2	0	0
DRIVE USING HAND-HELD MOBILE PHONE	0	2	0
ENTER INTERSECTION OR MARKED FOOT CROSSING WHEN TRAFFIC LIGHT RED	1	2	0
ENTER INTERSECTION WHEN LIGHTS/ARROW YELLOW/RED	1	2	0
LEAD ANIMAL WHILE RIDING BICYCLE	1	0	0
LEAVE AREA/LAND NOT GIVE WAY TO VEHICLE ON AREA	1	0	0
NOT GIVE WAY TO PEDESTRIAN ON PEDESTRIAN CROSSING	1	0	0
NOT OBEY DIRECTION OF POLICE/AUTHORISED PERSON	3	0	0
NOT RIDE IN BICYCLE LANE	2	0	0
NOT STOP AT STOP LINE AT RED ARROW	0	1	0
NOT STOP AT STOP LINE AT RED LIGHT	1	3	0
NOT STOP AT/BEFORE STOP LINE/STOP SIGN	1	0	0
PASSENGER NOT WEAR BICYCLE HELMET/FITTED/FASTENED	5	1	0
PROCEED ON MARKED FOOT CROSSING (WITH BICYCLE CROSSING LIGHTS) ON BICYCLE BEFORE	0	1	0
RIDE BICYCLE WITH PASSENGER NOT WEAR BICYCLE HELMET/FITTED/ADJUSTED	3	1	0
RIDE BICYCLE WITHOUT AT LEAST 1 HAND ON BARS	1	1	0
RIDE BICYCLE WITHOUT VISIBLE FRONT WHITE LIGHT	6	3	0
RIDE BICYCLE WITHOUT VISIBLE REAR RED LIGHT	8	3	0
RIDE BICYCLE WITHOUT VISIBLE RED REFLECTOR	1	0	0
RIDE BICYCLE WITHOUT WORKING BRAKE	0	1	0
RIDE BICYCLE WITHOUT WORKING WARNING DEVICE	1	3	0
RIDER MOVING INTO PATH OF DRIVER/PEDESTRIAN	1	1	0
RIDER NOT WEAR BICYCLE HELMET/FITTED/FASTENED	114	36	3
Total	154	61	3

(3) The amount of revenue arising from infringement notices issued to cyclists are:

(d) 2015-16 - \$14,502.

(e) 2016-17 - \$4,174.

(f) 2017-18 to date (1 July 2017 – 31 August 2017) - \$132.

Canberra—community facilities (Question No 537)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Economic Development, upon notice, on 25 August 2017 (*redirected to the Treasurer*):

- (1) In an answer provided to the Select Committee on Estimates 2017-18 (reference E17-041), did the Minister advise that “As of 27 June 2017, ACT Property Group has a total of 139,570m² available to the community. There are further spaces made available to community organisations through ACT Public Schools and other ACT Government Directorates.”; if so, does the space available through ACT Public Schools include any former schools still retained by the Education Directorate or are empty schools handed back and taken out of the asset register.
- (2) When is the review and update of the “Community and Other Tenancies Application and Allocation Policy” expected to be completed and released.
- (3) Have ACT community groups been given the opportunity to participate in the review and update of the “Community and Other Tenancies Application and Allocation

Policy”; if not, why have ACT community groups not been consulted in the review and update of the policy; if so, what ACT community groups which have been included in the process to review and update the policy.

- (4) Will the updated “Community and Other Tenancies Application and Allocation Policy”, once finalised, be distributed to community groups in the ACT.
- (5) What is the average period of time that a community group may wait for its application for space to be determined for community groups seeking access to space in ACT Government properties.
- (6) What is the process followed in assessing applications from community groups for space in ACT Government properties, including any consultation which may take place with external organisations.

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

- (1) Buildings where the ACT Government has decided to discontinue school services and repurpose the buildings for community use have been transferred out of the Education Directorate and sit within the ACT Property Group portfolio.
- (2) The review of the policy is expected to be completed within 12 months.
- (3) Community and stakeholder consultation will be undertaken where appropriate.
- (4) The policy, once completed, will be made publically available on the ACT Property Group website located at www.economicdevelopment.act.gov.au/act_property_group.
- (5) The period of time that a community group may wait to access space varies based on the applicant requirements, with desired location of the property being a critical determinant. Some applicants have very specific property requirements, whilst others are more flexible. Some applications may be completed within weeks of lodging, while other cases may take years to locate the appropriate property to meet the applicants’ needs. Demand for community accommodation is high and, once accommodated, community groups tend to stay in place. Community groups on our register are contacted once properties become available.
- (6) ACT Property Group maintains a single Application Register for all applications from community and other groups. Applications are short-listed and assessed in date order with priority given to Community Groups. In shared accommodation, ACT Property Group consider the nature of existing tenancies and prospective applicants’ proposed activities when allocating space to ensure maximum compatibility among tenancies.

**Access Canberra—data collection
(Question No 538)**

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) In an answer provided to the Select Committee on Estimates 2017-18 (reference E17-379), did the Minister advise that Access Canberra and Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) are working on a range of strategies to improve data collection; if so, what are those strategies and is Access Canberra and TCCS working to a timeframe for their implementation.

- (2) Will Access Canberra consider the development of an app to enable residents to readily and immediately report an issue which may require attention and for a resident's location at the time to be linked to that report.
- (3) If the development of an app is under consideration, (a) will the app enable a photograph to be taken and attached to the report and (b) when is the app expected to be released.
- (4) If the development of an app is not being proposed, why is this method not being considered as a strategy for improving data collection.

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

- (1) Yes. A review of the existing category list is currently under way in order to improve data collection. For example, sub categories have been added to 'Graffiti', which allows for offensive graffiti to be identified more easily and resolved faster. This work is being undertaken within existing resources; as such, timeframes have not been set for implementation.
- (2) Not at this time.
- (3) See answer to question 2.
- (4) The existing web form currently delivers most of the functionality an app would deliver. For example, it is designed to be used on mobile devices/tablets; photos can be attached; location services are used to report an incident; and the web form can be added to the home screen on a mobile or tablet. Creating an app would add significant development and upkeep costs to the product for no additional functionality.

Suburban Land Agency—responsibility (Question No 539)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) What is the split between the responsibilities of the Minister for Urban Renewal and the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development in relation to the Suburban Land Agency.
- (2) What is the breakdown in the form of a consolidated list of the projects and initiatives associated with the Suburban Land Agency in the 2017-18 Budget that fall under the responsibility of the (a) Minister for Housing and Suburban Development and (b) Minister for Urban Renewal.
- (3) How does the Minister for Urban Renewal's administrative responsibility for "major land and property project facilitation" interact with the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development's responsibility for (a) suburban land development and (b) the Suburban Land Agency.

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

- (1) Ministerial responsibility for the Suburban Land Agency is outlined in Schedule 1 of the Administrative Arrangements 2017 (No 1) available from the ACT Legislation Register at <http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/default.asp>.
- (2) The Suburban Land Agency did not receive appropriation for projects or initiatives in the 2017-18 Budget as it was self-funded. Future years will require projects and spending to be identified in the context of the annual budget and the statement of intent.
- (3) The function of "major land and property project facilitation" is a policy function undertaken by the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD). The Suburban Land Agency is responsible for delivering the Indicative Land Release Program, which is developed by EPSDD. EPSDD provides support to both Ministers across the continuum of responsibilities. In doing so, it ensures appropriate intra- and inter-agency collaboration.

In performing its role, EPSDD is guided by the ACT Planning Strategy, the Minister for Planning's 2015 Statement of Planning Intent, and the Chief Minister's *Canberra: A Statement of Ambition*.

Transport—passenger information system (Question No 540)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) How many Transport Canberra buses are equipped with the Real Time Passenger Information System (RTPIS) and what is the percentage of the bus fleet.
- (2) What is the model type and age of the buses not equipped with RTPIS.
- (3) Will RTPIS be installed on those buses not currently equipped with the system.

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

- (1) All (100%) of Transport Canberra route service buses are equipped with the Real Time Passenger Information System (RTPIS).
 - (2) See response to question 1.
 - (3) See response to question 1.
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Roads—nature strips (Question No 543)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) What is the status of the proposed new guideline on the use of nature strips in residential areas.
- (2) Was the new guideline expected to be completed and released publicly in autumn 2017; if so, why has the release of the guideline been delayed.
- (3) When will the new guideline be released publicly.
- (4) What is the proposed communication strategy for the release of the new guideline, including the cost of any promotion of the new guideline.

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

- (1) The updated nature strip guidelines are in the final phase of drafting. Finalisation of the guidelines is subject to the outcome of an ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT) decision relating to a nature strip development.
- (2) The guidelines were expected to be completed by autumn 2017 but have been delayed until ACAT considers relevant legislation and hands down a decision regarding a matter before the Tribunal relating to a nature strip development.
- (3) The guidelines will be finalised and made publicly available after the ACAT decision is made and any implications for the content of the guidelines have been considered. In the interim the existing nature strip development application available on the Transport Canberra and City Services' website remains available.
- (4) The nature strip guidelines will be made publicly available on the Transport Canberra and City Services and Access Canberra websites. Promotion of the guidelines will include website content, media releases and social media. Promotion costs will not be significant and will be met from the TCCS recurrent budget.

ACTION bus service—bicycle racks (Question No 544)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) How many Transport Canberra buses have a bike rack installed.
- (2) Are Transport Canberra bus drivers continuing to record the usage of bike racks on Transport Canberra buses; if so, what is the usage rates of bike racks on Transport Canberra buses, together with the percentage of passenger boardings for (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.
- (3) What is the unit cost for the bike rack and the cost of installation on a Transport Canberra bus.

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

- (1) 397 Transport Canberra buses have a bike rack installed.

- (2) The average bike rack use per day on Transport Canberra buses, together with the percentage of passenger boardings for (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date are as follows:

	Average Bike Rack Use per Day	Total Bike Rack Use	Percentage of passenger boardings
2015-16 (from 15 May 2016)	56	2,643	0.11%
2016-17	74	27,061	0.15%
2017-18 (as at 25 August 2017)	85	4,664	0.16%

- (3) A bike rack delivered to Transport Canberra costs approximately \$1,000.00 depending on the exchange rate at the time of ordering. Installation typically takes about 1 hr @ \$119.

Transport—fare evasion (Question No 545)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) What is the estimate of the revenue foregone due to Transport Canberra bus fare evasion in dollars and as a percentage of the total farebox revenue for (a) 2016-17 and (b) 2017-18 to date.
- (2) What is being done to reduce the level of fare evasion on Transport Canberra buses.
- (3) Are measures being considered to combat fare evasion on light rail stage 1 once it becomes operational; if so, what are the measures being considered.

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

- (1) Of the 35,000 revenue checks completed since January 2017 less than one percent of passengers have been found travelling on a concession ticket without proof of their entitlement.
- (2) In January 2017 Transport Officers commenced an updated revenue inspection program across the ACTION bus network. The checks are conducted during peak and off peak times, on rapid and local services, and at interchanges and suburban stops. Revenue checks have and will continue to be conducted across the network.
- (3) The operator of the light rail service has over 20 contracted Key Performance Indicators to meet which drive best practise. The KPI for fare evasion sets a level which, if exceeded, results in abatement of the operator's monthly payment.

Roads—cycle lanes (Question No 547)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) What is the status of the works to construct a dedicated cycle path in Woden.
- (2) When is the dedicated cycle path expected to be completed.
- (3) What is the cost of the dedicated cycle path in Woden.
- (4) Is the Minister aware of concerns raised by the Woden Valley Community Council and Pedal Power ACT about the design of the dedicated cycle path, particularly in relation to intersection of the cycle path with Bowes Street and Atlantic Street in Woden.
- (5) What is being done to alleviate the concerns of the Woden Valley Community Council and Pedal Power ACT about the design of the cycle path.

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

- (1) Construction work commenced on 19 July 2017.
- (2) Construction completion is expected prior to the end of November 2017.
- (3) The value of the construction contract is \$530,608.55 GST inclusive.
- (4) In response to concerns raised by the Woden Valley Community Council (WVCC) and Pedal Power, a pedestrian crossing will be added across Bowes Street to provide a priority crossing for the separated cycleway to connect to the central spine of the Town Centre.
- (5) TCCS has met with Pedal Power and the WVCC during the design process to provide information on the design and to source feedback. The pedestrian crossing was added in response to concerns raised by these two stakeholder groups.

Graffiti—removal (Question No 549)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) When was the offensive swastika graffiti, located in a playground in Giralang a few hundred metres from near a synagogue, first reported to the Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate.
- (2) Why was the removal of the graffiti not scheduled for removal as soon as practicable.
- (3) Was the timing of the removal of the offensive graffiti related to the publication of media reports about the graffiti.
- (4) Is there a policy regarding the removal of graffiti which could be upsetting or confronting for members of the Canberra community; if so, what is that policy.
- (5) What is the standard timeframe for removal of graffiti once it has been reported to the Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate.

- (6) Will there be a review to determine how the removal of the offensive graffiti in a Giralang playground should have been handled to ensure members of the local community were not distressed by the appearance of the graffiti so close to a synagogue.

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

1. The graffiti was first reported to Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) at approximately 1:30pm on 22 August 2017.
2. TCCS removed the graffiti within 24 hours of being notified.
3. Yes. TCCS first became aware of the offensive graffiti when TCCS was contacted by a media outlet conducting investigations for the story.
4. Yes. Offensive graffiti is removed from public assets within 24 hours of TCCS being notified.
5. Non-offensive graffiti on public assets is removed within five working days of TCCS being notified.
6. No review is required, however this case presents an opportunity for ACT Policing and TCCS to reaffirm their commitment to work together to respond quickly in cases such as this and ensure information sharing between the two agencies supports the ACT Government to act quickly and responsively.

**Jervis Bay—services
(Question No 550)**

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

- (1) What is the status of negotiations between the Commonwealth, the Government of New South Wales and the Government of the ACT in relation to the provision of services to Jervis Bay residents.
- (2) If the Government of New South Wales is no longer part of the negotiations, what is being done to progress the efficient provision of services to Jervis Bay residents.
- (3) What is the nature of the services that are provided by the ACT Government to Jervis Bay residents and what is the cost of providing those services in (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.
- (4) Does either the Commonwealth Government or the Government of New South Wales contribute any funding towards the cost of providing services to Jervis Bay residents; if so, how much is contributed by the relevant jurisdiction in (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.

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

- (1) Following a 2014 review of services in Jervis Bay Territory, the Australian, ACT and NSW governments worked together until February 2017 on options for future service

delivery arrangements to the Jervis Bay Territory. The NSW Government has decided not to continue work on options for future service delivery arrangements. This decision will have no impact on the current delivery of government services to the Jervis Bay Territory community.

- (2) The Australian and ACT governments will continue to work together to ensure government services meet the needs of the Jervis Bay Territory community. The Memorandum of Understanding between the ACT and Australian Governments is currently being reviewed with the objective of developing a new agreement to provide for state-type services to Jervis Bay Territory. As a part of this process, the ACT and Australian Governments are working closely with the Jervis Bay Territory community to identify opportunities to improve service outcomes.
- (3) The ACT Government is engaged by the Commonwealth to provide a broad range of state-type services in Jervis Bay Territory. These services fall into the following categories:
- Primary Education
 - Early Childhood Regulation
 - Care and Protection
 - Health Protection Services
 - Environmental Monitoring
 - Vehicle Registration and Drivers Licenses
 - Access Canberra Services – government services and compliance activities
 - Court and Justice Services

The total value of funding provided by the Australian Government to the ACT Government for services in Jervis Bay Territory for the period requested is as follows:

- 2015-16: \$3,089,478
- 2016-17: \$3,415,770
- 2017-18: \$3,540,773 (note that this is the current year agreed amount but may be subject to change dependent on service needs)

- (4) The provision of services by the ACT Government in Jervis Bay Territory is funded by the Australian Government through a mutually agreed yearly budget.

The Australian Government has additional arrangements with NSW state and local governments for the provision of other services to the Jervis Bay Territory. These include municipal and primary health services. Further, some services are provided in Jervis Bay Territory by Commonwealth entities such as the Australian Federal Police and Defence. The ACT Government does not have line of sight to the service arrangements between the Commonwealth and other Government agencies, and cannot comment on the funding value of the services provided by those agencies.

ACTION bus service—routes (Question No 582)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) What is the exact route of the Green Rapid Bus.

- (2) When will the Green Rapid route start services.
- (3) How often will the Green Rapid Bus run.

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

- (1) The Green Rapid Bus route will run between City West and Woden via Barton, Kingston, Manuka and the Canberra Hospital. Full details are available on the Transport Canberra website.
- (2) The Green Rapid will commence on Monday 9 October 2017.
- (3) The Green Rapid will run every 15 minutes between 7am and 7pm, with frequency reducing after 7pm until the last service.

**Mental health—services
(Question No 587)**

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 25 August 2017 (*redirected to the Minister for Mental Health*):

- (1) What contact does the Directorate have with mental health clients previously supported by ACT Health under the Samaritan Mental Health Accommodation Support Program at Oaks Estate.
- (2) What support is available from the ACT Government to people with complex mental health issues who do not qualify, given only 1 in 4 Australians with a psychosocial disability qualifies for the NDIS.

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

- (1) Prior to the roll out of the NDIS, ACT Health funded St Vincent's de Paul to provide the Samaritan Mental Health Accommodation Support Program. This program was a recovery oriented mental health model involving a clinical manager and where a recovery plan was in place. Contact with mental health clients previously supported under the Samaritan Accommodation Support Program has been maintained by the Mental Health, Justice Health Alcohol & Drug Service mental health clinical managers.

When ACT Health transitioned community support funding to the NDIS, the recovery plan remained in place, however the community support resourcing shifted from ACT Health funding St Vincent de Paul to the NDIS scheme.

Saint Vincent De Paul have advised that all mental health clients previously supported by ACT Health under the Samaritan Mental Health Accommodation Support Program at Oaks Estate are eligible for NDIS. St Vincent de Paul have advised that all 30 clients previously supported through ACT Health funding, have ongoing support service delivery from St Vincent de Paul from their individual NDIS packages.

- (2) A range of services and supports exist through ACT Health to assist people with psychosocial disability who are found to be NDIS ineligible, or whom in the

immediate term are unable /not agreeable to be assessed by the NDIS. This includes access to Community Mental Health teams, in patient and out patient facilities and a suite of non government organisation partner programs.

Access Canberra—complaints (Question No 589)

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

- (1) Has Access Canberra received any complaints in regard to construction at 74 David Street, Turner; if so, what (a) did the complaints relate to and (b) action has Access Canberra undertaken in regard to these complaints.
- (2) Has Access Canberra taken any compliance action in regard to construction of this house; if so, (a) what did the compliance action relate to, (b) what was the compliance action and (c) does Access Canberra consider the matter to be finalised.

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

- (1) Yes. Access Canberra has received a small number of complaints concerning construction-related activities at 74 David Street, Turner.
 - (a) The complaints alleged that construction within a basement was in breach of the development approval (DA) and that construction of a fence was forward of the building line.
 - (b) In response to both complaints, Access Canberra has undertaken several site inspections and an investigation is under way.

Access Canberra has engaged with the builder and certifier on multiple occasions concerning the requirements of the DA. Namely, that the void area is to remain so and is not accessible or useable for any other purpose. The builder has provided undertakings to this effect.

To ensure compliance with the DA, a hold on the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy (CoU) has been placed on the development file. When an application is made for a CoU, this will be flagged with Access Canberra, who will undertake an inspection of the property. The CoU will not be issued if any non-compliance is identified.

Concerning the complaint alleging construction of a fence forward of the building line, an inspection was undertaken, which identified that the fence constructed was a site safety fence. This is a requirement under section 298 *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011* for all sites where construction work of this nature is being undertaken.

- (2) Compliance with the approved DA is currently under investigation by Access Canberra. No compliance action has been warranted up to this point.
 - (a) Access Canberra has not taken any compliance action.

(b) N/A.

(c) No, Access Canberra will not consider this matter to be finalised until the CoU is issued following the completion of construction. Again, when an application is made for a CoU, this will be flagged with Access Canberra and an inspection will be undertaken of the property. The CoU will not be issued if any non-compliance is identified.

Upon completion of the works and issuance of a CoU, Access Canberra can undertake spot audits to assess ongoing compliance with the requirements of an approved DA.

Municipal services—private gardens (Question No 590)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) Under what circumstances does the Government contact private home owners regarding the state of their garden.
- (2) Does the Government have any power to compel private home owners to maintain, improve or rectify their own gardens.
- (3) If a private home owner's garden is overgrown with weeds that are threatening to spill over into other private properties or onto public land, what recourse do neighbours and the Government have against the home owner.
- (4) In the event where a private hedge line is adjacent to public land (for example a footpath or strip park), can the Government compel the private home owner to maintain the hedge line to a standard that allows the adjoining parkland to be useable by the local community.

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

- (1) Contact is made by City Rangers in circumstances where the state of the garden on a residential lease is impacting on public land, for example where overgrown vegetation located on a lease is causing an obstruction or safety issue on public land.
- (2) Under the *Public Unleased Land Act 2013*, residents may be directed by City Rangers to rectify issues impacting on public land, for example, to prune overgrown vegetation located on their lease that is causing an obstruction or safety issue on public land.
- (3) Managing the impact of overgrown weeds between adjacent leases is generally a matter for the respective residents to negotiate. The ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT) has the power to hear and determine applications for neighbourhood disputes, such as overgrown hedges that may have caused damage to a shared fence. Managing the impact of overgrown weeds from a lease onto public land could be addressed by the Government via the *Public Unleased Land Act 2013* as described in response (2) above, if it presents a safety or other issue. In general, the Government expects the nature strip adjoining a residential lease to be maintained by the resident.

- (4) Yes. The *Public Unleased Land Act 2013* allows the Government to direct the person responsible to have their plants pruned or removed to maintain safe access to public land.
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Transport—planning (Question No 591)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) In regard to the disused sections of Joynton Smith Drive previously allocated as a bus lane to Charnwood (specifically Florey: Block 1, Section 148; Belconnen: Block 27, Section 157; Belconnen: Block 2, Section 59; and Belconnen: Block 30, Section 52), and noting the budget initiative “building a better city - active travel - Belconnen bikeway” on page 150 of 2017-18 Budget Paper 3, will any of the capital works as part of the above budget initiative be used to convert and reactivate the disused sections of Joynton Smith Drive.
- (2) What is the timeline for the reactivation or repurposing of those section.
- (3) What plans are in place to allow cyclist access to Lathlain Street in the event that this section is converted into the Belconnen Bikeway.
- (4) If no plans are currently in place, what short-term remediation efforts can be made to open up these disused sections to community use, for example, removing of fencing and barricades for use as a temporary dog park.

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

- (1) The Belconnen Bikeway proposal will investigate the potential utilisation of the disused “bus only” section of Joynton Smith Drive.
 - (2) The feasibility and design phases have been funded in the 2017-18 ACT Budget.
 - (3) The feasibility and design work will identify where connections from the Belconnen Bikeway may be required to provide access to other areas within the Town Centre, including to Lathlain Street.
 - (4) The ability to have temporary uses in this area will require further investigation by TCCS.
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Bushfires—preparedness (Question No 593)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) What steps have you taken to plan for the upcoming bushfire season during this drier than usual winter.

- (2) Will the bushfire season in the ACT commence earlier than usual.
- (3) What areas of the ACT have undergone back burning to prepare for the bushfire season.

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

- (1) The ACT Government is well advanced with preparations including our ongoing hazard reduction burning program, targeted grazing and pre-season training and checks by our ACT Rural Fire Service (ACTRFS) brigades across the Territory.

While a drier than average winter has created potentially hazardous fire conditions, this does not change the way the ACT Emergency Services Agency (ESA) monitors and prepares for every bushfire season.

Each year, the ESA conducts comprehensive pre-season preparations prior to 1 October, being the normal start of the bushfire season in the ACT. The ESA hosts a pre-season brief for all officers, other agencies and interstate counterparts. This year's pre-season brief is scheduled for 26 September 2017. The ESA also participates in the Bureau of Meteorology seasonal outlook briefs.

In terms of capability, as at 30 August 2017 the ACT has 25 heavy tankers (of which six are compressed air foam tankers), 15 medium tankers, 13 light units, one bulk water carrier, 14 pumpers, six pump trailers, one retardant batching trailer, two helicopters (contracted for the height of the bushfire season), along with heavy plant and support vehicles. All operational vehicles are serviced and equipment regularly tested for operational readiness.

The ESA has over 500 ACTRFS members, over 330 paid firefighters, 150 firefighters in the Parks and Conservation Service of the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate, and 13 ACTRFS staff. The ESA also liaises with Commonwealth agencies, including Defence, and has a strong cross border relationship with the NSW Rural Fire Service.

ACTRFS volunteer members continually train in the winter months and work on their skills maintenance. All members are prepared and willing to respond to any incidents that may occur in or around Canberra.

In support of crews and vehicles, the ACT has four fire towers, fire weather analysts, media liaison officers, mapping specialists, communication specialists and a wider logistical and support capability that supports our emergency women and men in the field.

The Canberra Bushfire Ready community education campaign will continue to be used to raise the community's awareness of bushfire risk and encourage them to plan and prepare for bushfire. Community Fire Unit volunteers also continue to play a key role in both fire safety and community resilience programs managed by the ESA.

- (2) At this stage, there is no plan to start the official bushfire season early; however, this will be constantly monitored and reviewed.
- (3) The following areas of the Territory have undergone prescribed burning to prepare for the bushfire season: Kama Nature reserve, National Botanic Gardens surrounds,

Uriarra Village & Uriarra Forest, Aranda, Kowen Forest, Jerrabomberra Grasslands, Mulangarri Grasslands, Sterling Park, Yarramundi Reach and Gungaharra Grasslands.

Housing—affordability (Question No 594)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) What is the process for appointing members making up the Affordable Housing Advisory Group.
- (2) What are the selection criteria for applicants seeking to be a member of the group.
- (3) What date did the group's member selection process begin and what date were the members confirmed.
- (4) What are the relevant backgrounds and expertise of each member of the group.
- (5) What are all the roles and responsibilities of each member of the group, individually and collectively.

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

- (1) &(2) The members of the Minister's Advisory Group (the "Group") were selected by me based on their contribution to and expertise in matters associated with homelessness, public, community and supported housing, and the housing/property sector.
- (3) The considerations around forming an advisory group began in March 2017. The final membership was agreed by me on 6 July 2017 when the final terms of reference was presented to the Group.
- (4) The Group members serve as individuals and not solely as sector representatives.

They are requested to bring their own ideas and opinions to discussions but, where appropriate and able, are encouraged to also consult across their industry sector or cohort and to acknowledge different views.

The Group member backgrounds include experience in:

- the property and housing sector,
 - community service and community housing provision
 - housing and homelessness subject matter research experience and expertise,
 - architecture, urban design and planning, and
 - lived experiences of housing stress
- (5) The Group has been established to provide an independent, external perspective of the challenges of housing affordability in the ACT and the possible responses that might be considered by the government.

The Group is providing guidance and advice to me on affordable housing and homelessness policy and, in particular, on possible actions which could be included in a new ACT Housing Strategy.

The Group has been chosen for their independent external expertise and reflects the desire to engage with a broader and different group of interlocutors on the important issue of social and affordable housing policy.

The Group has guided and informed how the government is consulting with the wider community on these key issues. Members are also participating in targeted focus groups and wider community consultations, and are providing a conduit for feedback from interested stakeholders within their cohort.

The Group is also contributing to the planning of the ACT Housing and Homelessness Summit planned for October 2017.

Children and young people—trauma recovery centre (Question No 595)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 25 August 2017:

- (1) How many children and youth are currently receiving services at the Trauma Recovery Centre, Melaleuca Place.
- (2) How many children and youth are currently receiving services at the Trauma Recovery Centre, Melaleuca Place who are (a) 0-12 months, (b) 3-5 years, (c) 5-7 years, (d) 7-9 years and (e) 9-12 years.
- (3) How many children and youth are currently receiving services at the Trauma Recovery Centre, Melaleuca Place who were (a) 0-12 months, (b) 3-5 years, (c) 5-7 years, (d) 7-9 years and (e) 9-12 years in (i) 2013, (ii) 2014, (iii) 2015 and (iv) 2016

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

1. As at 4 September 2017, Melaleuca Place is currently providing service to 45 children.
2. The age range of children and young people currently receiving services from Melaleuca Place are:
 - (a) 0-2 years – 7 children
 - (b) 3-5 years – 7 children
 - (c) 5-7 years – 6 children
 - (d) 7-9 years – 8 children
 - (e) 9-12 years – 17 children
3. The number of children currently receiving services from Melaleuca Place who were (a) 0-12 months, (b) 3-5 years, (c) 5-7 years, (d) 7-9 years and (e) 9-12 years in (i) 2013, (ii) 2014, (iii) 2015 and (iv) 2016 is:
 - (i) 2013 – Melaleuca Place commenced providing services to children in 2014.

- (ii) 2014
 - (a) 0-2 years - 18 children
 - (b) 3-5 years - 6 children
 - (c) 5-7 years - 6 children
 - (d) 7-9 years - 11 children
 - (e) 9-12 years - 4 children
- (iii) 2015
 - (a) 0-2 years - 14 children
 - (b) 3-5 years - 6 children
 - (c) 5-7 years - 8 children
 - (d) 7-9 years - 9 children
 - (e) 9-12 years - 8 children
- (iv) 2016
 - (a) 0-2 years - 10 children
 - (b) 3-5 years - 8 children
 - (c) 5-7 years - 6 children
 - (d) 7-9 years - 6 children
 - (e) 9-12 years - 15 children

**Disability services—national disability insurance scheme
(Question No 469)**

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, upon notice, on 18 August 2017:

- (1) How many NDIS providers are registered in the ACT or accredited to provide services in the ACT.
- (2) What assessment is done to determine whether they are providers for just one client or multiple clients.
- (3) What is the selection criteria.

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

- (1) At 30 June 2017 there were 814 providers registered to deliver services in the ACT. The National Disability Insurance Agency maintains a list of registered NDIS providers on its website at <https://www.ndis.gov.au/document/finding-and-engaging-providers/find-registered-service-providers>
- (2) There is no assessment specifically related to number of clients. As services are funded by the NDIA, the ACT Government has no direct visibility as to the number of participants using each provider.
- (3) All providers are required to meet the NDIS criteria as described in the NDIS Guide to Suitability. The Guide is available at: <https://www.ndis.gov.au/medias/documents/h46/h91/8802541797406/NDIA-Module-4-Guide-to-Suitability.pdf>.

Providers cannot be registered to provide services under the NDIS in the ACT unless and until they have been assessed by the Human Services Registrar as complying with the requirements of the *Disability Services Act 1991* and subordinate legislation.

Relevant criteria for both NDIA and ACT depend on the registration groups for which registration is being sought.

Questions without notice taken on notice

Public housing—Phillip

Ms Berry (*in reply to a question and supplementary questions by Mr Parton and Mr Hanson on Thursday, 30 March 2017*):

In response to the Member's question/s, I can inform the Assembly that Block 8 Section 24 Phillip is a privately leased property. A Development Application has been submitted for the construction of 280 dwellings on the site. The Development Application is being assessed in accordance with the requirements of the Territory Plan.

It is a mandatory requirement of the Territory Plan that multi-unit housing in excess of 10 units is required to supply a minimum number of dwellings that are designed to meet the Australian Standard for Adaptable Housing. In the case of this development, 28 adaptable dwellings is the minimum number required to be provided, however, the Development Application indicates that the applicant will be providing 70 adaptable units.

Whilst this is not a supportive housing development, adaptable dwellings can be used by people who would live in supportive housing, such as those who are older or have a disability and may need support.

At this time neither Housing and Community Services nor the Public Housing Renewal Taskforce have any proposals to purchase dwellings at the site in Phillip.

Canberra Hospital—electrical systems

Ms Fitzharris (*in reply to a question and a supplementary question by Mr Wall on Tuesday, 9 May 2017*):

1. I was not specifically briefed on this matter.
2. In October 2016, I received an incoming Minister's brief outlining Health Infrastructure projects which made mention of the Upgrading and Maintaining ACT Health Assets (UMAHA) program, including the Electrical Main Switchboard Replacement Project. The brief did not contain any information about the risk status of the electrical system at Canberra Hospital. With the exception of the UMAHA business case, no other briefs have been received on the risk status of the electrical system in my capacity as Minister for Health or Assistant Minister for Health.

Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate— employee assistance program

Mr Barr (*in reply to a question and a supplementary question by Mr Wall on Thursday, 11 May 2017*):

1. The response to QON No. 15, asked by Mr Coe on 27 February 2017 through the Standing Committee on Economic Development and Tourism, used information provided by the EAP provider. It has come to light that the information provided was based on hours accessed, not numbers of individual employees who accessed the scheme.

The corrected information is provided in the table below. I have written to the Committee Chair to correct the record.

	FY 14/15	FY 15/16
Annual EAP usage (by hours accessed) as reported in March 2017 ¹	164	493
Annual EAP usage per Individual	104	225

It should be noted that Administrative Arrangements occurred in January 2015, increasing the size of the directorate by approximately 25%. The figures for 2014/15 do not illustrate a full year impact of these additional staff.

2. No – refer above table. One-fifth of the staff in my directorate did not access the employee assistance scheme.

It is noted that:

- for 2014/15, 37 % of new referrals were work related issues compared with 63% personal related issues;
- for 2015/16, 33% of new referrals were work related compared with 67% personal related issues;
- the industry benchmark for those periods was 60% work related and 40% personal related;
- staff are actively encouraged to access the service; and
- family members of directorate staff are entitled to access the scheme.

¹ Original hours reported (as provided by the EAP provider) in QON 15 arising from the Standing Committee on Economic Development and Tourism.

Government—procurement policies

Ms Fitzharris (*in reply to a question by Mr Wall on Tuesday, 15 August 2017*):

ACT Health supports local business and would only change sourcing options where value for money was evident.

ACT Health is modernising its procurement processes, including reviewing procurement and contracts and establishing direct purchasing networks. ACT Health will utilise these networks where value for ACT public funding can be demonstrated.

Government—building materials policy

Mr Gentleman (*in reply to a supplementary question by Mr Coe on Thursday, 17 August 2017*):

EPSDD does not approve the use of specific products and materials for compliance with the building code and *Building Act 2004*.

A development approval (DA) confirms compliance with planning requirements under the *Planning and Development Act 2007*. The notice of decision for each DA reminds proponents that the DA is not an approval under all Territory laws and the development must also comply with other relevant laws, including the building code and Building Act.

Compliance with fire safety standards in the building code are assessed at the building approval stage. Building approvals are issued by building certifiers.

Centenary Hospital for Women and Children—aluminium cladding

Mr Gentleman (*in reply to a supplementary question by Ms Lawder on Thursday, 17 August 2017*):

Other than some class 1 and 10 buildings, the majority of buildings subject to higher fire protection standards in the building code would require a development approval (DA). However, a range of building work and alterations to a building that may affect the building façade are exempt from requiring a DA.

Compliance with the building code and Building Act is not assessed at the DA stage but as part of the building approval process. Therefore, the current audit is focusing on building approvals rather than development approvals.

The inter-agency building cladding working group is currently identifying buildings that may have aluminium composite panels either as an aesthetic attachment or as an integral part of the wall.

As there are approximately 4000 building approvals for new buildings and building alterations issued each year this will take some time, but it is important that we are thorough.

Government—building materials policy

Mr Gentleman (*in reply to a question by Ms Lee on Thursday, 17 August 2017*):

It is important to recognise that there are different types of aluminium and aluminium composite panels (ACPs). Not all panels are combustible, pose a risk to occupants or are unlawfully installed. Publicly identifying individual buildings as having ACPs, which may be fully compliant and fit for purpose, may cause undue concern to owners and occupants of those buildings and their visitors.

Buildings that may be at risk of having non-compliant panels are currently being identified. Building owners will be contacted directly if the type of cladding is uncertain or there are compliance concerns.

In relation to the 23 questions that Ms Lawder asked, I did reply to Ms Lawder. This reply did not answer each of her questions in turn, however it did respond to the issue of cladding in as much detail as could be provided at that point in time, noting that when the reply was sent the Government was still in the process of setting up the cross-directorate working group. In my response to Ms Lawder I said the community would be kept informed of the working group, which I have done, as evidenced by my ministerial statement to the Assembly on August the 17th. I will continue to provide updates to the community on this important matter.

Renewable energy—review

Mr Rattenbury (*in reply to a question by Ms Lee on Thursday, 24 August 2017*):

Through two competitive grant processes \$2.6 million has been allocated among eight companies to support the installation of energy storage systems in ACT homes and businesses. The allocated funds can only be accessed by the installers once the systems have been installed and passed an inspection by Access Canberra. To date the Territory has been invoiced for \$471,000 of the allocated grant amount. The program is expected to ramp up significantly over the coming months due to the improved availability of new technology in Australia.

Drugs—pill testing

Ms Fitzharris (*in reply to a supplementary question by Mrs Dunne on Thursday, 14 September 2017*):

1. The proposal for pill testing considered by ACT Government was developed by a working group led by ACT Health with representation from ACT Policing, ACT Ambulance Services and the Justice and Community Safety Directorate. The working group was tasked with presenting options for the conduct of Pill Testing to ACT Government.

The established mechanism for consulting with the Commonwealth Government on ACT events, including those on Commonwealth land, is through the ACT Event Coordination Planning Group (ECPG). The ECPG is led by Access Canberra to ensure cross government coordination for events and event approvals in the ACT. The ECPG includes representation from the National Capital Authority.