

## Answers to questions

### Drugs—pill testing (Question No 772)

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) In relation to research by Winston Sustainable Research Strategies, and associated information, cited on ACT Health's webpage on pill testing, when was the Canberra Omnibus Survey conducted.
- (2) What questions were asked in the survey.
- (3) Can the Minister supply a copy of the Canberra Omnibus Survey report from Winston Sustainable Research Strategies; if not, why not.
- (4) Was information or opinion specific to pill testing sought from respondents to the survey; if so, what questions were asked in order to garner that information or opinion.
- (5) What methodology was used in conducting the survey.
- (6) How many people participated in the survey.
- (7) What was the standard error in the survey results.
- (8) What did the survey cost.
- (9) Which government agency funded the survey.
- (10) What procurement process was used in securing the contractor to undertake the survey.
- (11) What was the contract number.

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

1. Winston Sustainable Research Strategies undertook interviews from 31 August to 3 September 2017.
2. The report is classified *Cabinet in Confidence*.
3. See answer to question two.
4. See answer to question two.
5. See answer to question two.
6. See answer to question two.
7. See answer to question two.

8. \$7672.50
  9. ACT Health.
  10. Procurement was undertaken in accordance with the purchasing principles and guidelines as stated in the *Government Procurement Regulation 2007*, for services or works less than \$25,000.
  11. A quotation was sought from the provider and a contract was not required as the amount quoted was below the notifiable contract threshold.
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### **Health—CALMS (Question No 773)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) What was the start date for the service funding agreement with Canberra Afterhours Locum Medical Service (CALMS).
- (2) On what date does the agreement expire.
- (3) Is there an option to extend the agreement; if so, what are the terms of the option.
- (4) What is the annual funding provided under the agreement.
- (5) Is the annual funding paid more frequently than once per year; if so, how frequently and in what proportions.
- (6) What was the tendering process used and if single select, why.
- (7) Does the funding provided under the agreement subsidise service fees CALMS charges its patients; if not, for what is the funding intended; if so, by how much.
- (8) Does the agreement require CALMS to operate an accredited, afterhours primary medical care service, available to all ACT residents based on clinical need, inclusive of residential aged care facilities; if not, what service is CALMS required to provide.
- (9) Why are emergency departments unable to provide the afterhours primary medical care services provided by CALMS.
- (10) Do the hours of service provided by CALMS overlap with the opening hours for the nurse-led walk-in clinics; if so, why.
- (11) What analysis was made of the cost of providing a CALMS service versus the cost of providing 24/7 service at nurse-led walk-in clinics.

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

1. The start date of the current Service Funding Agreement (SFA) with Canberra Afterhours Locum Medical Service (CALMS) was 1 October 2016.
2. The current SFA expires on 30 June 2019.

3. Clause 14.1 of the SFA allows for the Agreement Period to be extended only by the written agreement of the parties prior to the expiration of the SFA.
4. Base funding for CALMS in 2017-18 is \$1,262,432 (GST exclusive) per annum.
5. CALMS is paid 50 per cent of total annual funds twice a year in July and January.
6. New SFAs with existing service providers was the chosen procurement method for the CALMS to ensure continuity of service to the Canberra community by commencing new SFAs with existing service providers.
7. Funding provided under the agreement does not subsidise service fees. CALMS is funded to provide Afterhours GP services through the whole of the after-hours period at three agreed clinic settings and at Home or Residential Aged Care Facilities (RACF's) as clinically appropriate.
8. Yes, CALMS provides an accredited, after-hours primary medical care service, available to all ACT residents based on clinical need, inclusive of residential aged care facilities.
9. Canberra Hospital's Emergency Department (ED) is a specialised unit designed to provide quality emergency care and treatment to people who are seriously ill, injured, in pain or are suffering from life-threatening conditions. CALMS GP service provides afterhours primary medical care services for conditions that a patient would usually see their GP for, and that cannot wait until the in-hours period. Patient attendance at CALMS reduces demand on the more costly, tertiary treatment and trauma services provided at ED.
10. CALMS call centre operates from 6pm to 8.30 am the following morning, with clinic hours from 8:00pm until approximately 11:00pm weekdays. A home visit can be arranged outside the clinic hours. On weekends & public holidays, CALMS clinic is open from 10.00am until approximately 11.00pm. Walk In Centres hours are 7.30am to 10pm every day of the year, including Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

CALMS operates after-hours including its call centre, overnight, while walk-in clinics do not operate overnight. There is a small overlap in the late evening and early morning, however CALMS and nurse-led walk-in clinics provide different, albeit complementary, services. CALMS provides GP services and the Walk In Centres provide one-off nursing advice and treatment for people with minor illness and injury.

11. A comparative cost analysis is not possible as the service scope/purpose and business models of CALMS and nurse-led walk in centres are different. CALMS is a private service, receiving Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) funding from the Commonwealth Government and gap fees from some patients. In addition, the ACT Government provides funding to enhance their capacity to employ GPs. Nurse-led walk-in centres are fully funded by the ACT Government.

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### **Health—waiting times (Question No 776)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) In relation to the answer to question on notice No E17-178, noting the increasing trend in wait times longer than clinically recommended as at the end of each month January to May 2017, what strategies are in place to deal with the increasing trend.
- (2) What analysis has been done as to the reasons for the increasing trend.
- (3) What were the numbers as at the end of (a) June 2017, (b) July 2017, (c) August 2017 and (d) September 2017.

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

1. The ACT Elective Surgical Management Plan 2017-2018 has been developed to reduce the total number of long wait patients over the 2017-18 financial year.
2. The increasing trend of long wait patients during the second half of last financial year has been attributed to the following contributing factors:
  - a. Ongoing increases in demand for both emergency and elective surgery.
  - b. While Calvary Public Hospital Bruce has met overall surgical activity targets, some specific surgical specialty targets have not been met, leading to the wait list increasing at specialty level.
  - c. Scheduled maintenance within operating theatres, resulting in a number of theatres being unavailable for surgery at Canberra Hospital and Health Services for short periods.
3.
  - (a). June 2017 was 424
  - (b). July 2017 was 442\*
  - (c). August 2017 was 517\* and
  - (d). September 2017 was 505\*

\* The data for 2017-18 is preliminary and subject to change due to validation processes and changes in clinical urgency and ready for care status.

## **Health—policy (Question No 777)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

In relation to the answer to question on notice No E17-537, has the Government made a decision on what will be encompassed by the Preventative Health Strategy; if not, (a) what is the status of this decision-making, (b) when will the strategy be finalised and (c) when will the strategy be released publicly; if so, (a) what does the strategy cover, (b) is the strategy therefore complete, (c) what process was followed in its development, (d) when was it released and (e) where may it be accessed.

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

On 6 November 2017, I outlined the government's broader approach to preventive health by

- Addressing the risk factors and better understand how Canberrans make choices and

finding ways to help Canberrans make simple changes to lead a more healthy and active life

- Building a strong, broad based research capability in preventive health able to inform policy and healthy practices in the ACT
- Using innovation to commercialise research in preventive health and grow and diversify business opportunities in the sector
- Using our 'healthy and active living' commitment as a way to attract people to live in our city as well as be a draw card for visitors who want to experience a city strongly committed to the wellbeing of its citizens.

Developing a strategy to deliver on these four objectives will commence in early 2018, in partnership with relevant experts and key stakeholders. A preventative health plan addressing specific actions and strategies to prevent chronic conditions will be developed as part of this overarching strategy.

### **Government—expenditure (Question No 778)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

Why were the following invoices, as disclosed in the notifiable invoices register, not paid within one month of receipt of the invoice: (a) Donald Cant Watts Corke (Health Advisory) Pty Ltd – \$44,333.33 (invoice received 6 June 2017, paid 10 August 2017), (b) Donald Cant Watts Corke SAFM Pty Ltd - \$75,691.00 (invoice received 10 June 2017, paid 29 August 2017), (c) Everlight Radiology Limited – \$90,370.50 (invoice received 7 July 2017, paid 29 August 2017), (d) KPMG – \$61,380.00 (invoice received 30 June 2017, paid 17 August 2017) and (e) KPMG – \$31,680.00 (invoice received 15 May 2017, paid 17 August 2017).

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

1. a) Invoices were inadvertently overlooked during a change of staffing arrangements, which resulted in the invoices not being tracked and payment delayed. A process has since been established with the suppliers to forward invoices to a shared email account for processing payments without delay.
- b) Invoices were inadvertently overlooked during a change of staffing arrangements, which resulted in the invoices not being tracked and payment delayed. A process has since been established with the suppliers to forward invoices to a shared email account for processing payments without delay.
- c) The invoice from Everlight Radiology Limited was raised on 31 July 2017, and due for payment by 18 August 2017. The invoice was received by Canberra Hospital and Health Services (CHHS) on 4 August 2017, processed and sent to Shared Services for processing on 16 August 2017. CHHS received a reminder email, and followed up with Shared Services who advised they had not received the invoice. The invoice was resent to Shared Services on 22 August 2017 and was processed.
- d) The invoices from KPMG required further clarification of the actual dates worked onsite by the consultant in the month of April, delaying payment.
- e) The invoices from KPMG required further clarification of the actual dates worked

onsite by the consultant in the month of April, delaying payment.

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### **Health—illicit drugs (Question No 779)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

How many people reported to hospitals in the ACT during 2016 for overdoses of (a) benzodiazepines, (b) pharmaceutical opioids, (c) heroin, (d) methamphetamines, (e) party drugs such as MDMA and (f) other drugs.

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

1. 323 patients presented to ACT Emergency Departments during 2016 which were classified as drug overdoses of the kinds requested.

Emergency Department Patient data only collects one diagnosis code for each patient, therefore a breakdown by type of drug is not available

The data on patients admitted to hospital and discharged in 2016 that may have been admitted for drug overdose but classified as 'poisoning' as a result of these drugs are:

- (a) 120 episodes of care for patients with 'poisoning by benzodiazepines';
- (b) 166 episodes of care for patients with 'poisoning by pharmaceutical opioids';
- (c) 10 episodes of care for patients with 'poisoning by heroin';
- (d) nine episodes of care for patients with 'poisoning by methamphetamines';
- (e) 12 episodes of care for patients with poisoning by party drugs such as MDMA; and
- (f) other drugs – unknown as the definition is too broad.

'Emergency Department Patients' and 'Admitted Patients' have separate classifications for reporting purposes as they are different patient cohorts. Therefore, the two datasets cannot be compared.

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### **Health—illicit drugs (Question No 780)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

How many deaths were caused in the ACT during 2016 by (a) benzodiazepines, (b) pharmaceutical opioids, (c) heroin, (d) methamphetamines, (e) party drugs such as MDMA and (f) other drugs.

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

1. Data for 2016 coded with cause of death is not yet available. Data on ACT deaths is collected and maintained by the ACT Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Cause of Death codes are provided by the Australian Coordinating Registry (ACR).

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) have published data for 2016 registrations that is noted as preliminary and subject to revision. The ABS reports a total of 32 drug

induced deaths for the ACT in 2016.

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/3303.0~2016~Main%20Features~Drug%20Induced%20Deaths%20in%20Australia~6>

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## **Arts—policy (Question No 781)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) In relation to the answer to question on notice No E17-261, given the 2015 16 artsACT Strategic Plan expired more than one year ago, when was/will a new plan be (a) developed and (b) released.
- (2) What process was/will be followed to develop the new plan.
- (3) Did/will that process include an evaluation of the outcomes achieved under the 2015-16 plan; if not, why not.
- (4) When will the 2015 ACT Arts Policy be updated.
- (5) What process will be followed to update the policy.
- (6) What are specific examples of the support and advice artsACT has provided to other government agencies in relation to their support for the arts in each of the previous two financial years.
- (7) What are specific examples of advocacy artsACT has undertaken for inclusion of the arts in other areas of government in each of the previous two financial years.
- (8) Why are there no measurable targets for ACT Government directorates and agencies in relation to the arts.
- (9) Is the Government giving consideration to a strategy for inclusion of arts programs in other directorates and agencies; if not, why not; if so, what is the (a) scope and (b) timeline.
- (10) In relation to the answer to part (6) of E17-261, what were the targets and outcomes for each of the dot points outlined in the answer.
- (11) How does artsACT measure success in those areas if there were no targets.
- (12) Is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) Agreement more than two years into its three-year currency; if so, (a) why are there as yet no specific programs and targets for ATSI arts and culture to be engaged in achieving health, justice and other social outcomes, (b) when will those programs and targets be developed and (c) what process will be followed in developing those programs and targets.
- (13) How much funding was provided, in 2016-17, to (a) organisations and (b) individuals through (i) key arts organisations' grants, (ii) program grants, (iii) project grants, (iv) arts residencies grants, (v) Community Outreach Program grants, (vi) Community Arts and Cultural Development grants, (vii) out-of-round grants, (viii) Llewellyn Hall grants, (ix) Book of the Year grants and (x) Fringe Festival grants.

- (14) Has the artsACT internal budget for 2017-18 been finalised; if not, why not; if so, how much funding is allocated for (a) organisations and (b) individuals through (i) key arts organisations' grants, (ii) program grants, (iii) project grants, (iv) arts residencies grants, (v) Community Outreach Program grants, (vi) Community Arts and Cultural Development grants, (vii) out-of-round grants, (viii) Llewellyn Hall grants, (ix) Book of the Year grants and (x) Fringe Festival grants.
- (15) Are there any multi-year grant funding recipients who have funding increments calculated by any means other than consumer price index (CPI); if so, by what means are those increments calculated.
- (16) Does the Government have scope to negotiate with funding recipients for increments by any means other than CPI; if so, (a) on what basis and (b) what criteria are followed in assessing non-CPI-based increments.

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

- (1) a) The need for a specific strategic plan for artsACT has been overtaken by its incorporation into Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate. As part of the new governance arrangements artsACT is currently working on a business plan which aligns to government strategic priorities.
- b) N/A
- (2) N/A
- (3) N/A
- (4) There are no immediate plans to update the 2015 ACT Arts Policy, however once a Ministerial Advisory Mechanism has been established there will be an opportunity for the mechanism to guide any future work.
- (5) There is no process in place, however once a Ministerial Advisory Mechanism has been established there will be an opportunity for the mechanism to guide any future work.
- (6) artsACT provides advice and support across the ACT Government on a regular basis. Some examples include:

artsACT works closely with the Health Directorate and is a member of the Arts and Health Committee, which is chaired by the Health Directorate. In 2015, ACT Health and artsACT jointly commissioned an independent evaluation of the arts program at the Canberra Hospital as a pilot project. The Report on Art at the Canberra Hospital is available on the artsACT website <http://www.arts.act.gov.au/community-participation/arts-and-health> artsACT has also been providing advice to the Arts and Health Curator in regard to artwork at the new University of Canberra Public Hospital and on the engagement of an artist for a public artwork commission for the Canberra Hospital. artsACT has also provided advice on engagement with Ngunnawal artists.

artsACT has provided advice to the Justice and Community Safety Directorate regarding the inclusion of Ngunnawal Art and integrated public art in the new ACT Law Courts Precinct, the development of the Arts and Crafts Policy for the Alexander Maconochie Centre and advice about current programs and delivery of the annual exhibition.

artsACT has provided support in the establishment of networks between the Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs and Visit Canberra. Advice has also been provided to the Community Services Directorate on potential arts projects for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and families.

artsACT regularly provides advice and support to Transport Canberra and City Services on the public artwork it manages. This includes advice on specialist suppliers to assist with artwork conservation.

In addition to the cross Directorate advice and support, within the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate, artsACT has provided support for the inclusion of local artists in promotional material for Floriade and assistance regarding potential programs at the National Arboretum. Furthermore, direct support to Events ACT was provided by managing public art exhibitions at Floriade 2016 and Floriade 2017. Advice was also provided to Treasury's Civil Infrastructure and Capital Works team on the inclusion of public art as part of urban infrastructure at Molonglo.

- (7) Some specific examples of advocacy artsACT has undertaken for inclusion of the arts in other areas of government include:

artsACT works closely with VisitCanberra in relation to promoting the arts sector in Canberra and advocating for inclusion of local content alongside content from National Cultural Institutions. artsACT has been liaising with relevant arts organisations to ensure that their activities are promoted via the VisitCanberra website. artsACT has also provided content for the 2018 Canberra Visitor Guide.

artsACT has strongly advocated for a number of visual arts organisations to be accommodated within the Kingston Arts Precinct development and is continuing this advocacy with the Suburban Land Agency as the project develops. Furthermore, artsACT has advocated for the consideration of arts spaces in the Woden Town Centre as part of Agency planning processes.

Consideration of spaces for arts activity in urban planning policy has been promoted by artsACT to the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate including as part of the strategic planning for the City and Gateway Corridor.

Investigations for cross directorate program opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders engaged in the arts. These discussions have included the Justice and Community Safety Directorate through the Alexander Maconochie Centre, ACT Health through the Ngunnawal Bush Healing Farm, Visit Canberra and Events ACT. artsACT has also liaised with and raised awareness of the arts through the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultation Process, including with the Environment, Planning And Sustainable Development Directorate through ACT Heritage, Natural Resource Management and the Murumbung Ranger Programs.

artsACT has advocated for the inclusion of public art in the light rail project and has provided advice to Transport Canberra in this regard.

- (8) It is standard practice for policy areas to have targets for their content responsibility. artsACT is responsible for achieving measureable targets in relation to the arts for the ACT Government.
- (9) artsACT is continually working across Government on the inclusion of arts in other

directorates and agencies. There has been no consideration of a formal strategy. This will be considered in business planning for artsACT noting that a scope and timeline has not yet been determined.

(10) The 2015-16 artsACT Strategic Plan detailed the measures of success against the principles outlined in the 2015 ACT Arts Policy. Principle three related to the vitality of the Canberra Region Arts Ecology. The measures of success against this principle were as follows:

- Number of people employed in the arts and cultural sector: There were 6,937 persons employed in the arts and cultural sector as their main job in the ACT in 2011 (Source: *Census*, Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011. 2016 Census data for cultural occupations has not been released yet).
- Number of businesses in the cultural sector: As of June 2014, the ACT had nearly 1,200 active businesses in the creative industries (Source: *Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits*, Australian Bureau of Statistics).
- Number of volunteers and estimated volunteer hours: Almost one third (76,500) of all people living in the ACT undertake some paid or unpaid work in culture and leisure activities (Source: *Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities 2007*, Australian Bureau of Statistics). In 2016, there were 773 volunteers at artsACT-funded organisations, who worked for approximately 40,000 hours (Source: artsACT SmartyGrants).
- Household expenditure on cultural items: Canberrans spend approximately \$211 million per year on arts and culture, which is a higher per capita level than other capital cities (Source: *Household Expenditure Survey 2009-10*, Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Specific targets have not been determined, as the measures (such as increased number of people employed in the arts and culture sector) are not solely the responsibility of artsACT and are influenced by factors outside the control of Government.

(11) Specific targets have not been determined. Nevertheless, success is demonstrated through some of the figures available in the 2015 Economic Overview of the Arts Report including: the number of Canberrans employed in the arts and cultural sector as their primary occupation (almost 7000); nearly 1,200 active businesses in the creative industries operating in Canberra; and over 400,000 attendances at ACT Government funded arts organisations.

(12) (a) artsACT has focused on relationship building, gaining consensus and understanding the unique perspectives and activities of the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities through the release of the draft Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultation Report. artsACT is currently considering feedback received through this process ahead of engaging with community for the co-design of programs and targets which will consider health, justice and other social outcomes.

(b) These programs will be developed inside the 2017-2018 financial year.

(c) artsACT will establish an ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Arts Network as a working group to consider the priorities identified through the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultation Report and engage with artsACT

in a co-design process for new programs and targets.

This process supports commitments outlined in the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Agreement 2015-2018, and will assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander's to freely pursue social and cultural development in line with the right to self-determination.

(13) The funding provided in 2016-17 was:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Expenditure 2016-17</b>
Key Arts Organisation	\$4,108,918
Program	\$473,690
Project (including screen)	\$563,469
Arts Residencies	\$56,000
Community Outreach	\$1,777,998
Community Arts and Cultural Development	\$273,328
Out of Round	\$22,453
Llewellyn Hall	\$37,559
Book of the Year	\$15,000
Fringe Festival	\$30,000

Detail on 2017 funding recipients can be found on the artsACT website  
<https://www.arts.act.gov.au/funding/current-funding-recipients/act-arts-fund-2017>

(14) Yes. The funding allocated is:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Budget 2017-18</b>
Key Arts Organisation	\$4,179,000
Program	\$533,000
Project (including screen)	\$840,000
Arts Residencies	\$109,000
Community Outreach	\$1,813,000
Community Arts and Cultural Development	\$363,944
Out of Round	\$25,000
Llewellyn Hall	\$42,000
Book of the Year	\$16,000
Fringe Festival	\$0

Detail on 2018 Project funding recipients can be found on the artsACT website  
<https://www.arts.act.gov.au/funding/current-funding-recipients>

- (15) Yes, some Key Arts Organisations have received increases above CPI depending on the strength of their business plan against the assessment criteria, and the available budget.
- (16) Yes, the organisational application process for Program organisations and Key Arts organisations provides an opportunity for the applicant to present a case for increments in funding levels above CPI, depending on the strength of their business plan against the assessment criteria, and the available budget.

The assessment criteria for Program organisations is:

- An organisation with a clearly defined role in the ACT arts sector which meets a community need.
- A high-quality program of activity that fosters artistic innovation and creative

- thinking and facilitates community participation in and access to the arts.
- Strong governance and administrative practices to deliver the proposed program.
- A justification of the budget, outlining a sound and sustainable financial position that represents value for money and includes a diversity of income.

The assessment criteria for Key Arts Organisations is:

- Contribution to the ACT's critical arts infrastructure through provision of diverse high quality programs, services and facilities that are responsive to community needs and enable strong participation and access opportunities for the ACT community.
- Contribution to the artistic vibrancy and vitality of the ACT arts sector, demonstrated by programs and services that develop arts practices, encourage innovation, and foster creative thinking and collaboration.
- Demonstrated sustainable and sound financial position supported by a budget that represents value for money and includes a diversity of income sources.
- A board that provides strategic and expert governance and reflects a skill mix necessary to support the business of the organisation and should include appropriate representation in the key areas of management, business, finance, governance, law, and the arts. The board is also the employing authority for the engagement of staff to deliver the artistic program.

### **Arts-venues (Question No 782)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) In relation to the answer to question on notice No E17-260, given building and facilities improvement works are scheduled to start in early 2018 with completion by 30 June 2018 (a) what, now, are the answers to parts 1(b) and 1(c) and (b) is the program running according to schedule; if not, what is the new schedule.
- (2) Given capital upgrade works were scheduled to start in early 2017-18, (a) what, now, are the answers to parts 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c) and (b) is the program running according to schedule; if not, what is the new schedule.

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

- (1) (a) Procurement planning is underway. The final scope of work at each arts facility depends on costings provided by suppliers. The works required at each facility have been prioritised and the highest priority works to fire protection and mechanical systems will be completed first. There is no set budget for each facility; funding is allocated according priority.
- (b) The program is running to schedule.
- (2) (a) Stakeholder consultation and procurement planning are underway. The final scope of work at arts facilities depends on costings provided by suppliers. The works required at each facility have been prioritised and the highest priority works to fire

protection and mechanical systems will be completed first. There is no set budget for each facility; funding is allocated according priority.

- (b) The program is running to schedule.
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**Arts—national arts disability strategy  
(Question No 783)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) What is the Government's response to the National Arts Disability Strategy Evaluation Report 2013-15 in relation to (a) each of the report's findings in relation to the four focus areas, particularly, but not limited to, the findings that note there is more scope for improvement and (b) each of the report's three recommendations.
- (2) What did the Government do to encourage stakeholder input to the Strategy itself.
- (3) What will the Government do to encourage increased stakeholder input to the National Arts Disability Strategy for 2019.
- (4) What preparations, including stakeholder consultation, will the Government make for its own contribution to the 2019 Strategy through the Cultural Ministers Council.

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

- (1) (a) Through the Meeting of Cultural Ministers, the ACT Government supports all of the report's findings.  
  
(b) Through the Meeting of Cultural Ministers, the ACT Government supports the three recommendations.
  - (2) artsACT participated in the Working Group which developed the National Arts and Disability Strategy in 2009. As part of this development process artsACT consulted with the ACT Department of Disability Housing and Community Services. Individual artists and organisations were also invited to comment on the discussion paper prepared prior to the development of the Strategy and a number of submissions were received from the ACT including from the ACT ArtsAbility Officer.
  - (3) The process for the 2019 National Arts Disability Strategy has not yet been determined by the Meeting of Cultural Ministers therefore there has not yet been any consideration to stakeholder engagement.
  - (4) The process for the 2019 National Arts Disability Strategy has not yet been determined by the Meeting of Cultural Ministers therefore preparations have not yet commenced.
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**Health—private practice fund  
(Question No 784)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on

27 October 2017:

- (1) In relation to the answer to question on notice No 525 and the Private Practice Fund, who is responsible for the fund's (a) administrative and (b) financial management.
- (2) Is there a committee, or similar, that oversees the fund's operations; if not, why not; if so, who are the members.
- (3) Are there any staff who undertake the day-to-day administration of the fund; if not, how is the day-to-day administration managed; if so, (a) what is the staffing structure, (b) what full-time equivalent staff are engaged and (c) to what extent are volunteers engaged.
- (4) For how long has the fund been in existence.
- (5) On average, what is the annual income and expenditure.
- (6) Who audits the fund.
- (7) Are the fund's audited financial statements available publicly; if not, why not; if so, where may they be accessed.
- (8) As at 30 June 2017, when the fund stood at \$36.9 million, how much was held in (a) bank accounts and (b) in investments.
- (9) Were the bank accounts interest-bearing.
- (10) What was the nature of investments held.
- (11) How much was spent from the fund, during 2016-17, on (a) fees for attendance at professional development courses and conferences, (b) travel, accommodation and out-of-pocket expenses associated with attendance at professional development courses and conferences, (c) research grants, (d) staffing costs and (e) other costs.
- (12) What was the nature of "other costs" referred to in part (11).
- (13) What are the acquittal requirements for grants.
- (14) What benefits have grant-funded research projects brought directly to service delivery outcomes at ACT hospitals.

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

1. a) The responsibility for the administration and b) financial management of the Private Practice Funds are held within the Strategic Finance Branch of ACT Health.
2. The committees who oversee the Private Practice Funds (from private practice work) and Medical Education Expenses funding approvals is made up of three biannually peer elected staff specialists and an ACT Health delegate.
3. a) The current staffing structure is an ASO5, two ASO4 and a SOGB part time role; b) 3 FTE is allocated for administration; c) No volunteers are involved.
4. The fund has been in existence since the early 1980's after the introduction of Medicare.

5. As per the annual report over the past 3 years the average cash receipts has been \$27.902 million and the average cash payments has been \$24.424 million.
  6. All accounts are included in the annual audit by the ACT Audit Office.
  7. There are not separately audited financial statements. Information on the fund is disclosed in a note in the annual report.
  8. The funds as at 30 June 2017 were held in; a) bank accounts \$22.102 million and b) investments \$15.632 million.
  9. Yes.
  10. The investments are managed by ACT Treasury.
  11. During 2016-17 expenditure from the funds was:
    - a and b) \$3.629 million was the combined costs to attend conferences and related professional development for staff specialists and non-staff specialists. This amount includes the estimated costs for approved support that has not yet been acquitted.
    - c) \$1.233 million was committed for research related grants and activities.
    - d) No staffing costs are paid directly, however, there may be staffing costs incorporated into research grants.
    - e) Other costs \$20.067 million.
  12. Other costs for 2016-17 include reference books purchased on behalf of various departments for the use of all staff, mobile phones, tablets and laptops for specialists, computing costs and some stationery \$0.310 million, the balance are payments made in line with the employment arrangements; facility fees, bonuses and donations.
  13. Researchers are requested to provide a report to the committee when the grants are acquitted.
  14. PPF grant-funded research projects have significantly benefited service delivery in ACT hospitals. The benefits have been far reaching and include:
    - Support to achieve highly competitive National Health and Medical Research Council grants that have led to major translational research in a number of specialties, for instance drug discovery platform technologies to repurpose drugs for incurable cancers and immunologic disorders;
    - Clinical trials that have impacted not only the ACT community but internationally changed practice. Examples include a new Continual Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) method called Ceasing CPAP at Standard Criteria to dramatically reduce chronic lung disease and length of stay in hospital for pre-term babies; and a risk factor cardiac prevention study identifying predictors of early heart disease in children; and
    - Health service research informing processes around quality improvement, such as falls prevention and outcome improvement, especially for the elderly.
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### **ACT Health—identified risks (Question No 785)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) In relation to the answer given to question on notice No 607, what infrastructure risk management processes and structures were in place before the establishment of the HIS risk register in July 2016.
- (2) If no processes or structures existed, why not.
- (3) How did the directorate know if an infrastructure risk emerged.
- (4) Does the directorate have an equipment risk register; if so, (a) when was it established, (b) how is it managed and (c) by whom is it managed; if not, why not and when will one be established.

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

1. ACT Health has had embedded risk management, captured in operational governance processes, for many years. These risk management processes are undertaken in accordance with ACT Health policy, guidelines and processes, including the:
  - a. ACT Health Integrated Risk Management Policy (August 2007); and,
  - b. Guidelines (April 2008).

At this time, these policies were based on *Australian Standard AS/NZS 4360:2004 - Risk Management*. The documents are revised on a scheduled basis to comply with the revised *Australian Standard AS/NZS 31000*.
2. Processes and structures were in place.
3. The ACT Health Risk Management Framework and Guidelines include direction for identification, reporting, communicating, recording and rectification of risks.
4. Yes, the Health Directorate has an equipment asset register.
  - a. 2009.
  - b. An annual risk assessment of equipment is completed against a risk matrix, via the asset stocktaking process. If identified as a risk, equipment is managed as part of the upgrade and replacement program for assets.
  - c. Business Support.

### **Government—expenditure (Question No 786)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

In relation to the invoices for (a) Fujifilm Australia Pty Ltd received on 26 July 2017, paid 12 September 2017 for the amount of \$47 110.93, (b) Magnus Medical Software Pty Ltd received 8 August 2017, paid 12 September 2017 for the amount of \$52 136.15, (c)

Pacific Knowledge Systems received on 2 August 2017, paid 12 September 2017 for the amount of \$33 700.92, (d) Toshiba Medical Systems ANZ Pty Ltd received on 17 July 2017, paid 7 September 2017 for the amount of \$325 454.80, (e) Veritec Pty Ltd received on 16 June 2017, paid 19 September 2017 for the amount of \$83 077.50 and (f) American Express Australian Limited received on 10 July 2017, paid 7 September 2017 for the amount of \$31 476.94, was (i) the invoice paid late; if so, why and (ii) interest or any other form of late payment penalty paid; if so, how much was paid.

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

1. a)
  - i) Delay occurred due to staff vacancy transition period.
  - ii) No penalties incurred from the supplier.
- b)
  - i) Delay occurred due to staff vacancy transition period.
  - ii) No penalties incurred from the supplier.
- c)
  - i) Original submission misplaced by Shared Services.
  - ii) No penalties incurred from the supplier.
- d)
  - i) Shared Services contacted ACT Health on 6 September 2017 to advise that they could not process against the order number as result of a system error. A new order number was generated and the payment was made on 7 September 2017.
  - ii) No penalties incurred from the supplier.
- e)
  - i) Delay occurred due to staff vacancy transition period.
  - ii) No penalties incurred from the supplier.
- f)
  - i) Delay in payment occurred due to statements/invoices being delivered in hard copy and becoming misplaced during the clearance process. When it became obvious that the invoice had been misplaced, a new copy was prepared and sent to relevant approvers before being sent to Shared Services for payment. The process for these payments has now changed in that the approvals are now sought via email for faster processing and easier tracking.
  - ii) No penalties incurred from the supplier.

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### **Schools—New South Wales students (Question No 787)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) How many students from NSW were enrolled in (a) public and (b) private schools in the ACT for each of the previous five years in the (i) Belconnen Network, (ii) North/Gungahlin Network, (iii) South/ Weston Network and (iv) Tuggeranong Network.
- (2) What is the average amount spent by the ACT Government per student enrolled in a

- (a) public and (b) private school for each of the previous five financial years.
- (3) Can the Minister outline the funding arrangements for students being educated across the NSW and ACT borders under the Memorandum of Understanding on Regional Collaboration.
- (4) What is the total value of payments made by the NSW Government to the ACT Government towards the education of NSW students within the ACT for each of the previous five financial years.
- (5) What is the total value of payments made by the ACT Government to the NSW Government towards the education of ACT students within NSW for each of the previous five financial years.

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

- (1) The table below shows the numbers of NSW resident students enrolled in ACT schools, by each network, over the last five years. Please note that there may be slight differences in totals from previously reported figures for 2017 due to different extraction dates for data.

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Network Name	Public	NG								
<i>Belconnen Network</i>	208	336	227	355	260	392	288	399	276	428
<i>North/Gungahlin Network</i>	1059	1351	1023	1364	1016	1358	950	1370	931	1334
<i>South/Weston Network</i>	343	1320	356	1308	359	1315	345	1320	341	1308
<i>Tuggeranong Network</i>	276	512	267	566	282	590	289	610	261	628

- (2) The Education Directorate publishes actual cost per student data in its Annual Reports. The following table provides a summary of the cost per student as recorded in the in ACT Public schools for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17. The cost per student includes funding from both ACT and Commonwealth governments:

<b>Average cost per student per annum in public schools:</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
a. Preschool	\$6,092	\$6,357	\$6,793	\$6,891	\$7,026
b. Primary schools	\$13,704	\$14,321	\$13,837	\$13,915	\$13,632
c. High schools	\$17,024	\$17,789	\$17,905	\$18,111	\$17,799
d. Secondary colleges	\$17,700	\$18,013	\$17,547	\$18,584	\$18,184
e. Special schools	\$56,192	\$58,242	\$61,192	\$65,061	\$64,955
f. Mainstream schools' student with a disability	\$26,259	\$27,624	\$27,347	\$28,654	\$27,132

The ACT Government funds non-government schools in line with the Commonwealth Schooling Resource Standard (SRS) and has funded its share of the SRS since implementation in 2014. The SRS is a needs based funding methodology.

- (3) There are no funding arrangements for cross-border students under this Memorandum of Understanding. The ACT Government is compensated for NSW students attending ACT Public Schools through the Commonwealth's horizontal fiscal equalisation arrangements.

- (4) NSW makes no direct payments to the ACT towards the education of NSW school students in ACT schools. The ACT Government is compensated for NSW students attending ACT Public Schools through the Commonwealth's horizontal fiscal equalisation arrangements.
  - (5) The ACT Education Directorate accesses the NSW distance education program for ACT students who are unable to attend the school they are enrolled in due to isolation or special circumstances (for example, travelling with family). The cost to the ACT is approximately \$30,000 per annum.
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### **Health—hoarding (Question No 788)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 27 October 2017 (*redirected to the Minister for Regulatory Services*):

- (1) How many complaints regarding hoarding have been investigated by the ACT Government, including the Chief Health Officer and the Health Protection Service, during (a) 2016-17 and (b) 2017-18 to date.
- (2) How many of the complaints received involve longstanding cases which have been unresolved for more than 12 months.
- (3) What action is being taken to address those cases where hoarding behaviour has been documented over several years and is ongoing.
- (4) How many complaints received were properties owned by the ACT Government and how many were privately owned.
- (5) Does the ACT Government handle hoarding situations on privately owned properties differently than when the property is owned by the Government; if so, can the Minister outline the differences in approach or available powers.
- (6) When was the Hoarding Case Management Group first established.
- (7) Can the Minister provide the total number of cases the Hoarding Case Management Group handled for each year since its commencement and identify how many cases were active over multiple years.
- (8) How many hoarding cases from 2016-17 is the Hoarding Case Management Group still actively working on.
- (9) Can the Minister provide an update on the implementation of the Hoarding Code of Practice.
- (10) Are any further legislative changes planned or being considered to assist in resolving hoarding cases.

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

- (1) Noting hoarding crosses many portfolios, I can advise within the Regulatory Services portfolio. Under the *Public Health Act 1997*, the Health Protection Service (HPS) is

responsible for investigating complaints of insanitary conditions including effluent leaks, odour from pets, stagnant swimming pools etc, called “environmental health complaints”, and this may involve investigating hoarding-like behaviours.

In the 2016-17 financial year, the HPS received 99 environmental health complaints and does not electronically record complaints of hoarding-like behaviours separately. Thus it is not possible to electronically extract data on the number of complaints received involving, or alleging, hoarding-like behaviour.

There were 14 environmental health complaints received from 1 July 2017 to 31 October 2017, with no abatement notices issued.

In 2016-17, Access Canberra did not separately identify hoarding complaints. However, in 2017-18, seven complaints in relation to hoarding were received as at 17 November 2017.

- (2) Within the Regulatory Services portfolio, one residential property has had repeated incidents of insanitary conditions over several years. There are several other known ‘hoarding’ properties that HPS regularly inspects. These properties are also monitored by the Hoarding Case Management Group.

Access Canberra currently has 3 hoarding matters currently under review with constant engagement with the lessees to assist in remediation of the property. One of these is being cleaned up by the deceased estate (family) and is under active remediation to ready the property for sale.

- (3) Complex cases of hoarding that require management under multiple legislative powers are referred to the Hoarding Case Management Group chaired by ACT Health for multi-directorate co-ordination.

Access Canberra assists the Hoarding Committee with strategies and how to utilise legislative provisions under the Planning Act and Work Health and Safety Act to assist the remediation of unclean blocks in the Territory. This engagement is ongoing and the Committee is advised where regulatory powers are considered appropriate.

- (4) Within the Regulatory Services portfolio, I can advise ACT Health does not record this information. Complaints not deemed to be public health risks are referred to ACT Housing if the complaints involve ACT Housing properties.

Access Canberra has no outstanding matters relating to ACT Housing properties.

- (5) No.

- (6) The first meeting of the HCMG was held on 25 May 2015.

- (7) In 2015, the HCMG managed six hoarding cases. In 2016, the HCMG managed eight cases. In 2017 (to 31 October 2017), the HCMG has managed 11 cases. Other cases have been raised by HCMG members, not all of these cases were complex enough to require intervention of the HCMG or fall within the Regulatory Services portfolio.

Several cases have been monitored by the HCMG across calendar/financial years.

Highly complex cases require multi-faceted approaches from government and community organisations to address underlying hoarding behaviours and related issues. Three such cases currently remain on the HCMG agenda.

- (8) As noted in response to question 7, three cases from 2016-17 are being actively managed by the HCMG.
  - (9) ACT Health is considering a number of options for progressing a Hoarding Code of Practice and the HCMG is working collaboratively to manage complex cases involving hoarding-type behaviours in the ACT.
  - (10) Current legislation and co-operation with ACT Health, Access Canberra and TCCS is deemed appropriate and effective to manage the issue.
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### **Transport—bicycle storage (Question No 789)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total number of ACT Government owned bike racks in the Territory by (a) suburb and (b) type of bike rack.
- (2) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total number of bike racks the ACT Government has installed in the Territory for each of the previous three financial years by (a) suburb and (b) type of bike rack.
- (3) Can the Minister outline the process and what data is used to determine placement and type of bike racks.
- (4) What feedback has the ACT Government received regarding (a) placement of bike racks, (b) number of bike racks, (c) type of bike racks, (d) maintenance of bike racks and (e) damage caused by bike racks.
- (5) Can the Minister provide the total number of requests the ACT Government has received during each of the previous three financial years asking for additional bike racks broken down by suburb.
- (6) Can the Minister provide the total number of complaints the ACT Government has received during each of the previous three financial years regarding bike racks causing damage to property.
- (7) Has the ACT Government been approached in the previous three financial years to provide compensation to cyclists that have had their bikes damaged by bike racks; if so, was compensation paid and what was the amount of compensation; if not, what is the ACT Government's policy on damage caused by bike racks.
- (8) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total cost of purchasing and installing each type of bike rack owned by the ACT Government.
- (9) Has the ACT Government installed addition bike racks near businesses involved in the Bike Stop program; if so, can the Minister provide the total number and location of the bike racks; if not, why not.
- (10) Can the Minister provide the type and number of bike racks installed along Victoria Street, Hall.

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

- (1) The Territory is currently compiling a comprehensive asset management database with information about the total number of bike racks across the Territory.
- (2) As above.
- (3) Placement and type of bike racks are determined by community requests and observational needs analysis. In 2016-17 a Bike Rack Art Project was successful in engaging local entrepreneurs to design and develop new bike rack designs. Four winning designs have been manufactured and installed across town and group centres.
- (4) The main feedback the ACT Government receives in relation to damage caused by bike infrastructure is in relation to bollards and banana rails rather than bike racks, or their placement or location. Roads ACT is continuing to evaluate and remove inappropriately placed bollards and banana rails, including around Lake Burley Griffin. Some complaints noted issues associated with exposed bolts on bike racks as well as bike racks blocking access in certain areas and being located too close together.
- (5) In the last three years, the ACT Government has received the following requests for new bike racks:
  - 2016-17 5 (City, Braddon, Watson, Greenway, Hall);
  - 2015-16 10 (2 x City, 3 x Braddon, 2 x Greenway, Phillip, Mawson, Crace); and
  - 2014-15 4 (City, Macquarie, Dickson, Lyons).
- (6) Access Canberra has received 166 calls in relation to bike infrastructure since 2009. However, the majority of these matters relate to bollards and banana rails and other issues relating to safety and accidents. The ACT Government does not have data pertaining to complaints about bike racks causing damage to property.
- (7) The ACT Government has not been approached in the previous three financial years to provide compensation to cyclists that have had their bikes damaged by bike racks.
- (8) The 2017-18 Budget includes \$20,000 for an additional 25 bike racks. These have been installed primarily in Braddon.
- (9) The ACT Government has not installed additional bike racks near businesses involved in the Bike Stop program. Participating businesses have been advised to contact the ACT Government if they wish to be considered for additional bike parking. To date, none of the participating businesses have requested this.
- (10) There are three Standard Galvanised U rail bike racks along Victoria Street in Hall.

**ACTION bus service—automated announcements  
(Question No 790)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) Is there a minimum volume the automated announcements on Transport Canberra

buses are required to be set to.

- (2) Is there a maximum volume the automated announcements on Transport Canberra buses are prohibited from exceeding.
- (3) How many complaints has Transport Canberra received in (a) 2016-17 and (b) 2017-18 to date regarding announcements be too (i) soft and (ii) loud.
- (4) Are Transport Canberra drivers instructed to increase the volume of the automated announcements if a vision impaired person boards the bus; if not, what other procedures or measures are Transport Canberra drivers instructed to undertake to ensure a vision impaired customer is aware of their stop.

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

- (1) Generally there is an audio announcement volume setting fixed for each fleet vehicle type. Further fine tuning adjustment by technical staff may be required on a case by case basis.
- (2) As above.
- (3) Transport Canberra feedback is coded into subject categories. There were 35 pieces of feedback coded to the on board announcements received between 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 and 16 received between 1 January 2017 to 31 October 2017.

Of the feedback received one complaint received in May 2016 commented that the on board announcement could not be heard. Ten pieces of feedback received were concerned that the announcements were not available.

A further word search for 'volume' of all NXTBUS feedback resulted in no matching criteria.

- (4) Transport Canberra drivers are not able to adjust audio announcement volume settings.

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### **ACTION bus service—bus stop locations (Question No 791)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) What data and criteria are assessed in determining stop locations selected for Transport Canberra bus services.
- (2) Do all Transport Canberra bus stops have corresponding stops on the opposite side of the road for passengers travelling in the opposite direction; if not, why not; if so, how many metres can the stops be apart to be classified as corresponding.
- (3) Is there a corresponding bus stop for the stop located at Callum Street after Hindmarsh Drive in Woden; if not, why not and will a stop be established in the remainder of 2017-18; if so, what is the location.
- (4) Can the Minister provide, for each of the previous five financial years, the total number of Transport Canberra bus stops added to the network, and include (a) the

location of the stop and (b) the routes that service the stop.

- (5) Have any bus stops been added, or will be added, due to Light Rail Stage 1; if so, can the Minister advise (a) why the stop was or will be added, (b) the location of the stop and (c) the routes that services the stop; if not, can the Minister identify when determinations on future stop removal will take place.
- (6) Can the Minister provide, for each of the previous five financial years, the total number of Transport Canberra bus stops removed from the network, and include (a) the location of the stop, (b) whether a replacement stop was added and (c) the routes that serviced the stop.
- (7) Have any bus stops been removed, or will be removed, due to Light Rail Stage 1; if so, can the Minister advise (a) why the stop was or will be removed, (b) the location of the stop and (c) the routes that serviced the stop; if not, can the Minister identify when determinations on future stop removal will take place.

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

- (1) Bus stop locations are determined following the analysis of Myway data, the impact of services and safe access. Data and criteria includes MyWay data, impact on services, potential all day patronage and safe access to bus stops for passengers.
- (2) No, not all stops require a partner, for example loop services. There is no defined measurement for partner stops.
- (3) No. A safety review undertaken by TCCS found that a corresponding stop for Callum Street after Hindmarsh Drive was unsafe to install due to the potential passenger safety impacts, including lack of pedestrian crossings and buses stopping in a busy traffic area.
- (4) This information is not readily available and the administrative effort to produce this data will require the deployment of staff resources from other activities and will therefore not be undertaken at this time.
- (5) None to date. Stops will be changed as required through network reconfiguration and integration.
- (6) This information is not readily available and the administrative effort to produce this data will require the deployment of staff resources from other activities and will therefore not be undertaken at this time.
- (7) The following bus stops have been removed from regular service due to Light Rail Stage 1:
  - 4751: Flemington Rd Exhibition Park;
  - 4752: Flemington Rd opp Exhibition Park;
  - 4927: Flemington Rd before Exhibition Park; and
  - 4928: Flemington Rd after Randwick Rd.

These stops are unserviceable due to works underway. EPIC is serviced through traffic control arrangements for special events.

Further stop changes will be informed by the final network design to be implemented in mid-2018.

**ACTION bus service—ticketing system  
(Question No 792)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) What is the scope of Transport Canberra’s upcoming review on the Ticketing, Fares and Refund Policy.
- (2) When is the review scheduled to be completed.
- (3) Is the review being undertaken by an independent third-party, or will an independent third-party be involved in the review process in any capacity; if so, can the Minister provide the (a) name of the successful contractor, (b) value of the contract and (c) scope of the contract.
- (4) Will the findings of the review be made public; if so, when and where will they be published.
- (5) Will the review address instances where minors are refused admittance to a bus due to missing or damaged MyWay cards.
- (6) Does Transport Canberra keep data on incidents where drivers have been found to have breached or acted inconsistently with any Transport Canberra policy; if so, can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total number of incidents by type in (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.
- (7) What counselling or other remedial training is provided to Transport Canberra drivers who have been found to have breached or acted inconsistently with the Ticketing, Fares and Refund Policy.
- (8) Are there any follow up procedures in place to ensure counselled drivers follow the Ticketing, Fares and Refund Policy, or further remedial measures should a driver continue to breach the policy; if so, can the Minister outline the procedures.
- (9) What is Transport Canberra’s policy on minors requesting patronage with a damaged or missing MyWay card or other reasonable excuse.
- (10) Does Transport Canberra keep data on incidents where minors are refused admittance to a bus due to missing or damaged MyWay cards; if so, can the Minister provide the total number of incidents in (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17, and (c) 2017-18 to date.

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

- (1) The policy is being reviewed internally as part of a review of Transport Canberra Operational policies.
- (2) November 2017.
- (3) No.
- (4) The revised policy will be made publicly available on the Transport Canberra website: [http://www.transport.act.gov.au/about/policy/service\\_policy](http://www.transport.act.gov.au/about/policy/service_policy)

- (5) Drivers are not permitted to refuse travel to minors due to missing or damaged MyWay Cards. Page 24 of the Driver's Handbook highlights this duty of care and obligation.
  - (6) Transport Canberra has an IT system in which customer feedback, driver responses, and subsequent action is recorded. However, this is not a disciplinary tool, and therefore cannot be used to track data for verified breaches of any policy.
  - (7) Appropriate disciplinary action is taken when an allegation of policy breach is substantiated. Disciplinary action may include a record of conversation conducted with the Depot or Regional Manager, which is maintained on the driver's personnel record. More serious breaches are escalated and proportionate action taken.
  - (8) If further policy breaches occur, they may be referred to the next Management level, or escalated to HR for further investigation.
  - (9) Drivers are to permit travel to minors regardless of whether they can produce a fare.
  - (10) It is a rare occurrence in extenuating or high risk circumstances and one which is swiftly addressed if a minor is refused travel. There is no data reporting mechanism to record refused travel for minors as drivers are to permit travel to minors regardless of whether they can produce a fare.
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### **Roads—pedestrian crossings (Question No 793)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) Can the Minister provide the total number of accessible signalised pedestrian crossings in the ACT during (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16, (d) 2016-17 and (e) 2017-18 to date.
- (2) What data and criteria are assessed in determining the number and placement of accessible signalised pedestrian crossings.
- (3) What maintenance is undertaken on accessible signalised pedestrian crossings to ensure they are functioning correctly.
- (4) Is the maintenance of accessible signalised pedestrian crossings undertaken by an external contractor; if so, can the Minister provide (a) the contract name, (b) the contract number, (c) the contract value, (d) the duration of the contract and (e) an outline of any key performance indicators within the contract.
- (5) Can the Minister outline the maintenance schedule for accessible signalised pedestrian crossings in the ACT.
- (6) How much was spent on maintenance of accessible signalised pedestrian crossings in (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.
- (7) How many requests for maintenance of accessible signalised pedestrian crossings been lodged with Access Canberra in (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.

- (8) What is the timeframe for maintenance of accessible signalised pedestrian crossings to be completed after a request is lodged with Access Canberra.
- (9) When was maintenance last conducted on the accessible signalised pedestrian crossings around the Canberra Hospital; if not undertaken in the last six months, when will these crossings be inspected and, if necessary, fixed.

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

- (1) The following values are for the number of signalised pedestrian crossings.
  - a) 872, (b) 894, (c) 918, (d) 944, (e) 955. All signalised pedestrian crossings have audio-tactile push-buttons with the exception of a small number of sites where there are physical constraints that prevent their installation, as detailed at 2) below.
- (2) At all new traffic signals audio-tactile push-buttons are provided for all pedestrian crossings that are part of the installation. A few older intersections may not have audio-tactile push-buttons for a specific reason. For example it is not permitted to have two such push-buttons that call the 'walk' for different crossings mounted on the same pedestal. Some intersections have specific geometry such that there is not room enough to have two separate pedestals on the same traffic island.
- (3) All traffic signals are routinely inspected every four months and the correct operation of all push-buttons is checked as part of those inspections.
- (4) Yes as part of the contract for the general maintenance of traffic signals in the Territory; (a) Provision of Traffic Signals Maintenance Services, (b) 2016.25228.210, (c) \$3,277,378 over three years, (d) Three years with the option of two extensions of two years each, (e) Apart from specified routine scheduled maintenance there are specified response times for different categories of faults.
- (5) As described in 3) above.
- (6) The maintenance of pedestrian push-buttons is included in the contract for the general maintenance of traffic signals in the Territory referred to in 4) above and it is not possible to separate the cost associated with this specific activity.
- (7) (a) 14, (b) 19, (c) 4.
- (8) Respond within one working day of being notified of the fault.
- (9) All intersections around The Canberra Hospital were routinely inspected in October 2017. All audio-tactile pushbuttons were operating correctly. The intersection of Yamba Drive and Kitchener Street, which is close to The Canberra Hospital but not the main pedestrian entrance, does not have audio-tactile push-buttons for the reason outlined in 2) above.

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**ACTION bus service—patronage  
(Question No 794)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) Can the Minister outline the changes to the Route 56 bus service, and the reasons for the changes.
- (2) Can the Minister provide, for 2016-17, the total number of passenger boardings for the Route 56 bus service which departed from Gungahlin on weekdays at (a) 7:03am, (b) 7:19am, (c) 7:40am and (d) 8:08am.
- (3) Can the Minister provide, for 1 July 2017 to 6 October 2017, the total number of passenger boardings for the Route 56 bus service which departed from Gungahlin on weekdays at (a) 7:03am, (b) 7:19am, (c) 7:40am and (d) 8:08am.
- (4) What was the average number of minutes it took for the Route 56 bus to complete the service departing from Gungahlin on weekdays at (a) 7:03am, (b) 7:19am, (c) 7:40am and (d) 8:08am, for 6 October 2016 to 6 October 2017.
- (5) What was the average number of passengers, from 6 October 2016 to 6 October 2017, who boarded the Transport Canberra Route 56 bus service between 7:00am and 9:00am in Gungahlin and departed the service (a) at the Gungahlin Bus Station, (b) between the Gungahlin Bus Station and Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street, (c) at Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street, (d) between Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street and Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street, (e) at Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street, (f) between Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street and Flemington Road and Sanford Street, (g) at Flemington Road and Sanford Street, (h) between Flemington Road and Sanford Street and Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street, (i) at Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street, (j) between Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street and the City Bus Station and (k) at the City Bus Station.
- (6) What was the average number of passengers, from 6 October 2016 to 6 October 2017, who boarded the Transport Canberra Route 56 bus service between 7:00am and 9:00am in Palmerston and departed the service (a) at the Gungahlin Bus Station, (b) between the Gungahlin Bus Station and Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street, (c) at Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street, (d) between Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street and Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street, (e) at Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street, (f) between Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street and Flemington Road and Sanford Street, (g) at Flemington Road and Sanford Street, (h) between Flemington Road and Sanford Street and Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street, (i) at Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street, (j) between Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street and the City Bus Station and (k) at the City Bus Station.
- (7) What was the average number of passengers, from 6 October 2016 to 6 October 2017, who boarded the Transport Canberra Route 56 bus service between 7:00am and 9:00am in Mitchell and departed the service (a) at the Gungahlin Bus Station, (b) between the Gungahlin Bus Station and Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street, (c) at Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street, (d) between Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street and Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street, (e) at Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street, (f) between Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street and Flemington Road and Sanford Street, (g) at Flemington Road and Sanford Street, (h) between Flemington Road and Sanford Street and Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street, (i) at Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street, (j) between Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street and the City Bus Station and (k) at the City Bus Station.
- (8) What was the average number of passengers, from 6 October 2016 to 6 October 2017, who boarded the Transport Canberra Route 56 bus service between 7:00am and 9:00am in Downer and departed the service (a) at the Gungahlin Bus Station, (b) between the Gungahlin Bus Station and Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street, (c) at

Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street, (d) between Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street and Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street, (e) at Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street, (f) between Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street and Flemington Road and Sanford Street, (g) at Flemington Road and Sanford Street, (h) between Flemington Road and Sanford Street and Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street, (i) at Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street, (j) between Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street and the City Bus Station and (k) at the City Bus Station.

- (9) What was the average number of passengers, from 6 October 2016 to 6 October 2017, who boarded the Transport Canberra Route 56 bus service between 7:00am and 9:00am in Dickson and departed the service (a) at the Gungahlin Bus Station, (b) between the Gungahlin Bus Station and Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street, (c) at Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street, (d) between Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street and Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street, (e) at Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street, (f) between Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street and Flemington Road and Sanford Street, (g) at Flemington Road and Sanford Street, (h) between Flemington Road and Sanford Street and Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street, (i) at Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street, (j) between Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street and the City Bus Station and (k) at the City Bus Station.
- (10) What was the average number of passengers, from 6 October 2016 to 6 October 2017, who boarded the Transport Canberra Route 56 bus service between 7:00am and 9:00am in Braddon and departed the service (a) at the Gungahlin Bus Station, (b) between the Gungahlin Bus Station and Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street, (c) at Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street, (d) between Kosciuszko Ave and Amarina Street and Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street, (e) at Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street, (f) between Kosciuszko Ave and Everard Street and Flemington Road and Sanford Street, (g) at Flemington Road and Sanford Street, (h) between Flemington Road and Sanford Street and Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street, (i) at Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street, (j) between Northbourne Avenue and Antill Street and the City Bus Station and (k) at the City Bus Station.

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

- (1) The Route 56 service was changed as part of the October 2017 timetable update. All routes across the network were subject to variation, as planners balance the needs of the network within available fleet and budget.
- (2) For 2016-17, the total number of passenger boardings for the Route 56 bus service which departed from Gungahlin on weekdays are displayed in the table below:

Departure Time from Gungahlin Bus Station	Total Boardings
07:03	3,806
07:19	8,796
07:40	8,926
08:08	7,108

- (3) For 1 July 2017 to 6 October 2017, the total number of passenger boardings for the Route 56 bus service which departed from Gungahlin on weekdays are displayed in the table below:

Departure Time	Total
----------------	-------

from Gungahlin Bus Station	Boardings
07:03	1,119
07:19	2,296
07:40	2,914
08:08	2,228

- (4) The average number of minutes it took for the Route 56 bus to complete the service departing from Gungahlin on weekdays for 6 October 2016 to 6 October 2017 are displayed in the table below:

Departure Time from Gungahlin Bus Station	Average time taken to complete the service (in mins)
07:03	32
07:19	37
07:40	42
08:08	44

- (5) - (10) The table below displays the average number of passengers, from 6 October 2016 to 6 October 2017, who boarded and departed the Transport Canberra Route 56 bus service in the southbound direction between 7:00am and 9:00am at each stop (excluding destination stops with an average of 0 passenger departures):

*(Available at the Chamber Support Office).*

- (5) – (10) The table in *Attachment A* displays the average number of passengers, from 6 October 2016 to 6 October 2017, who boarded and departed the Transport Canberra Route 56 bus service in the northbound direction between 7:00am and 9:00am at each stop (excluding destination stops with an average of 0 passenger departures).

Please refer to *Attachment A*.

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

### **ACTION bus service—route alterations (Question No 795)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) Are Transport Canberra bus services being directed towards proposed light rail corridors in anticipation of the new light rail service; if so, can the Minister outline (a) how Transport Canberra determines which routes to modify or remove, (b) whether this is being done to increase expected patronage of light rail services and (c) what bus routes have been affected, and how they have been changed.
- (2) Why has Transport Canberra ceased the 250 bus route from stopping at Baldwin Drive.
- (3) Was any community consultation undertaken regarding the change of services along Baldwin Drive.

- (4) Can the Minister provide patronage data for Transport Canberra bus route 250 during (a) peak times and (b) off-peak times during (i) 2015-16, (ii) 2016-17 and (iii) 2017-18 to date.
- (5) Can the Minister provide patronage data for Transport Canberra bus route 30 during (a) peak times and (b) off-peak times during (i) 2015-16, (ii) 2016-17 and (iii) 2017-18 to date.
- (6) Can the Minister provide the total number of patronage boardings at each Baldwin Drive stop for each Transport Canberra bus route servicing that area during (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.
- (7) Can the Minister provide an outline detailing why the 250 bus route no longer services the stops along Baldwin Drive.
- (8) Can the Minister provide an outline detailing the reasoning behind the recent modification(s) to bus route (a) 30 and (b) 250.

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

- (1) Transport Canberra is currently undertaking consultation with the community to discuss how local bus services can connect to the Rapid Network in 2018.
- (2) The introduction of the Black Rapid (current Route 250) saw the service straightened to follow Aikman Drive. This is the strategic Rapid corridor highlighted in Transport for Canberra Report Card, providing the fastest and most direct route between the Belconnen and Gungahlin town centres.
- (3) See above.
- (4) The patronage data for Transport Canberra bus route 250 during (a) peak times and (b) off-peak times during (i) 2015-16, (ii) 2016-17 and (iii) 2017-18 to date (as at 2 November 2017) are displayed in the table below:

	Fiscal Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Peak Times*	91,501	88,815	27,166
Off-Peak Times*	164,028	171,315	55,071

\*Off-peak periods apply between 9:00am and 4:30pm and after 6:00pm on weekdays, and all day weekends and public holidays. All other periods are peak.

- (5) The patronage data for Transport Canberra bus route 30 during (a) peak times and (b) off-peak times during (i) 2015-16, (ii) 2016-17 and (iii) 2017-18 to date are displayed below:

	Fiscal Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Peak Times*	121,667	123,534	41,396
Off-Peak Times*	153,079	142,129	54,035

\*Off-peak periods apply between 9:00am and 4:30pm and after 6:00pm on weekdays, and all day weekends and public holidays. All other periods are peak.

- (6) The total number of patronage boardings at each Baldwin Drive stop for each Transport Canberra bus route servicing that area during (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date (as at 2 November 2017) are displayed in the tables below (excluding school special and Christmas Day services):

## Route 250:

Stop	Fiscal Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4009: Baldwin Dr after Ginninderra Dr	299	398	147
4010: Baldwin Dr before Ginninderra Dr	2,380	3,016	759
4012: Baldwin Dr after 2nd Maribyrnong Av	1,606	3,322	1,887
5004: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av	7,289	7,869	2,272
5005: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av North Entry	1,927	2,024	475
5007: Baldwin Dr Kaleen HS	5,377	5,316	1,401
5008: Baldwin Dr after Kaleen HS	994	561	135
5009: Baldwin Dr before Kaleen HS	318	123	100
5010: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av South Entry	393	530	168
5011: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av South Entry	1,511	1,375	350
5012: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av	433	592	240
5013: Baldwin Dr before William Slim Dr	197	217	30
5014: Baldwin Dr before Gum St	87	69	74
5015: Baldwin Dr after Gum St	1,653	1,503	355
5016: Baldwin Dr after William Slim Dr	918	1,098	112
5042: Baldwin Dr opp Kaleen HS	1,633	1,968	425
5096: Baldwin Dr after Chuculba Cr	482	524	154
5097: Baldwin Dr before Chuculba Cr	644	723	186
5177: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Gum St	309	375	124
5178: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Chuculba Cr	47	46	7

## Route 254:

Stop	Fiscal Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4009: Baldwin Dr after Ginninderra Dr	0	0	20
4010: Baldwin Dr before Ginninderra Dr	0	0	9
4012: Baldwin Dr after 2nd Maribyrnong Av	0	0	16
5004: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av	0	0	23
5005: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av North Entry	0	0	45
5007: Baldwin Dr Kaleen HS	0	0	11
5008: Baldwin Dr after Kaleen HS	0	0	0
5009: Baldwin Dr before Kaleen HS	0	0	20
5010: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av South Entry	0	0	7
5011: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av South Entry	0	0	1
5012: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av	0	0	16
5013: Baldwin Dr before William Slim Dr	0	0	3
5014: Baldwin Dr before Gum St	0	0	13
5015: Baldwin Dr after Gum St	0	0	6
5016: Baldwin Dr after William Slim Dr	0	0	0
5042: Baldwin Dr opp Kaleen HS	0	0	28
5096: Baldwin Dr after Chuculba Cr	0	0	14
5097: Baldwin Dr before Chuculba Cr	0	0	1
5177: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Gum St	0	0	0
5178: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Chuculba Cr	0	0	0

## Route 30:

Stop	Fiscal Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4009: Baldwin Dr after Ginninderra Dr	233	213	87
4010: Baldwin Dr before Ginninderra Dr	736	932	456
4012: Baldwin Dr after 2nd Maribyrnong Av	619	1,329	1,091
5004: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av	1,774	1,948	863
5005: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av North Entry	311	171	129
5007: Baldwin Dr Kaleen HS	279	294	577
5008: Baldwin Dr after Kaleen HS	233	201	59
5009: Baldwin Dr before Kaleen HS	93	80	16
5010: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av South Entry	144	136	91
5011: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av South Entry	351	617	192
5012: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av	131	562	411
5013: Baldwin Dr before William Slim Dr	0	0	0
5014: Baldwin Dr before Gum St	0	0	0
5015: Baldwin Dr after Gum St	0	0	0
5016: Baldwin Dr after William Slim Dr	0	0	0
5042: Baldwin Dr opp Kaleen HS	259	335	170
5096: Baldwin Dr after Chuculba Cr	0	0	0
5097: Baldwin Dr before Chuculba Cr	0	0	0
5177: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Gum St	0	0	0
5178: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Chuculba Cr	0	0	0

## Route 31:

Stop	Fiscal Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4009: Baldwin Dr after Ginninderra Dr	1,310	1,308	671
4010: Baldwin Dr before Ginninderra Dr	756	979	351
4012: Baldwin Dr after 2nd Maribyrnong Av	476	1,107	1,083
5004: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av	0	0	0
5005: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av North Entry	0	0	0
5007: Baldwin Dr Kaleen HS	0	0	0
5008: Baldwin Dr after Kaleen HS	0	0	0
5009: Baldwin Dr before Kaleen HS	0	0	0
5010: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av South Entry	0	0	0
5011: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av South Entry	0	0	0
5012: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av	618	1,571	1,660
5013: Baldwin Dr before William Slim Dr	0	0	0
5014: Baldwin Dr before Gum St	0	0	0
5015: Baldwin Dr after Gum St	0	0	0
5016: Baldwin Dr after William Slim Dr	0	0	0
5042: Baldwin Dr opp Kaleen HS	0	0	0
5096: Baldwin Dr after Chuculba Cr	0	0	0
5097: Baldwin Dr before Chuculba Cr	0	0	0
5177: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Gum St	0	0	0
5178: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Chuculba Cr	0	0	0

## Route 54:

Stop	Fiscal Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4009: Baldwin Dr after Ginninderra Dr	0	0	12
4010: Baldwin Dr before Ginninderra Dr	0	0	122
4012: Baldwin Dr after 2nd Maribyrnong Av	0	0	402
5004: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av	0	0	284
5005: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av North Entry	0	0	64

5007: Baldwin Dr Kaleen HS	0	0	64
5008: Baldwin Dr after Kaleen HS	0	0	16
5009: Baldwin Dr before Kaleen HS	0	0	3
5010: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av South Entry	0	0	21
5011: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av South Entry	0	0	60
5012: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av	0	0	34
5013: Baldwin Dr before William Slim Dr	0	0	7
5014: Baldwin Dr before Gum St	0	0	7
5015: Baldwin Dr after Gum St	0	0	71
5016: Baldwin Dr after William Slim Dr	0	0	33
5042: Baldwin Dr opp Kaleen HS	0	0	81
5096: Baldwin Dr after Chuculba Cr	0	0	19
5097: Baldwin Dr before Chuculba Cr	0	0	21
5177: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Gum St	0	0	10
5178: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Chuculba Cr	0	0	1

## Route 930:

Stop	Fiscal Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4009: Baldwin Dr after Ginninderra Dr	0	0	7
4010: Baldwin Dr before Ginninderra Dr	0	0	40
4012: Baldwin Dr after 2nd Maribyrnong Av	0	0	148
5004: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av	0	0	72
5005: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av North Entry	0	0	8
5007: Baldwin Dr Kaleen HS	0	0	9
5008: Baldwin Dr after Kaleen HS	0	0	3
5009: Baldwin Dr before Kaleen HS	0	0	0
5010: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av South Entry	0	0	9
5011: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av South Entry	0	0	24
5012: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av	0	0	12
5013: Baldwin Dr before William Slim Dr	0	0	0
5014: Baldwin Dr before Gum St	0	0	0
5015: Baldwin Dr after Gum St	0	0	0
5016: Baldwin Dr after William Slim Dr	0	0	0
5042: Baldwin Dr opp Kaleen HS	0	0	1
5096: Baldwin Dr after Chuculba Cr	0	0	0
5097: Baldwin Dr before Chuculba Cr	0	0	0
5177: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Gum St	0	0	0
5178: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Chuculba Cr	0	0	0

## Route 931:

Stop	Fiscal Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4009: Baldwin Dr after Ginninderra Dr	0	0	11
4010: Baldwin Dr before Ginninderra Dr	0	0	16
4012: Baldwin Dr after 2nd Maribyrnong Av	0	0	65
5004: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av	0	0	0
5005: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av North Entry	0	0	0
5007: Baldwin Dr Kaleen HS	0	0	0
5008: Baldwin Dr after Kaleen HS	0	0	0
5009: Baldwin Dr before Kaleen HS	0	0	0
5010: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av South Entry	0	0	0
5011: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av South Entry	0	0	0
5012: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av	0	0	8
5013: Baldwin Dr before William Slim Dr	0	0	0

5014: Baldwin Dr before Gum St	0	0	0
5015: Baldwin Dr after Gum St	0	0	0
5016: Baldwin Dr after William Slim Dr	0	0	0
5042: Baldwin Dr opp Kaleen HS	0	0	0
5096: Baldwin Dr after Chuculba Cr	0	0	0
5097: Baldwin Dr before Chuculba Cr	0	0	0
5177: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Gum St	0	0	0
5178: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Chuculba Cr	0	0	0

## Route 932:

Stop	Fiscal Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4009: Baldwin Dr after Ginninderra Dr	54	102	23
4010: Baldwin Dr before Ginninderra Dr	680	942	376
4012: Baldwin Dr after 2nd Maribyrnong Av	394	1,234	710
5004: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av	739	688	132
5005: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av North Entry	27	81	31
5007: Baldwin Dr Kaleen HS	86	69	38
5008: Baldwin Dr after Kaleen HS	72	131	53
5009: Baldwin Dr before Kaleen HS	1	9	9
5010: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av South Entry	7	17	10
5011: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av South Entry	345	374	102
5012: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av	31	102	45
5013: Baldwin Dr before William Slim Dr	0	0	0
5014: Baldwin Dr before Gum St	0	0	0
5015: Baldwin Dr after Gum St	0	0	0
5016: Baldwin Dr after William Slim Dr	0	0	0
5042: Baldwin Dr opp Kaleen HS	8	9	9
5096: Baldwin Dr after Chuculba Cr	0	0	0
5097: Baldwin Dr before Chuculba Cr	0	0	0
5177: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Gum St	0	0	0
5178: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Chuculba Cr	0	0	0

## Route 954:

Stop	Fiscal Year		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4009: Baldwin Dr after Ginninderra Dr	62	71	37
4010: Baldwin Dr before Ginninderra Dr	485	304	108
4012: Baldwin Dr after 2nd Maribyrnong Av	337	270	231
5004: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av	971	839	319
5005: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av North Entry	325	310	92
5007: Baldwin Dr Kaleen HS	110	158	62
5008: Baldwin Dr after Kaleen HS	144	59	17
5009: Baldwin Dr before Kaleen HS	39	28	22
5010: Baldwin Dr after Maribyrnong Av South Entry	75	54	25
5011: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av South Entry	146	123	62
5012: Baldwin Dr before Maribyrnong Av	63	102	61
5013: Baldwin Dr before William Slim Dr	39	84	8
5014: Baldwin Dr before Gum St	35	63	6
5015: Baldwin Dr after Gum St	193	142	50
5016: Baldwin Dr after William Slim Dr	113	167	21
5042: Baldwin Dr opp Kaleen HS	33	70	17
5096: Baldwin Dr after Chuculba Cr	62	66	24
5097: Baldwin Dr before Chuculba Cr	58	44	35
5177: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Gum St	14	66	7

5178: Baldwin Dr 2nd after Chuculba Cr	10	9	2
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- (7) The Route 250 has been re-routed to provide the fastest and most direct service between the Gungahlin and Belconnen Town Centre. The alignment also provides a Rapid bus service to the new University of Canberra Public Hospital.
- (8) Regarding a) Bus route 30 – the route was increased from a 60 minute to 30 minute service during off peak periods to provide a better service along Baldwin Drive, Kaleen and Giralang. Regarding b) see response to Question 7.

### **Access Canberra—parking (Question No 797)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) Can the Minister outline the customer parking arrangements at each Access Canberra shopfront and include (a) the number of disabled parking spaces, (b) the number of parking spaces, (c) parking fees and (d) any other relevant information.
- (2) What consideration is given to customer parking arrangements, when determining the location of Access Canberra shopfronts.
- (3) Are there minimum or maximum set distances customer parking must be within at Access Canberra shopfronts; if so, can the Minister provide the distance and whether each Access Canberra shopfront meets those conditions.
- (4) Are there a minimum number of customer parking spaces that each Access Canberra must provide; if so, please provide the minimum number and whether each Access Canberra meets the condition.
- (5) How many complaints regarding customer parking at Access Canberra shopfronts has the ACT Government received during (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016 17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.

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

- (1) Each of the Access Canberra Service Centre and Shopfront locations are in close proximity to on street parking and/or public or privately owned car parks. There are no specific Access Canberra parking spaces but there is a mix of free and paid parking options located close to each location. The number of parking spaces available, parking fee rates and the number of accessible parking spaces vary from location to location.
  - (a) See response to Q1.
  - (b) See response to Q1.
  - (c) See response to Q1.
  - (d) See response to Q1.
- (2) Parking availability and public transport accessibility are considered when assessing potential sites. Care is taken to ensure that service centres and shopfronts are close to public transport and located in close proximity to frequently visited locations.
- (3) No.

- (4) No.
  - (5) (a) 0
  - (b) 1
  - (c) 2
- 

**Government—hydrogen cars  
(Question No 798)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) Can the Minister provide an update on the status of the hydrogen cars purchased by the ACT Government in 2016.
- (2) Can the Minister provide an outline of the testing the hydrogen cars will undergo and any trial conditions that will be imposed.
- (3) Can the Minister outline what metrics will be used to determine whether the trial of the hydrogen cars is successful.
- (4) When is the trial expected to commence and conclude.
- (5) Will the results of the trial be publicly published; if so, how long after the trial concludes and where.
- (6) What is the budget for the trial of the hydrogen cars.
- (7) Will the trial be conducted by ACT Government public servants or external consultants.
- (8) Can the Minister provide the name of the successful contractor and the value of the contract, if external consultants will be used.

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

- (1) As an outcome of the ACT's fourth renewable electricity reverse auction, the French renewable energy company Neoen committed to procure a fleet of 20 Hyundai hydrogen cars for use in the government fleet or as otherwise directed by government. In co-operation with Hyundai and Siemens, Neoen also undertook to provide infrastructure and expertise to support the necessary hydrogen production, refuelling and servicing facilities.

The estimated timing for the delivery of the cars is in the first half of 2019. However, as the cars have not yet entered mass production, this date is subject to change.

- (2) As with any new car, the hydrogen cars will be required to demonstrate compliance with the Australian Design Rules under the *Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989* (Cwlth).
- (3) EPSDD is currently working with industry to develop specific metrics for the hydrogen car trial. However, it is anticipated these will include performance, range, fuel economy, and maintenance and servicing costs.

- (4) The trial is currently expected to commence in the first half of 2019 and run for four years, but this is subject to change.
- (5) The ACT Government's intention is that an initial report will be publically available after the first twelve months of the trial.
- (6) The current estimated value of the 20 hydrogen cars and refuelling infrastructure is \$1.6 million, which is being funded by Neoen.
- (7) The trial will be led by industry; however, the ACT Government will facilitate the trial including in relation to ensuring effective integration of the vehicles into the government's fleet.
- (8) The trial is being led by industry firms outlined above.

### **Roads—speed and red light cameras (Question No 799)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Justice, Consumer Affairs and Road Safety, upon notice, on 27 October 2017 (*redirected to the Minister for Regulatory Services*):

- (1) Has the red light camera at the intersection of Northbourne Avenue, Antill Street, and Mouat Street with camera location code 1006 been removed; if so, can the Minister outline (a) which agency made the decision to remove the camera, (b) how and why the decision was made, (c) when the red light camera was removed and (d) whether the construction of the Light Rail network influenced the decision, or necessitated the removal of the camera.
- (2) Have any red light or speed cameras been removed due to the construction of the Light Rail network; if so, can the Minister outline (a) the location of the removed camera, (b) which agency made the decision to remove the camera, (c) how and why that decision was made and (d) when the red light camera was removed.
- (3) Can the Minister provide the total number and location of each red light and speed camera removed in (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.
- (4) Can the Minister provide the (a) total number of infringements and (b) total value of the infringements, for each camera identified in part (3) during (i) 2015-16, (ii) 2016-17 and (iii) 2017-18 to date.
- (5) Can the Minister provide the (a) total number of infringements and (b) total value of the infringements captured by red light and speed cameras in (i) 2015-16, (ii) 2016-17 and (iii) 2017-18 to date.

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

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) The re-alignment of the intersection for light rail meant that the device would be inside the operating envelope. Access Canberra and JACSD determined that, as the intersection ranked highly in the Martin Small report, the intersection should continue to have a detection device installed. Accordingly, the decision was made to move the device to the verge.

- (b) See response above.
  - (c) The camera was turned off at 09:16 hrs and removed on 5 October 2017 and it is not yet known when the camera will be reinstalled on the verge in the new location.
  - (d) Yes.
- (2) Yes. See response to Q1. None in addition to this.
- (a) Intersection of Northbourne Avenue, Antill Street, and Mouat Street.
  - (b) See response to Q1 part (a).
  - (c) See response to Q1 part (a).
  - (d) See response to Q1 part (c).
- (3)
- (a) None
  - (b) 1 – Intersection of Gungahlin Drive and Gundaroo Drive.
  - (c) 1 – Intersection of Northbourne Avenue, Antill Street, and Mouat Street.
- (4)
- Red light and speed camera at the intersection of Gungahlin Drive and Gundaroo Drive.
- (i) 2015-16;
    - (a) 523
    - (b) \$210,742
  - (ii) 2016-17;
    - (a) 446
    - (b) \$200,202
  - (iii) 2017-18, as at 1 November 2017;
    - (a) N/A
    - (b) N/A
- Red light and speed camera at the intersection of Northbourne Avenue, Antill Street, and Mouat Street.
- (i) 2015-16;
    - (c) 5488
    - (d) \$1,581,676
  - (ii) 2016-17;
    - (c) 4357
    - (d) \$1,365,433
  - (iii) 2017-18, as at 1 November 2017;
    - (c) 937
    - (d) \$335,704
- (5)
- (i) 2015-16;
    - (a) 58,807
    - (b) \$16,286,685
  - (ii) 2016-17;
    - (a) 61,629
    - (b) \$18,979,768
  - (iii) 2017-18, as at 1 November 2017;
    - (a) 19,039
    - (b) \$7,039,956

**(Question No 800)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) Given that a recent Productivity Commission report has found that the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) will miss its rollout deadline by at least a year, what implications will this have on progress to transition for the ACT.
- (2) What financial implications would a delay to the national roll out of the NDIS have on the ACT.

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

- (1) The ACT has fully transitioned all eligible participants to the NDIS and the NDIA is now responsible for funding specialist disability support for people with disability in the ACT. Any delay in the national roll out of the scheme would therefore have no implications for the ACT.
- (2) There will be no financial implications for the ACT if there is a delay in the national roll out of the NDIS. It should also be noted that Federal and State Disability Ministers have expressed no appetite for delaying the national rollout.

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**ACTION bus service—route alterations  
(Question No 801)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) In relation to the No 5 bus route that was discontinued on 9 October, what consultations did the Minister undertake with community groups or commuters prior to making this change and other changes, to determine whether the new route plans would meet the needs of patrons.
- (2) Has the Minister agreed to a meeting request from the Old Narrabundah Community Council to discuss the cancellation of the No 5 bus route.
- (3) Has the Minister or her Directorate received feedback about the cancellation of the No 5 bus route from affected patrons; if so, what was the nature of that feedback.

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

- (1) The ACT Government committed to the commencement of the Green Rapid through South Canberra in 2017 at the 2016 election.
- (2) Transport Canberra officials have spoken with members of the Old Narrabundah Community Council as well as other stakeholders in the area regarding transport options for the area.
- (3) Since the announcement of the new timetable on 31 August 2017 and the timetable commencing on 7 October 2017 Transport Canberra has received feedback. This feedback was both positive and negative on different aspects of the updated network.

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**Government—land development policies  
(Question No 802)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) Following advice from the Minister that Integrated Green Energy (formerly FOY Group) completed the purchase of their block of land (Block 11 Section 21 Hume) on 20 October 2017, what was the breakdown of monies paid in (a) balance of land purchase, (b) penalties and (c) other costs.
- (2) Has any amendment or restriction been placed on activities that may be conducted on that block given the negative panel report in April 2017 about the intended activities on that land;
- (3) Has the ACT Government received any response from IGE/FOY Group to criticisms outlined in the panel report.
- (4) Has a revised development application been lodged for that block.
- (5) Does the IGE/FOY Group have any financial interest in any other block in the ACT.

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

- (1) At Settlement on 19 October 2017 the breakdown of monies paid was:
  - (a) \$2,953,075 (plus \$310,805 GST) balance of land purchase;
  - (b) \$97,938.60 in penalties; and
  - (c) \$1,100 in legal fees.
- (2) There has been no Territory Plan variation that changes the zoning of the block.
- (3) The Planning and Land Authority has not received any such response.
- (4) No development application has been lodged for that block.
- (5) The Suburban Land Agency is not aware of the IGE/FOY Group having any financial interest in any other block in the ACT.

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**Housing ACT—tenancy agreements  
(Question No 803)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) Does the ACT Government keep a record of the number of occasions that endorsed terms are included in a Residential Tenancy Agreement with Housing ACT tenants; if so, how many agreements with endorsed terms have been negotiated during (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17.
- (2) What types of terms were endorsed

- (3) Are Housing ACT tenants provided with any advice about the endorsed terms prior to signing the agreement.
- (4) Does Housing ACT have to apply to the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal each time endorsed terms are included in a Residential Tenancy Agreement.

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

- (1) Housing ACT has commenced recording the number of endorsements sought since January 2017. However, The ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT) keeps records of the number of endorsed terms included in the Residential Tenancy Agreements. In 2015-16, there were 36 tenancy agreements with endorsed terms for Housing ACT and in 2016-17 there were 67 tenancy agreements with endorsed terms for Housing ACT.
- (2) The types of terms endorsed include:
  - debts owed by public housing tenants
  - the ending of fixed term tenancies
  - house rules for tenants in multi-unit complexes
  - property inspection
- (3) The endorsed terms are explained and discussed with the tenant prior to, or at, the time of signing of their Residential Tenancy Agreements.
- (4) Yes.

### **Housing ACT—tenancy agreements (Question No 804)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) How many Housing ACT tenants have restrictions on pets and what are those restrictions.
- (2) How many Housing ACT tenants have restrictions on subleasing and what are those restrictions.
- (3) What is the breakdown of evictions over the last three years, by reason/cause, for Housing ACT tenants.
- (4) Are there additional restrictions on minor modifications imposed on Housing ACT tenants, above what is imposed on tenants in the private market.
- (5) What complaints have been made over the past three years arising from minor modifications in rental properties managed by Housing ACT.

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

- (1) No Housing ACT tenant currently has pet restrictions. Housing ACT has in the past obtained orders from the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal restricting pets where ownership has caused a breach of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1998*.

- (2) Housing ACT tenants are not bound by any other restrictions on subleasing apart from those contained in the *Residential Tenancies Act 1998*.
- (3) The following is a breakdown of evictions over the last three years, by reason/cause, for Housing ACT tenants:

Reason/Cause	2015-16	2016-17	1-7-2017 to 7-11-2017
Failure to pay rent	17	16	4
Property condition	1	2	1
Anti-social behaviour	1	1	
No cause provisions		2	
Removal of unauthorised occupant		1	
Total	19	22	5

- (4) Housing ACT tenants are not bound by any other restrictions on modifications apart from those contained in the *Residential Tenancies Act 1998*.
- (5) Housing ACT captures and sorts complaints under the Complaints Handling and Management Platform categories of anti-social behaviour, fraud, property condition and maintenance. The complaints process does not specify if a complaint is the result of a tenant's modification to the property.

### **Government—better suburbs statement (Question No 805)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017:

- (1) What types of community engagement will be used in the creation of the Better Suburbs Statement.
- (2) What groups are being targeted for the consultation.
- (3) What measures are being used to ensure that disengaged or marginalised groups are included in the consultation.
- (4) How will the Better Suburbs Statement and consultation process intersect with the upcoming Participatory Budgeting Project for City Services.
- (5) Will these two processes run concurrently.
- (6) What is the longevity of the Better Suburbs Statement.
- (7) How often will the Better Suburbs Statement be reviewed.
- (8) What systems are in place to ensure that community feedback and recommendations are implemented by the Government in a timely manner.
- (9) What accountability measures are in place to allow community members to hold the Government to account for failing to implement elements of the Better Suburbs

Statement.

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

- (1) The Better Suburbs Program has an extensive community consultation and engagement process including:
  - opportunities to provide comments on city services online via [Yoursay.act.gov.au](http://Yoursay.act.gov.au) (survey and online discussion page), by completing a hard copy survey (available in ACT Libraries), by email and on Facebook;
  - community workshops;
  - presentations at various community forums (for example Community Council meetings);
  - drop-in sessions at various locations across Canberra; and
  - distribution of promotional postcards.
- (2) Targeted stakeholder groups include:
  - Community Councils and Resident's Associations;
  - ANU and Canberra University student representatives;
  - Youth Coalition of the ACT and ACT Youth Advisory Council;
  - Neighbourhood Watch;
  - Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body;
  - Office for Women; and
  - Other representative groups (e.g. RSPCA; YWCA; COTA; People with a Disability; ACT Disability Reference Group; Aged and Carer Advocacy Service; ACT Inclusion Council).
- (3) A concerted effort is being made to engage across a broad spectrum of the community including sectors of the community that are or are at risk of becoming disengaged or marginalised. In addition to directly targeting representative groups, numerous participation options are available, including locating hard copies of surveys in libraries, targeted 'drop-in' sessions and community workshops, to ensure that people of all ages and abilities have the opportunity to participate.
- (4) A motion was passed in the Assembly on 23 August 2017 noting the intention of the Government to conduct a participatory budgeting pilot within City Services no later than the 2019-2020 Budget cycle.

The consultation phase of the Better Suburbs Program commenced on 19 September 2017. It includes deliberative democracy activities to develop the intended City Services vision and priorities to be included in the Better Suburbs Statement. Outcomes of these activities could then be used to inform the participatory budgeting process when it commences.
- (5) No.
- (6) The Better Suburbs Statement will provide a shared vision and identify objectives and priorities over a four year period.
- (7) The Better Suburbs Statement will be reviewed annually.
- (8) No special measures are proposed in this regard. The Statement will be freely available to the community.

- (9) TCCS undertakes an annual Customer Satisfaction Survey and the results should reflect improvements in the delivery of city services. It is anticipated that the Better Suburbs “Your Say” page will remain active throughout the program delivery to provide updates on the progress of the priorities identified in the Statement and to ensure the conversation continues.

### **Government—rental bonds scheme (Question No 807)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017 (*redirected to the Attorney-General*):

- (1) What is the level of interest accrued by the Rental Bonds Scheme.
- (2) What proportion is distributed to the (a) Tenants Union, (b) Office of Rental Bonds and (c) ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal.
- (3) How has this fund changed over time.
- (4) What was the level of funds for each financial year from 2010-11 to the present.

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

- (1) Total Interest of Rental Bond Accounts:

	2010-11 \$'000	2011-12 \$'000	2012-13 \$'000	2013-14 \$'000	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 <sup>2</sup> \$'000
Total Interest <sup>1</sup>	2,679	2,941	2,602	2,188	2,083	1,864	1,804	599

Note:

1. Total Interest includes interest earned from the Access Canberra operating bank account (Rental Bond Trust Account) and the Public Trustee and Guardian investment account (Rental Bond Trust Account).
2. 2017-18 interest relates to the period from July to October 2017.

- (2) The Territory pays all bond money received into a trust account. The interest from the Rental Bonds Trust accounts is transferred into the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT) Trust fund.

The ACAT Trust also includes receipts and interest relating to other authorising laws and provides funding for ACAT related services as prescribed under the *ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008*. It also funds a range of services under the *Residential Tenancy Act 1997*. These include:

- Office of Rental Bond functions and related services;
- provision of dispute resolution services; and
- provision of Tenants Advice Services.

In 2016-17, the ACAT Trust fund provided the following funding to:

- Tenants Union ACT of \$0.434m;
- Office of Rental Bonds of \$1.191m; and
- ACAT of \$6.447m.

- (3) & (4) The following table summarises the balance of Rental Bond funds for each financial year and related change from 2010-11 to end of October 2017:

	30/6/11 \$'000	30/6/12 \$'000	30/6/13 \$'000	30/6/14 \$'000	30/6/15 \$'000	30/6/16 \$'000	30/6/17 \$'000	31/10/17 \$'000
Rental Bond Trust Account - Level of fund <sup>1</sup>	<b>48,966</b>	<b>54,218</b>	<b>58,160</b>	<b>60,285</b>	<b>62,916</b>	<b>65,943</b>	<b>69,201</b>	<b>69,913</b>
Change from prior year		10.73%	7.27%	3.65%	4.36%	4.81%	4.94%	1.03%

Note:

1. The level of fund each financial year include balances from the Access Canberra operating bank account (Rental Bond Trust account) and the Public Trustee and Guardian investment account (Rental Bond Trust Account).

## **Housing—rental (Question No 808)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017 (*redirected to the Attorney-General*):

- (1) Does the ACT Government collect data on the use of certain terms (including endorsed and special terms) in Residential Tenancy Agreements.
- (2) How many Residential Tenancy Agreements in the ACT have “no pet” clauses.
- (3) Does the ACT Government collect data on what grounds are used for the eviction of tenants in the ACT.
- (4) What is the breakdown of evictions over the last three years, by reason/cause.
- (5) What restrictions currently exist in the ACT for minor modifications in rental properties.
- (6) What complaints have been made over the past three years arising from minor modifications in rental properties in the private rental market.
- (7) What complaints have been made over the past three years arising from minor modifications in rental properties in community/social housing.
- (8) What limitations are in place in the ACT for the duration of fixed-term residential leases.
- (9) What is the breakdown of the duration of fixed-term residential leases in the ACT (for example, six month, 12 month, 24 month, recurring, etc).
- (10) What is the frequency of lease renewals in fixed-term residential leases.
- (11) Are there any legislative or procedural limitations on housing providers offering unlimited or indefinite-term leases.
- (12) What is the take-up of long-term leases in the ACT (for example, how many Residential Tenancy Agreements currently exist for five, 10, year terms etc).
- (13) Do tenants in long-term leases have additional rights, obligations or restrictions not imposed on shorter fixed-term residential leases.

- (14) How many individuals in the ACT have been evicted over the past three years because the owner wished to sell the property.
- (15) Are there restrictions on how much rent can increase between the termination of one fixed-term lease and the signing of another, either to another person or to the current tenant.
- (16) Are there restrictions on how much rent can increase during a fixed-term lease.
- (17) Are there restrictions on how much rent can increase upon the resigning or recurrence of a fixed-term lease.
- (18) How many complaints have been received over the past three years of owners failing to undertake reasonable repairs or improvements to a rental property in a timely fashion.
- (19) What obligations are imposed on owners of rental properties to bring properties to a particular rental standard.
- (20) What enforcement of these standards have taken place over the past three years.

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

- (1) Housing ACT has commenced recording the number of endorsements sought since January 2017. However, the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT) keeps records of the number of endorsed terms included in the residential tenancy agreements. In 2015-16, there were 36 tenancy agreements with endorsed terms for Housing ACT and in 2016-17 there were 67 tenancy agreements with endorsed terms for Housing ACT.

- (2) This information is not readily available for private tenancies.

No Housing ACT tenant currently has pet restrictions. Housing ACT has in the past obtained orders from the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal restricting pets where ownership has caused a breach of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997* (the RT Act).

- (3) Not on a centralised basis and this information is not readily available.

Housing ACT keeps data on grounds used for the eviction of Housing ACT tenants. Further detail is at question 4 of this QON.

- (4) This information is not readily available for private tenants.

The following is a breakdown of evictions over the last three years, by reason/cause, for Housing ACT tenants:

Reason/Cause	2015-16	2016-17	1 July 2017 to 7 November 2017
Failure to pay rent	17	16	4
Property condition	1	2	1
Anti-social behaviour	1	1	
No cause provisions		2	
Removal of unauthorised occupant		1	

Total	19	22	5
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- (5) The Standard Residential Tenancy Terms (the Standard Terms) at schedule 1 of the RT Act impose some restrictions on modifications of rental properties by tenants. Clause 67 of the Standard Terms provides that the tenant must not make any additions or alterations to the premises without the written consent of the lessor. Clause 68 of the Standard Terms provides that the tenant must not add any fixtures or fittings to the premises without the consent of the lessor. However, the lessor's consent must not be unreasonably withheld. The tenant must make good any damage to the premises on removal of any fixtures and fittings. Any fixtures or fittings not removed by the tenant before the tenant leaves the premises become the property of the lessor.
- (6) The RT Act does not have a formal complaints mechanism, however the lessor or tenant may apply to the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT) for dispute resolution. Not all decisions are reported, however minor modifications by a tenant were discussed in *Maroney v Bullard* [2010] ACAT 20. In this case, the tenants had made some minor modifications with the consent of the lessor, including painting, installing picture hooks and installing curtain tracks. The lessor provided consent on the condition that the tenants remove the curtain fittings on leaving the premises. The tenants did not do so, and were liable to compensate the lessor for the cost of rectification work.
- (7) The RT Act does not have a formal complaints mechanism for private tenancies. Instead parties to residential tenancy agreements are able to seek a number of remedies via ACAT.

Housing ACT captures and sorts complaints under the Complaints Handling and Management Platform categories of anti-social behaviour, fraud, property condition and maintenance. The complaints process does not specify if a complaint is the result of a tenant's modification to the property.

- (8) The RT Act does not place any limitations on the duration of a fixed term residential tenancy agreement.
- (9) There is no requirement to register or lodge residential tenancy agreements in a central location. Therefore, this information is not readily available, particularly as a private residential tenancy of this nature would not necessarily come to the attention of anyone other than the parties.
- (10) There is no requirement to register or lodge residential tenancy agreements in a central location. Therefore, this information is not readily available, particularly as a private residential tenancy of this nature would not necessarily come to the attention of anyone other than the parties.
- (11) The RT Act does not place any limitations on providers offering unlimited or indefinite long-term leases.
- (12) There is no requirement to register or lodge residential tenancy agreements in a central location. Therefore, this information is not readily available, particularly as a private residential tenancy of this nature would not necessarily come to the attention of anyone other than the parties.
- (13) The RT Act generally does not provide additional rights for tenants in longer term leases. The only section of the RT Act that distinguishes between the lengths of fixed term agreements is the new optional 'break lease' clause (RT Act, s8(1)). This clause

is not part of the Standard Terms. It is an additional clause that the parties may include in the residential tenancy agreement if they wish.

The 'break lease' clause allows a tenant to end a fixed term agreement early for a fee. If the fixed term of the residential tenancy agreement is three years or less, if less than half of the fixed term has expired, the break lease fee is 6 weeks rent. In any other case, the break lease fee is 4 weeks rent. If the fixed term is more than 3 years, the break lease fee is the amount agreed between the lessor and tenant.

- (14) This information is not readily available.
- (15) No, however a tenant may apply to ACAT for a review of an excessive increase in rent (Standard Terms clause 39(1), Act, part 5). The lessor cannot accept a second bond where there are successive residential tenancy agreements and one or more of the tenants under the first agreement continue to occupy the premises under a second successive residential tenancy agreement (Act, s22).
- (16) Rent cannot be increased during a fixed term unless the amount of the increase, or a method for working it out, is set out in the residential tenancy agreement (s64A). A tenant may apply to the ACAT for a review of an excessive increase in rent (Standard Terms clause 39(1), Act, part 5).
- (17) No, however a tenant may apply to ACAT for a review of an excessive increase in rent (Standard Terms clause 39(1), Act, part 5).
- (18) The Act does not have a formal complaints mechanism, however the lessor or tenant may apply to the ACAT. Information is not readily available on disputes of this nature made and or lodged with the ACAT.
- (19) The lessor is required under the Standard Terms to provide premises in a reasonable state at the start of the tenancy (Standard Terms clause 54(1)). The premises must be fit for habitation, reasonably clean, in a reasonable state of repair and reasonably secure.
- The lessor is required to maintain the premises in a reasonable state of repair, and the tenant must notify the lessor of any need for repairs (Standard Terms clause 55).
- If the premises are not fit for habitation, the lessor or the tenant may terminate the tenancy (Standard Terms, clause 86). The rent abates from the date that the premises are uninhabitable (Standard Terms, clause 87(1)). The lessor must give no less than one week's notice of termination of the tenancy, and the tenant may give two days notice of termination of the tenancy (Standard Terms, clause 87(1) and (2)).
- (20) These requirements are not 'enforced' by an independent body. Instead, a party to the agreement could choose to bring the matter to the ACAT for resolution.

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## **Housing—rental (Question No 809)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017 (*redirected to the Attorney-General*):

- (1) In relation to endorsed terms under the Residential Tenancies Act, are Endorsed Terms

publicly accessible.

- (2) What deliberations are made on each set of endorsed terms by the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT).
- (3) Who are parties to or have standing to be parties to those deliberations.
- (4) Do ACAT members undertake their own inquiries into the legality or suitability of each set of endorsed terms.
- (5) Are there any fees associated with having a set of terms endorsed by ACAT.
- (6) Has ACAT provided blanket endorsement of no pets terms, no smoking terms or professional carpet cleaning terms.

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

- (1) The endorsed terms are not publicly accessible.
- (2) The process for seeking endorsement of additional terms for a residential tenancy agreement is set out in section 10 of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*. The parties to a residential tenancy agreement apply in writing to the ACAT for endorsement of a term of the agreement that is inconsistent with a standard residential tenancy term.

When making a decision on endorsement, the ACAT must consider whether the inclusion of the inconsistent term was obtained by fraud or undue influence (s10(3)(b)). ACAT must not endorse a term that is inconsistent with the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997* (other than a standard residential tenancy term). The Minister has power under the Act to determine criteria for the ACAT to consider when making a decision on endorsement, but no criteria has been made to date.

- (3) The parties to the endorsement application are the parties to the residential tenancy agreement (i.e. the tenant/s and lessor/lessor's agent).
- (4) See (2) above. The ACAT uses the process in section 10 of the Act when considering each individual endorsement application.
- (5) There are no fees for an application for endorsement. More information about the endorsement process is available on the ACAT website [http://acat.act.gov.au/application\\_type/residential\\_tenancy/residential\\_tenancies\\_endorsements](http://acat.act.gov.au/application_type/residential_tenancy/residential_tenancies_endorsements).
- (6) The ACAT issued a practice direction on 29 April 2009 stating that there was no need to seek endorsement for a number of clauses that 'clearly are covered by the Act and the standard clauses in the schedule and at any rate, have been endorsed before and therefore need no repeat endorsement'. These include clauses restricting keeping pets, on the grounds that clause 53 of the standard residential tenancy terms in schedule 1 of the Residential Tenancies Act (Tenant's use of the premises without interference) implies the right of tenants to have pets unless otherwise stipulated and no smoking clauses.

On the issue of professional carpet cleaning, the ACAT stated that while endorsements are not required 'we will only accept carpets having to be professionally cleaned at the end of a tenancy, if the carpet was delivered in that condition at the beginning of the tenancy'.

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**Housing—rental**  
**(Question No 810)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 27 October 2017 (*redirected to the Attorney-General*):

- (1) What restrictions are there on the subleasing of residences or parts of residences by residential tenants to third parties.
- (2) Is the use of short-term subleasing services like AirBNB permissible in the ACT.
- (3) What restrictions exist on short-term subleasing services in the ACT.
- (4) Is the use of long-term private subleasing permissible in the ACT (for example, where a tenant on a 10 year lease needs to relocate for work for two years but wants to keep their home when they return).
- (5) What restrictions exist on private subleasing in the ACT.

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

- (1) The Standard Residential Tenancy Terms (Standard Terms) at schedule 1 of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997* provide that the tenant must not assign or sublet the premises (or any part of the premises) without the written consent of the lessor (Standard Terms, clause 23). The lessor and tenant may wish to apply for ACAT endorsement of an additional term for the lease that allows subletting.

Subletting without lessor permission is grounds for termination by the ACAT (Act, s 54).

- (2) Yes
- (3) The Residential Tenancies Act does not place any restrictions on short-term subleasing services in the ACT. However, services such as AirBNB would be bound by the Australian Consumer Law (ACL). The Government has not seen any immediate ACL concerns arising in the Canberra market.
- (4) There is nothing in the Residential Tenancies Act to prevent a long-term private subleasing arrangement. However, the tenant would need to have the written consent of the lessor (Standard Terms, clause 23).
- (5) See (1) above.

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**Roads—Kuringa Drive**  
**(Question No 811)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 3 November 2017:

- (1) Has the Minister's directorate conducted an analysis of road usage, numbers of

vehicles or volume of traffic for Kuringa Drive.

- (2) What was the most recent analysis conducted.
- (3) Was the speed of traffic recorded during this analysis.
- (4) During which periods of the year was this analysis conducted.
- (5) During which periods of the day were the analysis conducted.
- (6) What is the volume of traffic that enters and exits from (a) Owen Dixon Drive, (b) Kingsford Smith Drive and (c) the Barton Highway.
- (7) What is the volume and speed of traffic that was recorded on Kuringa Drive, for each of the locations referred to in part (6) for the different (a) periods of the year, (b) times of the day and (c) sections of Kuringa Drive.
- (8) What are the number of accidents recorded along Kuringa Drive including (a) along the entire length of the road and (b) as it approaches each of the intersections.
- (9) What are the nature of those accidents referred to in part (8).

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

- (1) Yes, surveys have been undertaken on Kuringa Drive between Owen Dixon Drive and the Barton Highway and between Kingsford Smith Drive and Tillyard Drive.
- (2) Traffic volume, vehicle classification and traffic speed.
- (3) The following traffic speeds were recorded:
 

2017 - between Owen Dixon Drive and Barton Highway:	
• Towards Owen Dixon Drive	Mean Speed = 72.2 km/h
• Towards Barton Highway	Mean Speed = 73.6 km/h
2016 – between Kingsford Smith Drive and Tillyard Drive:	
• Towards Kingsford Smith Drive	Mean Speed = 68.9 km/h
• Towards Tillyard Drive	Mean Speed = 71.9 km/h
- (4) Surveys between Owen Dixon Drive and the Barton Highway were last conducted in February 2017. Surveys between Kingsford Smith Drive and Tillyard Drive were last conducted in May 2016.
- (5) Data was collected over 24 hours each day.
- (6) (a) Data not available for this intersection.  
 (b) Data not available for this intersection.  
 (c) In the morning peak hour approximately 1700 vehicles travel through the Barton Highway/Clarrie Hermes Drive/ Kuringa Drive intersection towards Kuringa Drive.
- (7) 2017 – between Owen Dixon Drive and the Barton Highway:
  - Towards Owen Dixon Drive;
  - Weekday Volume = 9187 vpd;

- Mean Speed = 72.2 km/h;
- Towards Barton Highway;
- Weekday Volume = 8297 vpd; and
- Mean Speed = 73.6 km/h.

2016 – between Kingsford Smith Drive and Tillyard Drive

- Towards Kingsford Smith Drive
- Weekday Volume = 3055 vpd
- Mean Speed = 68.9 km/h
- Towards Tillyard Drive
- Weekday Volume = 3103 vpd
- Mean Speed = 71.9 km/h

(8) Based on the 7 years (January 2010 – December 2016) of reported crash data on Kuringa Drive:

- (a) There were 128 reported crashes along the entire length of the road. This does not include the crashes at the Kuringa Drive and Barton Highway/ Clarrie Hermes Drive intersection.
- (b) There were 41 reported crashes on the Kuringa Drive and Owen Dixon Drive intersection, 11 reported crashes on the Kuringa Drive and Kingsford Smith Drive intersection and 4 reported crashes on the Kuringa Drive and Tillyard Drive intersection.

(9) The nature of reported crashes were:

<b>Crash Type</b>	<b>Total</b>
Rear end crash	34
Single vehicle off carriageway, Struck object e.g. tree, light pole	28
Single vehicle off carriageway	20
Right angle crash	16
Right turn into oncoming vehicle	9
Head on	6
Single vehicle - Struck animal	5
Other	10

### **Roads—William Slim Drive (Question No 812)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 3 November 2017:

- (1) Has the Minister's directorate conducted an analysis of road usage, numbers of vehicles or volume of traffic for William Slim Drive.
- (2) What was the most recent analysis conducted.
- (3) Was the speed of traffic recorded during this analysis.
- (4) During which periods of the year was this analysis conducted.

- (5) During which periods of the day was the analysis conducted.
- (6) What is the volume of traffic that enters from Owen Dixon Drive.
- (7) Is there a significant volume of traffic entering or exiting at Baldwin Drive; if so, what is that volume of that traffic.
- (8) What has been the impact of the Barton Highway roundabout construction on (a) the volume of traffic, (b) the speed of traffic and (c) traffic jams along William Slim as it passes by Giralang.
- (9) What is the volume and speed of traffic that was recorded on William Slim Drive, for each of the categories referred to in part (8) for different (a) periods of the year, (b) times of the day and (c) sections of William Slim drive.
- (10) What are the number of accidents recorded along William Slim Drive including (a) along the entire length of the road, (b) as it approaches each of the roundabouts and (c) on the Barton highway roundabout.
- (11) What are the nature of those accidents referred to in part (10).

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

- (1) Yes, a survey was undertaken between Ginninderra Drive and Dumas Street.
- (2) Traffic volume, vehicle classification and traffic speed.
- (3) The traffic speeds recorded between Ginninderra Drive and Dumas Street:
 

Towards Ginninderra Drive	Average Speed = 74.0 km/h
Towards Dumas Street	Average Speed = 72.9 km/h
- (4) The counter was installed on 23 February 2016 and removed on 5 March 2016.
- (5) Data was collected over 24 hours each day.
- (6) No data is currently available for this intersection.
- (7) No data is currently available for this intersection.
- (8) No data is currently available.
- (9) From the survey undertaken in February/March 2016 between Ginninderra Drive and Dumas Street.
  - Towards Ginninderra Drive
    - Weekday Volume = 9157 vehicles per day
    - Average Speed = 74.0 km/h
  - Towards Dumas Street
    - Weekday Volume = 9136 vehicles per day
    - Average Speed = 72.9 km/h
- (10) Based on the seven years (January 2010 – December 2016) reported crash data on William Slim Drive:

- (a) There were 195 reported crashes along the entire length of the road. This does not include the crashes at the William Slim intersections with Ginninderra Drive and Barton Highway / Gundaroo Drive.
  - (b) There were 28 reported crashes at the Chuculba Crescent roundabout, 61 reported crashes at the Owen Dixon Drive roundabout and 34 reported crashes at the Baldwin Drive roundabout.
  - (c) The total of 680 reported crashes occurred on the Barton Highway/Gundaroo Drive roundabout.
- (11)

Crash Type	Total
Rear end crash	402
Right angle crash	213
Side swipe – same direction	115
Right turn into oncoming vehicle	62
Single vehicle - struck object	51
Other	60

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### **Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—Ngunnawal Bush Healing Farm (Question No 813)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 3 November 2017:

- (1) How much was the complete cost of the Ngunnawal Bush Healing Farm egress road including design and build.
- (2) What public consultations were held with the design of the road.
- (3) What public and private land does the road go through.
- (4) What terrain does the road travel through and where does it exit onto a main road.
- (5) What are the restrictions for using the road.
- (6) Can the road be used in the event of flooding of the main entrance road.
- (7) Is the road subject to flooding.
- (8) Can the road be used during (a) the event of fire, (b) high fire danger season and (c) days of a total fire ban.
- (9) What are the tare and passenger number restrictions for use of the road?
- (10) What gates are on the road and (a) are they locked gates, (b) who has keys to the gates and (c) how many gates are there.
- (11) Is there mobile reception along the entire route of the egress road; if so, has this been confirmed.
- (12) Is the egress road one way or is it wide enough to allow for passing traffic such as emergency vehicles.

(13) Do emergency vehicles have ready access to the egress road.

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

1. The Secondary Egress Track Works Expenditure was \$34,528.54 (ex GST).
2. There was no public consultation held. Approval was sought and received from ACT Forestry.
3. The secondary egress track is on ACT Government land only.
4. The secondary egress track was constructed on a mixed terrain. It exits onto Tidbinbilla Road approximately three km east of the main access track.
5. The track is for use of four wheel drive vehicles only.
6. Yes, for use of four wheel drive vehicles only.
7. No.
8. a. No. The Bushfire Action Plan denotes all actions to be taken at different Fire Danger Index's that defines how response to various emergency situations should be handled. This document defines the use of the emergency egress track in the event of a bushfire impinging on the 10km zone as the track passes through the neighbouring pine plantation.  
b. Yes the road can be used during bushfire season (as defined by the *Emergency Act 2004*).  
c. Yes.
9. The track is constructed to allow fire fighting vehicles to be able to traverse (28 tonne). No passenger restrictions exist.
10. There are manually operated farm gates on the road.
  - a. Five of the gates are locked.
  - b. The Facility Manager, Farm Manager, neighbours and Park and Conservation Services have keys to the gates.
  - c. 13 Gates.
11. Mobile reception is not available along the entire route of the track.
12. The Secondary Egress Track is wide enough to allow for passing traffic in certain locations.
13. Yes. All emergency vehicles have keys to the forestry and park and the locks that are on the gates, and bolt cutters to gain access to any property.

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**Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—Ngunnawal Bush Healing Farm  
(Question No 814)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 3 November 2017:

- (1) How much was the complete cost of the Ngunnawal Bush Healing Farm bridge across Paddy's River on the access road to the Ngunnawal Bush Healing Farm across Paddy's River, including design and build.
- (2) What materials were used to construct the bridge.
- (3) What is the gross mass limit of the bridge.
- (4) What is the General Condition Rating of the bridge.
- (5) What is the flood tolerance of the bridge.
- (6) What force/volume of water is the bridge rated to.
- (7) What is the span tolerance of the bridge.
- (8) What happens to the build-up of debris during flood events and who is responsible for ensuring its ongoing removal at all times.
- (9) What is the height above water during (a) summer and (b) winter.
- (10) Is there an adequate waterway opening and clearance for the bridge above flood levels.
- (11) What is the condition of using the bridge during (a) flood and (b) fire events.
- (12) What are the contingencies in the event of the bridge being damaged during flood or fire.
- (13) Is there appropriate lighting and signage on the approaches to the bridge for night and day time access
- (14) Is the bridge two way or one way and is this appropriately signed.
- (15) What would happen in the event of an emergency, including who has right of way and is this appropriately signed.

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

1. The total cost of the Bridge is \$206,147.00 (ex GST).
2. The main materials used to construct the abutments were concrete and steel.
3. The bridge is certified to support a 28 tonne vehicle.
4. Bridge strengthening works were part of the Development Conditions required by ACT Planning. All development conditions were certified to have been met and a Certificate of Occupancy and Use was issued in December 2016.
5. As part of the Development Application a detailed flood model was conducted to determine the 1 in 100 year flood level of Paddy's River. The bridge level is under the

- 1 in 100 year flood level.
6. The existing bridge is capable of withstanding a flow velocity of 1.5m/s in the event of flooding.
  7. The bridge is certified to support a 28 tonne vehicle.
  8. When normal conditions return after a flood, the build-up of materials will be reviewed and debris against the bridge removed.
  9. a and b - The bridge deck is approximately two metres above the natural water flow level.
  10. The bridge is not designed to clear 1 in 100 year flood height levels.
  11. a) The bridge should not be used in flood events.  
b) The bridge is safe to use during a fire event as evacuation occurs as soon as an active fire enters a 15km radius of the facility. This is called the pre-emptive trigger.
  12. Should the bridge be damaged during fire or flood, work will commence to re-instate the bridge as soon as possible. Access is able to be maintained via the emergency egress track once a risk assessment has been undertaken and after consultation with the Fire, Forestry and Roads Section of Parks and City Services.
  13. There is no lighting or signage on approach to the bridge. The facility received Certificate of Occupancy and Use in December 2016.
  14. The bridge is one way.
  15. There is clear visibility on both approaches to the bridge and normal road rules apply.

### **Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—Ngunnawal Bush Healing Farm (Question No 815)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 3 November 2017:

- (1) What are the policies and procedures for use and access to the Ngunnawal Bush Healing Farm property during (a) extreme weather events, (b) hot weather and (c) inclement weather, such as incessant rain.
- (2) What are the policies and procedures for use and access to the property during flooding of (a) Paddy's River, (b) Point Hutt Crossing and (c) Cotter River.
- (3) What are the policies and procedures for use and access to the property during (a) snow fall, (b) very high fire danger periods, (c) severe fire danger, (d) extreme fire danger and (e) catastrophic fire danger.
- (4) Who will remain on the property during each of the events listed in part (3) and what is the emergency evacuation procedure for the person/persons.

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

1. a, b & c - The NBHF has a system in place where every gate is numbered along with the name of the paddock and whether access to that paddock is permitted. All persons accessing the wider property are required to take a Territory Radio Network (TRN) radio with them and advise facility staff of where they are going and approximately what time they will be back. If the person gets lost, fatigued or injured, they can call the facility for someone to come and get them, quoting the gate number or paddock that they are in. All persons are encouraged to access the wider property with a buddy. These procedures do not alter regardless of weather, however, staff would actively dissuade persons from entering the wider property during extreme and inclement weather events.

The water levels would be monitored during heavy rain events to be able to decant the facility if it became likely that the bridge would be flooded.

2. Access to the facility is maintained by the emergency egress track. This track will remain passable by 4WD vehicles even when there is flooding of these rivers. Access to Canberra will be via Tharwa Bridge.
3. There is a Bushfire Action Plan that denotes actions to be taken at each Fire Danger Index (FDI) and other triggers. This plan has been reviewed and approved by the ACT Rural Fire Service (RFS). The prescribed actions form part of the Facility Emergency Management Plan required under Australian Standard 3745:2010.
  - a) Snow fall – A risk assessment would be undertaken and determine the best course of action, depending on snow depths, road conditions, vehicle and staff capabilities.
  - b) Very High FDI – The plan includes remaining within the centre and monitor the fire progress. Prepare for possible evacuation. Evacuate if an uncontrolled fire enters the pre-emptive trigger range after consultation with the RFS. If unsafe to evacuate, Shelter-in-Place provisions to be enacted, including notifying the RFS. (NBHF is a designated Shelter in Place Facility).
  - c) Severe FDI – Carry out Very High FDI precautions, plus; All wardens and staff members to carry TRN radios or remain in the main facility.
  - d) Extreme FDI – Shall be the same as Severe (Where applicable). Centre will be closed. FDI is announced at 4pm the day before coming into effect. Warning and closure signs will be posted at the entrance to the facility. Notify police if anyone refuses to evacuate the facility.
  - e) Catastrophic FDI – The same as Extreme (Where applicable).
4. For snow, as per (2). For extreme and catastrophic FDI, a full evacuation is undertaken, as Per 3. No one is to remain on site. However, the facility has been built to Bushfire Attack Level 12.5 and is designed as a Shelter in Place facility. On closure of the facility due to FDI or flooding, a sign is at the front gate stating that the facility is closed.

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**Government—office of LGBTIQ affairs  
(Question No 816)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 3 November 2017:

- (1) Further to the answer to question on notice No 532, can the Chief Minister advise whether each of the payments referenced were paid for using the budget allocation of the Office for LGBTIQ Affairs; if not, which Territory directorate or entity paid for the items.
- (2) Have any further rainbow or transgender promotional items been purchased since question on notice No 532 was answered; if so, can the Chief Minister provide for each item (a) the number of items purchased, (b) the total cost of the items, (c) which Territory directorate or entity paid for the items, (d) how the supplier was selected, (e) the date the items were ordered and supplied, (f) where the items were manufactured and (g) the proposed distribution of the items.
- (3) Has the Office for LGBTIQ Affairs contributed to or promoted the “Yes” vote in the Australian Marriage Law Postal Survey; if so, can the Chief Minister detail how the Office for LGBTIQ Affairs has contributed to or promoted the “Yes” vote in the Australian Marriage Law Postal Survey, including a breakdown of any financial expenditure.

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

- (1) All payments referred to in the answer to Question on Notice No. 532 were made from the Office for LGBTIQ Affairs budget, with the exception of the Rainbow CBR bus wraps, which were funded by the Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate.
- (2) Yes, at Attachment A.
- (3) No.

#### **Attachment A**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Total Cost (incl GST)</b>	<b>Directorate</b>	<b>Selection Process</b>	<b>Order/Supply dates</b>	<b>Place of Manufacture</b>	<b>Distribution</b>
City hanging banners	50	\$3,228	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	18 October/ 10 November	Sydney, Australia	Installation on Barton Highway and Morsehead Drive
Paddle signs	50	\$621	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	26 October/ 10 November	Canberra, Australia	Canberra Fair Day and SpringOUT Pride Festival
A3 Corflute posters	50	\$542	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	17 October/ 27 October	Canberra, Australia	Canberra Fair Day and SpringOUT Pride Festival
12 ounce recyclable coffee cups	20,000	\$10,816	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	13 October/ 27 October	Sydney, Australia	Coffee shops throughout Canberra city during SpringOUT Pride Festival
CBR Pride T-shirts	200	\$3,421	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	13 October/ 27 October	Canberra, Australia	Canberra Fair Day and SpringOUT Pride Festival
LGBTIQ Council postcards	2,000	\$970	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	12 October/ 27 October	Canberra, Australia	Canberra Fair Day and SpringOUT Pride Festival
Bookmarks	1,000	\$330	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	16 October/ 27 October	Canberra, Australia	Canberra Fair Day and SpringOUT Pride Festival
Waterbottles	200	\$1709	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	12 October/ 27 October	Queensland, Australia	Canberra Fair Day and SpringOUT Pride Festival
Calico tote bags	100	\$943	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	12 October/ 27 October	Melbourne, Australia	Canberra Fair Day and SpringOUT

Mousepads	100	\$1,213	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	12 October/ 27 October	Canberra, Australia	Pride Festival Canberra Fair Day and SpringOUT Pride Festival
Drink coasters	1,000	\$601	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	12 October/ 27 October	Canberra, Australia	Canberra Fair Day and SpringOUT Pride Festival
Pull-up banners in Intersex colours	2	\$782	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	12 October/ 26 October	Canberra, Australia	Canberra Fair Day, SpringOUT Pride Festival and Intersex Awareness Day
Stickers in Intersex colours	1,500	\$579	CMTEDD	Request for Quote	12 October/ 26 October	Canberra, Australia	Canberra Fair Day and SpringOUT Pride Festival and Intersex Awareness Day

### Access Canberra—rental bonds (Question No 818)

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 3 November 2017 (*redirected to the Treasurer*):

- (1) What was the total value and total number of rental bonds held by the ACT Government during (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.
- (2) What was the average value of a rental bond held by the ACT Government during (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.
- (3) What is the current total (a) value and (b) number of rental bonds that have been outstanding for longer than one year and have not been refunded.
- (4) Does the ACT Government earn interest on the held rental bonds; if so, can the Treasurer provide the (a) rate at which the bonds accrue interest and (b) total value of the interest earned during (i) 2015-16, (ii) 2016-17 and (iii) 2017-18 to date.

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

- (1) Total bonds held as at 14 November 2017 was 38,487, with a total value of \$69,353,160.

The current Rental Bonds information system does not retain records of total bonds held for historic dates. However, the total number of bonds lodged for each financial year are as per the table below.

	2015/2016	2016/2017	YTD 2017/2018
Total number of bonds lodged	18,346	16,636	5,699
Total value of bonds lodged	\$31,959,916	\$30,716,894	\$10,715,239
Average value of bonds lodged	\$1,742	\$1,846	\$1,880

- (2) See above.
- (3) As at 10 November 2017, there were 23,944 bonds older than 12 months with a value

of approximately \$39,218,792.98.

(4) The ACT Government earns interest on rental bonds held as follows:

**Rental Bonds - Rates at Interest Earned and Total Value of Interest Earned**

	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Rates	Interest Accrued	Rates	Interest Accrued	Rates	Interest Accrued
(a) Rates of Interest Earned <sup>1</sup>	2.81% - 2.91%		2.37% - 2.7%		2.33% <sup>2</sup> - 2.56%	
(b) Total Interest Earned		\$1,863,634		\$1,803,928		\$598,835

Note:

- (1) The Rate of Interest Earned is calculated based on the average of twelve months' interest rates at which the rental bonds accrued interest in the Access Canberra operating bank account and the Public Trustee and Guardian investment account.
- (2) The Rate of Interest Earned for 2017-18 from the Access Canberra Rental Bond operating account is indicative estimate for the period July - October 2017.

**Municipal services—maintenance of public land  
(Question No 819)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 3 November 2017:

- (1) Given that residents of Gungahlin have expressed concerns about the lack of maintenance of entry areas into suburbs and fringe or reserve areas in the region, who has responsibility for maintenance of public land comprising entry into a suburb including the featured area of Springbank Rise Casey comprising (a) each side of Yeend Avenue from Horse Park Drive, (b) Minty Grove, (c) Springbank Rise Park and (d) Springbank Rise Dog Park.
- (2) Give that the Minty Grove area includes former Springbank Rise Sales and Information Centre, which was sold in October 2014 and a development application lodged almost two years ago for community facility, additions and alterations (Lease Variation, Proposed additions and alterations to existing building and change of use to a childcare centre ACTPLA reference 201528245), (a) what was the outcome, (b) has any progress been made on the additions and alterations, (c) who monitors maintenance on private areas pending development, (d) who is responsible for maintaining landscaping around private areas and (e) are there any parameters relating to this maintenance requirement, including boundary maps.
- (3) Is maintenance of public areas adjoining the suburb entrance and private community developments included in the schedules for the nearby park and dog park.
- (4) Given that the featured area comprises Alan Watt Crescent and Bidgood Way, Casey where the walled area is overgrown with weeds and the landscaped area between the junctions of the two roads is overgrown with weeds, who has responsibility for maintenance of public land approaching and comprising the outer boundary of a suburb.
- (5) Who is responsible for the maintenance of landscaped and unimproved areas on the fringes of suburbs.

- (6) Do these areas warrant a more frequent schedule of maintenance due to their proximity to undeveloped land.

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

- (1) (a) Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS) is responsible for the maintenance of the majority of verges along Yeend Avenue, Casey where they adjoin public land. Where the verge adjoins a residential or commercial property (including single unit dwellings and body corporates) it is accepted practice that maintenance of the nature strip, with the exception of street trees, is carried out by the adjacent lessee.
- (b) TCCS is responsible for the maintenance of the public land on the western side of Minty Grove, Casey. The verge on the eastern side of Minty Grove is the responsibility of the adjacent private lessee. This is in accordance with the accepted practice that the maintenance of nature strips is carried out by the adjoining lessee.
- (c) TCCS maintains the park.
- (d) TCCS has responsibility for the maintenance of the dog park.
- (2) (a) The application for the purpose of additions and alterations of the existing building to use as a child care, outdoor play area for children, removal of regulated trees and associated landscaping works was refused on 20 March 2017. The applicant submitted an application for reconsideration which was subsequently approved on 10 August 2017.
- (b) This is a matter for the lessee. The lessee has two years from the date the approval takes effect to commence the development. From the day that development is commenced, the lessee has two years to complete the development. However, they can apply for an extension prior to the approval expiring.
- (c) As the block is privately leased, the lessee is responsible for all maintenance within the block boundaries.
- (d) The lessee is responsible for maintaining the leased land and it is accepted practice that the lessee is also responsible for maintaining the verge adjoining the lease. The public realm, which includes the playground and local park, are maintained by TCCS.
- (e) The lessee is responsible for maintenance within block boundaries.
- (3) No. The maintenance program for arterial roads, which includes the start of Yeend Street, varies from the suburban maintenance program, which includes the local park and dog park.
- (4) TCCS has responsibility for public land approaching and including the outer boundary of a suburb.
- (5) TCCS is responsible for the maintenance of landscaped and unimproved areas on the fringes of suburbs.
- (6) Suburbs are litter picked and mown on a monthly program and arterial roads on a five weekly program when grass is actively growing. Higher levels of maintenance are provided to high public use areas such as town, district and community parks and shopping centres. Additional maintenance on the urban edge may be undertaken

where required to manage fire fuels.

### Roads—accident black spots (Question No 820)

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 3 November 2017:

- (1) What is the total number of road accidents located at and near the Tillyard Drive and Ginninderra Drive intersection this year and each year for the past five years.
- (2) What is the total number of road accidents resulting in injuries located at and near this intersection this year and each year for the past five years.
- (3) What is the total number of fatalities located at and near this intersection this year and each year for the past five years.
- (4) How many road accidents located at, and near this intersection this year and each year for the past five year (a) occurred between two motor vehicles, (b) occurred between more than two motor vehicles, (c) involved at least one pedestrian and (d) involved at least one cyclist.

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

- (1-4) The analysis of the 2012-2017 crash data for the intersection of Ginninderra Drive and Tillyard Drive is presented below:

Year	Fatal Crashes	Injury Crashes	Property Damage Only Crashes	Single vehicle crashes	Crashes between two motor vehicles	Crashes between three motor vehicles	Pedestrian	Cyclist	Total Crashes
2012	0	4	4	1	7				8
2013	0	0	3		3				3
2014	0	4	4		8				8
2015	0	6	10	1	12	2		1	16
2016	0	3	8		10	1			11
*2017	0	2	7		9				9
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>						<b>55</b>

\*2017 crash data is to date.

### Health—nurse-led walk-in centres (Question No 821)

**Mrs Jones** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 3 November 2017:

- (1) How are the (a) Tuggeranong and (b) Belconnen ACT Health walk-in centres performing.
- (2) What is the average number of presentations to the Belconnen Walk-in Centre service each week.

- (3) What is the average number of presentations to the Belconnen Walk-in Centre service on (a) Mondays, (b) Tuesdays, (c) Wednesdays, (d) Thursdays, Fridays, (e) Saturdays and (f) Sundays.
- (4) What is the average number of presentations at the Belconnen Walk-in Centre during the (a) day and (b) night sessions.
- (5) What is the average number of presentations to the Tuggeranong Walk-in Centre service each week.
- (6) What is the average number of presentations to the Tuggeranong Walk-in Centre service on (a) Mondays, (b) Tuesdays, (c) Wednesdays, (d) Thursdays, Fridays, (e) Saturdays and (f) Sundays.
- (7) What is the average number of presentations at the Tuggeranong Walk-in Centre during the (a) day and (b) night sessions.
- (8) What percentage of presentations to the (a) Belconnen and (b) Tuggeranong walk-in centres live outside of the ACT.
- (9) What are the walk-in centres' (a) strategic objectives and (b) key performance indicators and what are the outcomes against them.

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

The following responses are representing a period of 12 months ending on 31 October 2017 (1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017).

1.
  - (a) Presentations to the Belconnen Walk-in Centre continue to increase year on year. The median wait time continues to be low and median consult times are less than 30 minutes. Consumer feedback for both Walk-in Centres (2016/17 financial year) continues to be overwhelmingly positive.
  - (b) Presentations to the Tuggeranong Walk-in Centre also continue to increase year on year. The median wait time continues to be low and median consult times are less than 30 minutes. Written feedback from consumers of the service continues to be positive as per the points above at 1(a).
2. The average number of presentations for this period to the Belconnen Walk-in Centre each week was 373.2.
3. The average number of presentations for this period to the Belconnen Walk-in Centre on the following days were;
 

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
67	57	54	53	51	43	48
4. The average number of daily presentations for this period to the Belconnen Walk-in Centre during the
  - (a) day between 7:30 am and 6:00 pm was 43; and
  - (b) night sessions after 6:00 pm until 10:00 pm was 10.
5. The average number of presentations for this period to the Tuggeranong Walk-in

Centre each week was 360.

6. The average number of presentations for this period to the Tuggeranong Walk-in Centre on the following days were;

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
65	55	54	51	48	42	46

7. The average number of daily presentations at the Tuggeranong Walk-in Centre during the

- (a) day between 7:30 am and 6:00 pm was 42; and  
 (b) night sessions after 6:00 pm until 10:00 pm was 10.

8. The percentage of presentations for this period who live outside of the ACT for

- (a) Belconnen Walk-in Centre was five per cent; and  
 (b) Tuggeranong Walk-in Centre was five per cent.

9.

- (a) The strategic objectives for the Walk-in Centres' are to:

- Fulfil an unmet health care need in the community;
- Better meet projected demand for health care services;
- Relieve pressure on the public hospital system; and
- Develop innovative strategies to recruit and retain a professional workforce.

- (b) Key performance indicators are measured through monthly reports on:

- number of presentations;
- waiting times for clients;
- consultation times;
- top 10 presentations, and
- redirections to other services.

- (c) Outcomes against key performance indicators:

- Presentations to the Walk-in Centres' continue to increase year on year. Total presentations for 2016-17 is 36,105;
- The median waiting time for clients for both Walk-in Centres' for the 2016-17 financial year was 11 minutes;
- The median consulting room time for both Walk-in Centres' for the 2016-7 financial year was 29 minutes;
- The top presentations for the Walk-in Centres' for 2016-17 have been:
  1. Upper Respiratory Tract Infections – common cold
  2. wound dressings
  3. wounds and lacerations
  4. musculoskeletal conditions
  5. sore throat
  6. skin conditions
  7. ear conditions/ear wax
  8. gastro diarrhoea
  9. gastro vomiting and
  10. ear nose and throat conditions
- The total number of redirections to other services for 2016-17 have been 10,893. Redirections are made to medical imaging, CALMS/GP, Outpatient Clinics and the Emergency Department.
- Many of these redirections are to ensure continuity of care for ongoing

management with GPs or for other specialty services such as physiotherapy and/or for those clients who required treatment that is outside of the nurses' scope of practice.

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**Centenary Hospital for Women and Children—aluminium cladding  
(Question No 837)**

**Ms Lawder** asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 1 December 2017 (*redirected to the Minister for Health and Wellbeing*):

- (1) In relation to aluminium composite panels used in the construction of the Centenary Hospital for Women and Children, who or what company certified the use of aluminium composite panels.
- (2) What advice was provided to the Minister's office to inform sign off.

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

1. Confirmation of compliance with the National Construction Code at time of completion of Centenary Hospital for Women and Children (CHWC) for works was provided by licensed building surveyors BCA Certifiers (AUST) PTY Limited.
  2. No advice was provided to the Minister's office to inform sign off of building materials used on the CHWC building project or indeed any building projects within the Territory. Specific ministerial advice to inform material selection details on construction projects is unnecessary and impractical.
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**ACT Health—intersex guidelines  
(Question No 846)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 1 December 2017:

- (1) Does ACT Health have specific policies, procedures and guidelines for responding to the birth of a child born with variations of sex characteristics (sometimes called intersex or disorders of sex development); if so, what are the policies, procedures and/or guidelines.
- (2) How many children have been born with such variations over the last ten years.
- (3) What were the diagnosis of these children.
- (4) What medical procedures did these children undergo.
- (5) What was the age at which these children underwent these procedures.
- (6) How many times has surgery occurred on these children (a) in the ACT and (b) interstate, after the referral of a child to interstate practitioners.
- (7) What information was given to parents to inform their choices.

- (8) What measure have been taken by ACT Health to ensure that the treatment of children born with variations of sex characteristics ensures their bodily autonomy in line with recommendations from intersex advocacy groups.

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

1. ACT Health does not have a specific policy to guide the medical approach to the treatment of infants with intersex variations. In these situations, ACT Health clinicians are guided by clinical need and judgement within their clinical fields of expertise. For example, the Royal Australasian College of Physicians' position statement for sexual and reproductive health care for young people outlines that medical interventions for cosmetic or psychosocial reasons should not take place until the person concerned can provide free and fully informed consent.
  2. To protect patient privacy and confidentiality, ACT Health is unable to provide the specific number of cases when the numbers are sufficiently small.
  3. To protect patient privacy and confidentiality, ACT Health is unable to provide the diagnosis definition of these cases as this is identifiable information. However, a highly common condition of babies born with intersex variation is Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH) which if untreated, causes life-threatening adrenal failure.
  4. To protect patient privacy and confidentiality, ACT Health is unable to provide information about individuals. Regarding CAH, treatment involves replacement hormone medication, and for girls, reconstructive surgery is an option.
  5. Variable depending on condition.
  6. To protect patient privacy and confidentiality, ACT Health is unable to provide the specific number of cases when the numbers are sufficiently small.
  7. Parents are provided with information as the diagnosis becomes available, including details of local and national support groups relevant to their child's condition, and ongoing support and literature relevant to their child's condition for common conditions, or for less common conditions, access to reliable sites where information can be obtained, and up to date information based on current knowledge.
  8. Management of babies born with intersex or disorders of sex development is guided by best practice, on a case by case basis. There have been no non-consensual 'normalising' surgical interventions performed by the ACT public health care system on intersex children over the past year.
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