Debates

WEEKLY HANSARD

Legislative Assembly for the ACT

NINTH ASSEMBLY

11 MAY 2017

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Thursday, 11 May 2017

Legislative Assembly—anniversary (Statement by Speaker) 1639
Petition: Giralang community precinct—petition No 12-17 1639
Economic Development and Tourism—Standing Committee 1640
Education, Employment and Youth Affairs—Standing Committee 1642
Environment and Transport and City Services—Standing Committee 1642
Health, Ageing and Community Services—Standing Committee 1643
Public Accounts—Standing Committee 1644
Ministerial delegation to Singapore (Ministerial statement) 1645
Alexander Maconochie Centre review—government response (Ministerial statement) 1650
The importance of volunteering in the ACT (Ministerial statement) 1652
Utilities (Streetlight Network) Legislation Amendment Bill 2017 1656
Administration and Procedure—Standing Committee 1658
Administration and Procedure—Standing Committee 1658
Administration and Procedure—Standing Committee 1659
Leave of absence 1659
2016 ACT Election and Electoral Act—Select Committee 1659
Justice and Community Safety—Standing Committee 1660
Legislative Assembly—reaffirmation of code of conduct 1661
Executive business—precedence 1662
Problem gambling 1662
Order of business 1681
Revenue Legislation Amendment Bill 2017 1681
Questions without notice:
- Light rail—high density development 1684
- Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—detainees 1686
- Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—bush healing farm 1687
- Roads—accident black spots 1688
- Economy—trade 1689
- Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—bush healing farm 1691
- Planning—community facility zoning 1691
- Public housing—Chapman 1692
- Roads—projects 1693
- Taxation—clubs 1695
- ACT Health—data integrity 1697
- Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—government policy 1698
- Sport—infrastructure 1700
- Canberra Hospital—security system 1701
- Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate—employee assistance program 1702
- ACT Policing—CCTV 1703

Supplementary answers to questions without notice:
- Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—detainees 1704
- Public housing—Holder 1705
- Planning—public housing 1705
- Planning—community facility zoning 1705

Standing orders—suspension 1705
Canberra Hospital—electrical switchboard incident 1705

Canberra Hospital—AECOM risk assessment report 1708
Papers 1709
Education and Care Services National Law Amendment Act 2017 1709
Papers 1710
Children and Young People Death Review Committee—annual report 1711
Paper 1712
Active lifestyle (Matter of public importance) 1713
City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017 1718
Liquor Amendment Bill 2017 1747
Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Bill 2017 1754
Canberra Hospital—electrical switchboard incident 1762
Adjournment:
Mother's Day Classic 1762
May Day picnic 1763
UnionsACT May Day awards 1763
Monaro football club 1764
Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—bush healing farm 1766
Pegasus Riding for the Disabled open day 1768
Lake Ginninderra—clean-up day 1769
Six Degrees Cafe 1770
Pegasus Riding for the Disabled open day 1770
Conflict Resolution Service 1770
Schedules of amendments:
Schedule 1: Revenue Legislation Amendment Bill 2017 1772
Schedule 2: City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017 1772
Schedule 3: City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017 1776
Schedule 4: City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017 1778
Schedule 5: City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017 1790
Schedule 6: City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017 1793
Schedule 7: Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Bill 2017 1793
Answers to questions:
Municipal Services—mowing (Question No 68) 1795
Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate—Transport Canberra (Question No 84) 1796
Government—rental arrangements (Question No 95) 1797
Government—rental arrangements (Question No 96) 1798
Government—rental arrangements (Question No 97) 1799
Government—rental arrangements (Question No 98) 1801
Government—expenditure (Question No 99) 1802
Government—expenditure (Question No 100) 1803
Government—expenditure (Question No 101) 1805
Government—expenditure (Question No 102) 1807
Government—expenditure (Question No 103) 1809
Government—expenditure (Question No 104) 1813

Government—expenditure (Question No 105) 1813
Government—expenditure (Question No 106) 1816
Government—expenditure (Question No 107) 1817
Government—expenditure (Question No 108) 1819
Government—expenditure (Question No 109) 1822
Government—expenditure (Question No 110) 1825
Government—expenditure (Question No 111) 1826
Government—expenditure (Question No 112) 1827
Government—expenditure (Question No 113) 1828
Government—expenditure (Question No 114) 1829
Government—expenditure (Question No 115) 1830
ACT Events Policy—finalisation (Question No 124) 1830
Public housing—Oaks Estate (Question No 134) 1833
Oaks Estate—heritage listing (Question No 136) 1834
Oaks Estate—crime statistics (Question No 137) 1838
Construction industry—licences (Question No 139) 1838
Hospitals—neonatal deaths (Question No 140) 1839
Environment—woodlands (Question No 141) 1840
Animals—mobile slaughter units (Question No 142) 1842
Administrative arrangements—statistics (Question No 143) 1843
Government—ministerial appointments (Question No 144) 1843
Access Canberra—rental bonds (Question No 145) 1844
Land—valuations (Question No 146) 1846
Schools—Gungahlin (Question No 147) 1847
Westside village—costs (Question No 149) 1848
Legislative Assembly—travel by members (Question No 150) 1849
Arts—venues (Question No 151) 1851
Arts—funding (Question No 152) 1854
Drugs—statistics (Question No 153) 1857
Government—artworks (Question No 154) 1858
Transport—Woden bus interchange (Question No 155) 1858
Land—conservation (Question No 156) 1859
Public housing—fire risk locations (Question No 157) 1860
Health—Phillip community health centre (Question No 158) 1861
Public housing—fire risk locations (Question No 159) 1862
Arts—funding (Question No 160) 1862
Access Canberra—rental bonds (Question No 161) 1863
Sport—ground maintenance (Question No 162) 1863
Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—mentoring programs (Question No 163) 1864
Energy—renewable (Question No 164) 1866
Questions without notice taken on notice:
Alexander Maconochie Centre—assault investigation 1868
Health Directorate—data integrity 1869
Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—educational outcomes 1869
Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—educational outcomes 1869
Access Canberra—service delivery 1870
Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—admission process 1870
Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—boxing instruction 1871
Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—staff training 1871

Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—staffing 1872
Public housing—Holder 1873
Public housing—relocations 1874
Public housing—relocations 1874
Public housing—relocations 1874
ACT Policing—Civic patrol capacity 1874
ACT Health—emergency department presentations data 1875
Arts—Kingston arts precinct 1875
Arts—Kingston arts precinct 1875
Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—staffing practices 1875

Thursday, 11 May 2017

MADAM SPEAKER (Ms Burch) took the chair at 10 am and asked members to stand in silence and pray or reflect on their responsibilities to the people of the Australian Capital Territory.

Legislative Assembly—anniversary
Statement by Speaker

MADAM SPEAKER: For the history buffs in the room, I would like to let you know that on this day 28 years ago, following self-government, the Assembly sat for the very first time. Rosemary Follett was elected as Chief Minister, Trevor Kaine as the Leader of the Opposition and David Prowse as Speaker. We do not very often sit and recognise that.

Petition

The following petition was lodged for presentation:

Giralang community precinct—petition No 12-17

By **Ms Orr**, *from* 107 *residents*:

> **To the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory**
>
> This petition of certain residents of the Australian Capital Territory draws to the attention of the Assembly that:
>
> We want to see the Giralang Community Precinct grow and become a vibrant place for our community and we believe it is important our local community has access to high quality public spaces.
>
> Your petitioners therefore request the Assembly calls on the Government to:
>
> 1. Allocate the $100,000 election commitment for design and landscaping of Giralang Park design to the upcoming 2017-2018 Budget.
>
> 2. Use the $100,000 to deliver a park in conjunction with the Giralang Community.
>
> 3. Support the development and revitalisation of the Giralang Community Precinct into a more valuable and accessible space for the local community.

The Clerk having announced that the terms of the petition would be recorded in Hansard and a copy referred to the appropriate minister for response pursuant to standing order 100, the petition was received.

MS ORR (Yerrabi) (10.02): Madam Speaker, I seek leave to present an out of order petition related to the same matter.

Leave granted.

MS ORR: I present the following paper:

> Petition which does not conform with the standing orders—Giralang community precinct—Revitalisation.

I seek leave to make a brief statement relating to the petitions tabled in my name.

Leave granted.

MS ORR: I am proud to sponsor these petitions today, with a total of 184 signatories, requesting that the Assembly call on the government to prioritise the commitment for the new Giralang park in the upcoming budget.

The Giralang community precinct is the centre of the suburb, and, as I discussed earlier this week, it has been subject to some specific challenges. During the 2016 election ACT Labor made a commitment to Giralang to set aside $100,000 for a community park on the vacant block directly in front of Giralang Primary School.

Parks provide a place for the community to meet across all ages and backgrounds. They provide a space not just for children to play but for adults to catch up with friends and for communities to generally come together. There is great potential for this area to be a great community facility but for this space to be best utilised it needs to reflect the ideas of the community that will benefit from it.

Over my time in the electorate during the campaign period, and since being elected, Giralang residents have expressed to me their wish to be included in decision-making around their central space. While out and about with this petition, we had many conversations, and members of the community and organisations located in the precinct have already offered ideas for development of their space that deserve consideration.

Community engagement, not just consultation, is the key element to progressing the Giralang community precinct. I hope that the minister considers this in her decisions regarding the Giralang community park and the surrounding area. I support the principles of this petition and commend it to the Assembly.

Economic Development and Tourism—Standing Committee
Report 1

MR HANSON (Murrumbidgee) (10.04): I present the following report:

> Economic Development and Tourism—Standing Committee—Report 1—*Report on Annual and Financial Reports 2015-2016*, dated 2 May 2017, together with a copy of the extracts of the relevant minutes of proceedings.

I move:

> That the report be noted.

This is the first report of the Standing Committee on Economic Development and Tourism. On 16 February, following the 2015-16 annual reports, sections of annual reports were referred to the committee for inquiry. That included, from the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate, government policy and strategy, public sector management, coordinated communications and community engagement, economic and financial management, revenue and government business management, innovation, trade and investment, Innovate Canberra, Visit Canberra, property services, arts engagement, Access Canberra, ACT executive, construction occupations (licensing), the Commissioner for Public Administration, the state of the service report, and the Cultural Facilities Corporation.

I note that there was some adjustment in what was referred to the committee and some of the initial allocation to this committee was then referred to PAC for inquiry. I thank the government and also the chair of PAC for that last-minute adjustment, which I think found a better balance between what PAC and the economic development committee would inquire into.

The committee held two public hearings and heard from 29 witnesses from the relevant directorates and agencies. Thirty questions were taken on notice during the hearings, 45 questions were placed on notice after the hearings, and answers are available on the committee's web page.

We have made 21 recommendations. In doing so I would like to commend the other members of the committee. I have been on a number of committees over a number of years. Certainly, in my eight years here, it was the most collegiate, cooperative and perhaps easy discussion and referral of a report. I thank members of the committee for their cooperation. I think we have achieved a genuinely bipartisan report that is of value to this Assembly and to the community.

I would like to thank the people who attended, including government ministers, and directorate and agency officials, both for turning up to the public inquiry and for providing timely answers to questions taken on notice. I would also like to thank the committee secretary, Mr Hamish Finlay, who again has been very efficient and very professional in drafting reports and supporting committee members. I commend the report to the Assembly.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Education, Employment and Youth Affairs—Standing Committee
Report 1

MR PETTERSSON (Yerrabi) (10.07): I present the following report:

> Education, Employment and Youth Affairs—Standing Committee—Report 1—*Report on Annual and Financial Reports 2015-2016*, dated 8 May 2017, together with a copy of the extracts of the relevant minutes of proceedings.

I move:

> That the report be noted.

I would like to thank the committee secretariat for all of their work, my fellow committee members for their hard work and the minister and directorate officials who attended.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Environment and Transport and City Services—Standing Committee
Report 1

MS ORR (Yerrabi) (10.08): I present the following report:

> Environment and Transport and City Services—Standing Committee—Report 1—*Report on Annual and Financial Reports 2015-2016*, dated 4 May 2017, together with a copy of the extracts of the relevant minutes of proceedings.

I move:

> That the report be noted.

I am pleased to table the first report of the Ninth Assembly for the Standing Committee on Environment and Transport and City Services. The annual and financial reports were referred to the standing committees on 16 February 2017, and the following annual reports or sections of annual reports were referred to the Standing Committee on Environment and Transport and City Services: the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate, including sport and recreation services and the Environmental Protection Agency; the Environment and Planning Directorate, including ACT Heritage Council and the Conservator of Flora and Fauna; the Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment; the Territory and Municipal Services Directorate, including ACTION, ACT Public Cemeteries Authority and waste and recycling; and the Capital Metro Agency.

The committee held two public hearings and heard from 41 witnesses from the relevant directorates and agencies. Sixty questions were taken on notice, and answers

are available on the committee's web page. In total the committee made 25 recommendations. I would like to thank everyone on the committee, three of whom are new members of this Assembly, for what has been a very smooth and positive experience. Finally, on behalf of the committee, I would like to thank the ACT government ministers and directorate and agency officials for their contributions to this inquiry. I commend the report to the Assembly.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Health, Ageing and Community Services—Standing Committee
Report 1

MR STEEL (Murrumbidgee) (10.10): I present the following report:

> Health, Ageing and Community Services—Standing Committee—Report 1—*Report on Annual and Financial Reports 2015-2016*, dated 2 May 2017, together with a copy of the extracts of the relevant minutes of proceedings.

I move:

> That the report be noted.

It is fantastic to present the first report of the HACS committee for the Ninth Assembly. The committee has made seven recommendations. I thank the committee members for their tripartisan support on this report. I thank the secretariat for putting this work together, as well as the officials who attended the annual reports hearings and answered questions on notice.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (10.11): It is really good that the annual reports hearings have enabled us to get a clearer picture of the activities of the Heath and Community Services directorates. They have also identified a number of issues.

Of these, the one I particularly want to mention now and express some concern about is the national disability insurance scheme implementation. I note that the ACT information, linkages and capacity building funds of $2.9 million have been announced since the annual reports hearings. However, while there will be a new mix of programs through 22 funding allocations, there are organisations which have not been successful and there is a risk that there may be gaps in the future.

While there are approximately 1½ thousand organisations registered to provide services under the NDIS in the ACT, I understand that many of them are not active or operational in this city, and perhaps they do not need to be. The point is that we do not know this unless we look at it.

I have been raising the possibility of the HACS committee undertaking an inquiry into the NDIS transition and implementation in the ACT. While I note that the newly announced disability expert advisory group will have some role in providing advice about the ongoing implementation of the NDIS in the ACT, the annual reports

hearings did elicit the information that there are no dedicated staff in the disability policy unit within the CSD. Given this, I very much look forward to a briefing about the role, scope and priorities of this office, as per recommendation 1 of the report which Mr Steel has just tabled. At a time when they are in transition, when the disability support sector is in flux, this needs to be a priority.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Public Accounts—Standing Committee
Report 1

MRS DUNNE (Ginninderra) (10.13): I present the following report:

> Public Accounts—Standing Committee—Report 1—*Report on Annual and Financial Reports 2015-2016*, dated 11 May 2017, together with a copy of the extracts of the relevant minutes of proceedings.

I move:

> That the report be noted.

I want to start by thanking the members of the Assembly and the public servants who participated in the inquiry, as well as the members of the committee and the committee secretariat for putting the report together.

The report makes five recommendations that cover a number of areas. The first recommendation goes to the carve-up of responsibilities between the economic development and tourism committee and the public accounts committee, which has not yet been as clean and as neat as it should be. There is a recommendation in relation to that for the administration and procedure committee to look at.

The second recommendation is similar to one that has been made in the past: that agencies and directorates should ensure complete reporting with all compliance requirements as specified in the annual report directions. Recommendation 3 relates to local ICT contractors being encouraged to tender for and provide services to the ACT public service.

Recommendation 4 asks that Icon Water provide a strategic plan for the Murrumbidgee to Googong pipeline both on its website and in its annual report. It is interesting to note, to use the phrase of one of the Icon officials, that the Murrumbidgee to Googong pipeline, something that cost the ACT taxpayer in excess of $80 million, has never been fired up in anger.

The most important recommendation in this report, Madam Speaker, which has been the subject of some correspondence between you and me, is a recommendation that the Auditor-General Act be amended as soon as possible to reinstate the appointment provisions which were embarrassingly deleted and which was highlighted by the strategic review of 2016 and recommended by the previous public accounts committee.

I thank members and staff for their participation in the annual reports process, and I commend the report to the Assembly.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Ministerial delegation to Singapore
Ministerial statement

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (10.16): I would like to report to the Assembly on the delegation that I led to Singapore between 22 and 27 April 2017. This mission was the ACT government's most significant visit to Singapore to date in terms of the breadth of activity undertaken and the contribution made by local industry bodies and the business community. It was a focused and highly successful delegation that, importantly, directly addressed the delivery of key objectives articulated in the ACT's international engagement strategy, which I launched in 2016.

The Singapore mission was designed to reinforce the ACT government's commitment to foster trade and investment links with Singapore; to raise the profile of the ACT government's forward agenda for engagement with Singapore and to directly promote investment opportunities in Canberra, including the raising of venture capital for local entrepreneurs.

Before I detail the mission activities, Madam Speaker, allow me to reinforce the significance and importance of the ACT's relationship with Singapore. Considering that the Republic of Singapore was established in 1965, the progress the city state has made in establishing itself as a global trading hub and business centre is remarkable. Singapore is the major regional hub for multinational businesses operating in Asia. It has been reported that more than 3,500 multinational companies are headquartered in Singapore. The economic relationship Australia has with Singapore is one of our most important globally. Singapore is Australia's fifth largest export market for services and the third largest foreign supplier of services; and, of course, Canberra and Singapore are linked by direct international flights that provide a platform for our city to generate opportunities throughout Asia.

My visit provided the opportunity to meet again with senior members of the Singapore government and business community to raise awareness of Canberra and its strengths and to talk about the real opportunities in business innovation, investment, aviation, freight, tourism and sport in the Canberra region. If we aspire to be a modern and growing presence in the Asia Pacific, we have to do what we can to become more visible and relevant and to offer an external value proposition to those with whom we seek to engage.

To that end the ACT government, through the Commissioner for International Engagement launched the ACT international engagement strategy in 2016 to be at the table internationally, to be in line of sight of massive investment flows, to tap into the

global innovation that is shaping cities and economies and to see and help shape the innovation in services that our citizens also want.

It is also clear that the ACT government's commitment to Singapore is strongly supported by the business community in Canberra. On this delegation, 15 Canberra companies were part of the delegations. In addition, the higher education sector was well represented through the participation of the Australian National University, the University of Canberra, the Canberra Institute of Technology and the University of New South Wales Canberra, as well as the Canberra Innovation Network, Screen ACT, the Academy of Interactive Entertainment and the ACT Brumbies. It certainly was a team Canberra approach.

Team Canberra was ably supported by the new Australian High Commissioner to Singapore, Mr Bruce Gosper. Mr Gosper is a former CEO of Austrade and, I am pleased to say, a Canberran at heart who started his posting in Singapore in January of this year. Austrade and DFAT have been great allies in our engagement with Singapore and I think have appreciated the committed, professional and, dare I say, persistent way that we have approached our Singapore objectives.

My meeting with Mr Gosper was an important opportunity to progress how the ACT can also support the Australian government's agenda in Singapore, particularly as the process to review and update the Singapore-Australia free trade agreement commences. Mr Gosper is a friend of Canberra and a great advocate for our interests in the country. He travelled with me to our next engagement with the Singapore Minister for Trade and Industry, Minister Iswaran.

I have previously met with the minister prior to commencement of direct international flights between our two cities, and he has a keen interest in developing closer trade ties. He was also interested in understanding more about the ACT government's defence sector development agenda and the relationship of our higher education institutions with Singapore.

The work that we are doing in these areas, such as the appointment of a defence industry advocate and the defence industry advisory board, is being noticed by our key trading partners. There is a great opportunity for Canberra to forge strong links with Singapore in these and many other areas where we have a competitive advantage.

The growth of Canberra's aviation sector is a key priority for the government, and here we have a strong partner in Singapore Airlines. It was timely, therefore, to meet with Singapore Airlines Chief Executive Officer Mr Goh Choon Phong. Mr Goh was, of course, in Canberra at the launch of the capital express service in January 2016. Our meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the Singapore Airlines service that commenced in September last year, connecting Singapore, Canberra and Wellington.

I reaffirmed the ACT government's support of the service through key cooperative marketing campaigns for Singapore Airlines in our key destinations, and we discussed opportunities for broader cooperative partnerships to drive traffic in both directions along the route. I also took the opportunity to speak to Mr Goh about growing the

frequency of services on the route and how supporting freight expansion might assist with this ambition.

Having the opportunity to engage with the CEO of one of the world's largest airlines is significant. Reinforcing the ACT government's commitment to support the growth of the direct service is invaluable, and I thank Mr Goh for his time and for his ongoing support of Canberra. The opportunity to grow freight movement out of Canberra Airport is an important part of supporting existing connections and driving new aviation links.

I followed the meeting with Mr Goh with a visit to the Changi Airport Air Freight Centre SATS Coolport. Together with High Commissioner Gosper we toured the facility and saw the infrastructure in place that is used to process perishable goods as well as the training procedures and policies to handle them. This tour provides an opportunity to see firsthand how goods are processed through Changi, enabling access to the Singapore market.

Madam Speaker, 25 April is, of course, Anzac Day and my first engagement on that Tuesday was attending a dawn service hosted by the New Zealand and Australian high commissions at the Kranji memorial cemetery. I then travelled to NEC's Singapore laboratories to gain an understanding of the newly established NEC operations in Singapore and to learn about their tech investment focus in smart city capabilities, how this might apply in Canberra and to support the ACT government's smart city program.

We are rolling out a range of smart city initiatives, such as the CBR free wi-fi network, however, it is clear that we must do more and make further investments in the right technology. The dialogue with NEC was productive, supporting previous connections made with their presence in the City of Wellington and their partnership with the Wellington City Council.

The day was rounded out with meetings with the Singapore Rugby Union and the Singapore Tourism Board. I accepted an invitation by the ACT Brumbies to participate in a meeting with the Singapore Rugby Union to discuss development of a rugby partnership between the Brumbies and the City of Singapore. The discussion with the Singapore Tourism Board focused on developing creative ways for promoting the capital express route in a range of key markets.

Wednesday, 26 April was an important one for Canberra and the next phase of our engagement with Singapore. My first appointment of the day was with Mr Daniel King, the managing director of BNP Paribas Wealth Management. As an ANU alumnus, Mr King has maintained a keen interest in Canberra, particularly across the innovation ecosystem and entrepreneurial activities that offer opportunities for investment.

BNP Paribas is a provider of financial services on a worldwide scale. In the Asia Pacific the company has over 15,000 employees and a presence in 14 markets. Mr King has directly facilitated investment for the Canberra-based company Seeing Machines and supported the expansion of the Canberra business Patissez into

Singapore and Malaysia. We were also joined by Mr Sean Gan, the program manager at VS Industry Berhad, which is also investing in Seeing Machines. These types of engagements are critical to hear firsthand from significant investors about their perceptions of Canberra, intentions for new investment and where future opportunities may exist with Singapore.

I then attended and delivered the opening address at the Canberra investment showcase, an event delivered in partnership with the ACT government, ANU Connect Ventures and the Canberra Innovation Network. The event was designed to facilitate interaction between 15 Canberra-based businesses, entrepreneurs and Singapore investors. A total of 110 investors registered to participate in the investment-pitching event. Canberra companies represented a diverse range of sectors, covering education technology, ag technology, health, physical science, gaming, renewable energy and film.

In addition to the 15 Canberra companies participating, the event was also attended by four companies from our sister city Wellington. An invitation was extended to allow participation from the small group of Wellington companies to support commitments under our sister city agreement and the Canberra Innovation Network's MOU with the Wellington Regional Economical Development Agency.

This event was the most significant investment promotion activity conducted in the City of Singapore by the ACT government. The short-term objective is to secure growth funding to assist these businesses to prove concepts and to scale their operations. In addition, significant progress was made in developing relations with capital providers who will now include Canberra on their investment watch list.

Collaboration to deliver events of this nature develops a deeper sense of cooperation and confidence in our capabilities and supports our ambitions as a global capital. I would particularly like to thank Nick McNaughton, the CEO of ANU Connect Ventures, and Peter Adamek, the new CEO of the Canberra Innovation Network, for their commitment and tireless effort to make the event possible.

I was then fortunate to have the opportunity to meet Mr Guy Scott, the President of AustCham Singapore, and the new AustCham Executive Director, Kate Baldock. AustCham is the peak body representing Australian businesses in Singapore and is one of the largest Australian business chambers in Asia. The organisation has been a strong supporter of Canberra's efforts to grow its profile in Singapore, and this was an excellent opportunity to build on this relationship.

Few people may realise that one of Australia's best known education technology platforms was developed by a Canberra-based entrepreneur, Mr Shane Hill. Mr Hill is CEO of Skoolbo and founder of Mathletics, both widely used in primary schools across Australia and around the world, including Singapore. Mr Hill is an outstanding example of the talent and entrepreneurial spirit that exists in Canberra's vibrant start-up community. So I was delighted to accept an invitation from Mr Hill to launch a new initiative, preschool play.

It was a singing and dancing live action program designed for children aged three to five containing over 500 eight-minute episodes in English and in Mandarin for use in preschool education. It was a pleasure to participate in the launch with the children from the wombat class of the Australian International School in Singapore, and I thank them for the Akubra hat that they gifted to me.

The Wednesday program concluded with a networking reception hosted at the High Commissioner's residence. The event provided a platform to promote Canberra and to introduce the travelling delegation to Singapore's business community, investors and ANU alumni. A commitment to collaboration and connectivity helps shape the world's best cities, and events like this contribute to making further direct people-to-people connections, providing opportunities to learn from each other and to generate a commitment to increasing the flow of information and sharing of ideas.

There were 10 Canberra Institute of Technology students visiting Singapore to further their learning in a culinary students exchange program. We were delighted they were able to join us at the event. They had a unique opportunity to absorb the atmosphere, and it added to their experience of Singapore, discovering a range of opportunities that will support their future careers.

The final day of the program commenced with a visit to Singtel's smart city research and development centre, NCS. NCS delivers end-to-end ICT solutions to help governments and enterprises realise business value through digital transformation and the innovative use of technology. This engagement was facilitated by Optus Canberra as a result of its partnership with the Canberra Innovation Network. The tour of the facility presented a range of cutting-edge smart city solutions linked to education, financial services, e-government, healthcare, telecommunications, transportation and utilities.

My next appointment was to visit the Australian government's newly launched start-up Landing Pad. This provided the opportunity to see the structure, support program and benefits for Canberra's start-up community for potential market entry to Singapore. As I mentioned earlier, there are more than 3,500 multinational companies headquartered in Singapore, and the Landing Pad has the potential to give Canberra entrepreneurs access to a network of contacts and opportunities that provides a gateway to millions of customers across Southeast Asia. I was also very pleased to see the Canberra Innovation Network leading the delivery of a lean start-up workshop at the Landing Pad, another part of the committed contribution made by our broader business community to support this visit.

A key theme on this mission was a reinforcement of the opportunity that exists to establish Canberra as a freight hub, both for supporting Australian product entry to international markets and for facilitating the flow of goods into Australia. Through the assistance of Austrade and AustCham Singapore, I had the opportunity to meet with senior executives from Toll Singapore and hear about Toll's investment in a 100,000 square metre Melbourne Cricket Ground-sized warehouse and distribution facility designed to cater for growth industries including pharmaceutical, health care and e-commerce. The meeting reinforced the rapid growth that is occurring in trade with Asia.

There is no doubt that Canberra has a role to play in being a solution to product entry to Australia and supporting trade with the Asian region. The investment that has been made in Canberra Airport provides a foundation to capitalise on this emerging freight opportunity.

The ACT government has a clear ambition to connect Canberra and the region with places, markets and sectors where we have shared interests. A coordinated and focused approach to the way in which we engage internationally will help us open and further diversify our knowledge-based economy, to be a genuine player in the global contest for investment and talent, and to promote the many reasons to visit our city. The visit to Singapore clearly aligned with this intent and we will continue to undertake activities of this nature that raise the profile of Canberra on the global stage, support local businesses and, most importantly, drive economic growth and jobs.

The support and active participation of the Canberra business community, our city's higher education sector and leading industry bodies reinforces that our approach is the right one, and I wish to express my sincere thanks to all of those who contributed.

I present a copy of the statement:

> Ministerial Delegation to Singapore—April 2017—Ministerial statement, 11 May 2017.

I move:

> That the Assembly take note of the paper.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Alexander Maconochie Centre review—government response
Ministerial statement

MR RATTENBURY (Kurrajong—Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, Minister for Justice, Consumer Affairs and Road Safety, Minister for Corrections and Minister for Mental Health) (10.34): I rise to make a ministerial statement in response to the resolution of the Assembly on 14 December 2016 relating to the Alexander Maconochie Centre. The resolution was:

> That this Assembly notes that:
>
> (1) the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) has been the subject of numerous reviews, standing committee inquiries and audits since opening in 2009;
>
> (2) the ACT Government has a responsibility to respond to these reports in a variety of formats, and these responses are a matter of public record;
>
> (3) some of the recommendations from these reviews that were agreed to by the ACT Government over eight years may no longer be current or have ongoing relevance to the security and good order of the AMC;

(4) the Minister for Corrections will provide an update on recommendations that have been agreed to by Government that relate to the operations of the AMC to the Chair of the Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety in May 2017; and

(5) the Minister for Corrections will make a statement to the Assembly by the last sitting day in May 2017 on these issues.

Madam Speaker, since the commencement of the AMC there have been eight external reports made on the operations of the AMC: the independent review of operations at the Alexander Maconochie Centre by Knowledge Consulting; the review of ACT Corrective Services governance, including in relation to drug testing, at the Alexander Maconochie Centre, by Knowledge Consulting; an external component of the evaluation of drug policies and services and their subsequent effects on prisoners and staff within the Alexander Maconochie Centre, by the Burnet Institute; a human rights audit on the conditions of detention of women at the Alexander Maconochie Centre, by the Human Rights and Discrimination Commissioner; the Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety inquiry into sentencing; the review of rehabilitation of male detainees at the Alexander Maconochie Centre, by the Auditor-General; the Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety inquiry into the Auditor-General's report on rehabilitation of male detainees at the AMC; and the independent inquiry into the treatment in custody of Steven Freeman, by Mr Philip Moss AM.

I provide as an attachment to my statement a brief summary of the number of recommendations, including the number completed, the percentage of recommendations completed by each report, and a status update on these recommendations.

As members will see, since the time of the AMC opening in 2009, there have been 349 recommendations contained in these eight reviews. Some 297 of them can be considered to be directly relevant to the operations of ACT Corrective Services in running the AMC, with the remaining being in the remit of broader operations or external providers.

Engaging in and responding to each of these reviews has required significant resources and cooperation from Corrective Services and this work continues even today. As well as monitoring the implementation of those recommendations that the government of the day has agreed to, Corrective Services must maintain its ongoing relationships with the range of external oversight bodies such as the Ombudsman, who receives and investigates complaints from detainees at the AMC; the Human Rights and Discrimination Commissioner and the Public Advocate, who each have powers regarding detainee complaints and inspections of the AMC; the health services and disability commissioner, who receives complaints from detainees about health services; and the two official visitors, including an Indigenous official visitor, who attend the AMC on a regular basis, and receive and investigate detainee complaints.

A letter to the chair of the standing committee with a more detailed status update on recommendations resulting from the eight reviews has also been provided. It should

be noted that in October 2013 a final status report on the implementation of supported recommendations from the ACT government's final government response to the Burnet report was tabled. This report has been included in the supporting documentation to the chair. In addition, an internal closure report for the Knowledge Consulting reports was prepared in 2014; however, it was not tabled in the Legislative Assembly. The status updates to the chair have been generated from that report.

These eight reviews have covered everything from the dietary requests of detainees to the need for enhanced security measures; from visiting schedules to the provision of equitable health services; and from education programs to escorted leave and transfers to hospital.

It is therefore a testament to the commitment of successive corrections staff, in both the policy and operational areas, that the vast majority of these recommendations can be considered to be either complete or implemented.

This provides an opportune moment to take stock of the previous six years of operations of the AMC and to acknowledge the challenges and positive changes that have occurred within the youngest correctional system in Australia. It also serves as an opportunity to consider its transformation into a more mature service which has been found to be effective in fostering improvements, including a "culture change" emphasising respect in detainee and staff relationships and resulting in reductions in the use of force and lockdown hours. These improvements contribute to a healthier context for rehabilitating detainees. Finally, it serves as a solid basis to plan and implement the next phase of Corrective Services going forward, and it continues to evolve and rise to the challenges facing all correctional systems.

I present the following papers:

> Alexander Maconochie Centre—
>
> > Update on recommendations arising from reviews agreed by Government relating to the operations—Ministerial statement, 11 May 2017.
> >
> > Summary Report of Reviews.
> >
> > Treatment in custody of Steven Freeman—Government response to the Independent Inquiry—Addendum.

I move:

> That the Assembly take note of the papers.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

The importance of volunteering in the ACT
Ministerial statement

MS STEPHEN-SMITH (Kurrajong—Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, Minister for Multicultural Affairs and Minister for

Workplace Safety and Industrial Relations) (10.40): Today I rise to talk about the importance of volunteering for the people of the ACT. This week, from 8 to 14 May, is National Volunteer Week, an annual celebration to acknowledge our nation's volunteers.

More than one in three people volunteer in the ACT and it is estimated that volunteers contribute over $1.5 billion each year to our economy. Volunteers are crucial to the fabric and richness of life in the ACT community. Their generosity, time and skills enable countless cultural and civic events, emergency and health services and educational, sport and recreational activities.

The 2013 report *The state of volunteering in the ACT* found that the top three reasons people say they volunteer are to give something back to the community, to help the community and to make a difference. I reckon that last one actually sums up all three. But the theme of National Volunteer Week, "Give happy, live happy", also says a lot about why people volunteer: because it makes them feel good. Volunteering is personally rewarding and sometimes it is even fun.

In this week of celebration I was pleased to launch the 2017 ACT volunteering statement, which updates the 2011 statement and presents an inclusive vision for volunteering in the ACT. The new statement fulfils a commitment made in the Assembly on 24 September 2014 that the ACT government "review and update the ACT Volunteering Statement to take account of developing trends and challenges". The headline on the statement is "Volunteering enriches our community", and today I will talk about the many ways in which this is true.

The new statement is the result of community consultation conducted by Volunteering and Contact ACT in 2016 as well as feedback from government agencies and the community sector in early 2017. The community consultation identified a number of key themes, including removing barriers to volunteering, balancing the needs of organisations with the needs of volunteers, collaborating across organisations and considering non-traditional and flexible volunteer roles.

The new statement outlines principles that serve as a platform for supporting volunteering. The headings remain the same—volunteers are recognised, valuable, diverse and supported—but we have expanded on what this means and how government and community organisations give effect to these goals. Over the next few months the government will work with Volunteering and Contact ACT to develop an action plan to realise the intentions of the volunteering statement.

The overall rate of volunteering in the ACT is about 37 per cent, which is high compared to most jurisdictions. The types of organisations that people volunteer for include education, sport and recreation, welfare and community and religious organisations. And of course we must never forget those volunteers who get going when the going gets tough, our emergency services volunteers in the SES, Rural Fire Service and community fire units.

Volunteers are central to key community events in Canberra and none more so than the National Multicultural Festival. The 21st festival, held in February, would not

have been possible without the estimated 4,500 community volunteers involved with running food stalls and performing and managing the range of cultural activities enjoyed by around 280,000 people over the three days.

The Community Services Directorate partnered with Volunteering and Contact ACT to coordinate volunteers for the more official jobs that needed to be done to keep everyone safe and comfortable throughout the Festival. Through this partnership, 144 volunteers were engaged in a variety of roles across the festival footprint through North Canberra Bears and in the children's sanctuary. In addition, the directorate recruited about 90 staff to volunteer for critical roles such as area wardens and communication support for the festival command centre. We thank them sincerely for their work. It would have been impossible to conduct the festival as smoothly and safely as we did, or indeed at all, without the assistance of these volunteers.

Volunteering and Contact ACT hosts key events such as the 2017 volunteering awards, held at the beginning of National Volunteer Week, which I was pleased to attend on Monday evening. National Volunteer Week is an opportunity to celebrate volunteers, and the 2017 volunteering awards acknowledged the contributions of outstanding individual and team volunteers across our community. It was a privilege to present the 2017 volunteer of the year award, given to an individual whose volunteering contribution has made a significant impact in the Canberra community region in 2016-17. The recipient of this year's award is Ms Juyanti Gupta.

Ms Gupta is an active president, chair and executive member of many associations that perform an astonishing range of community functions and activities. These include supporting women of diverse cultural backgrounds, conducting and facilitating community events that support social inclusion, providing strategic advice to government on issues affecting women, and supporting numerous other community organisations. Ms Gupta is an active volunteer for multicultural communities, including the Tibetan, Mon and Tongan communities. She spends many hours outside of work interpreting for people in hospital. She does all this, 20 to 30 hours of voluntary work per week, while holding down a full-time job in the commonwealth public service.

I also had the absolute pleasure a few weeks ago to award the 2017 young Canberra citizen of the year to Mustafa Ehsan. Mr Ehsan is an exceptional role model for young people in the Canberra community and is passionate about creating a socially inclusive community, which he does through his many volunteering roles. Since arriving in Canberra as an asylum seeker and unaccompanied minor, Mr Ehsan has volunteered hundreds of hours organising community events and establishing the Canberra Kangaroos football—that is, soccer—team for young Afghan refugees and asylum seekers. Mr Ehsan has been their coach, manager and captain responsible for everything from organising training sessions through to leading the team to national tournaments.

Since 2012, Mr Ehsan has also coordinated many social events for young refugees, many of whom have no family in Australia. These social events have provided young people with the opportunity to feel connected and included in our Canberra community. Mr Ehsan has also fundraised for community activities and shared his

idea for building community connections for young people. Mr Ehsan is a reliable and passionate volunteer who continually promotes wellbeing and social connections for vulnerable young people in our community.

I would like to congratulate Ms Gupta and Mr Ehsan and acknowledge all the award winners from both Monday night's awards and the young Canberra citizen of the year awards for their volunteering efforts and contribution to our community.

As I said earlier, we recognise that volunteering offers many benefits to volunteers themselves. Volunteers who give happy live happy. Benefits range from building relationships to connecting with the community and developing skills. Volunteering can also be a gateway to work readiness and employment. But more than that, people volunteer to have fun, to give back and to get things done that are important to them in their own community. I am sure most, if not all, of us at one time or another have volunteered at a school fete, coached a sports team, helped out at one of the national institutions here in Canberra or given time to support others in times of need or emergency.

As the peak body for volunteering in the ACT, Volunteering and Contact ACT links people, government and non-government organisations. It fosters community networks and undertakes research, advocacy and public education programs. I look forward to working with Volunteering and Contact ACT as well as with other community organisations and volunteers themselves as we develop the action plan for the 2017 volunteering statement.

Finally, Madam Speaker, on behalf of the ACT government, I wish to again express my appreciation, and that of the government, to all those who volunteer and use their skills to help others volunteer in a way that is meaningful and rewarding.

I present the following paper:

> Volunteering—Importance in the ACT—Ministerial statement, 11 May 2017.

I move:

> That the Assembly take note of the paper.

MR GENTLEMAN (Brindabella—Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Minister for the Environment and Heritage, Minister for Planning and Land Management and Minister for Urban Renewal) (10.47): Madam Speaker, I would like to speak for a moment on volunteers in my portfolios. I would like to speak in support of the statement from the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion and acknowledge the enormous impact volunteers have on improving the health and wellbeing of communities, not just in the ACT and Australia but worldwide.

As Minister for Police and Emergency Services, I would like to recognise the almost 1,800 volunteers from the ACT ESA, the ACT State Emergency Service, the ACT Rural Fire Service, ACT community fire units, and Mapping and Planning Support as well as the AFP's almost 50 volunteers in policing in the ACT. Each of

these volunteer groups provides critical capabilities, enabling the ESA and ACT Policing to care for and protect the ACT community, making it one of the safest communities in the world.

Since my appointment as minister, I have continued the work of my predecessors in attending regular meetings with volunteer groups and paying close attention to the issues and concerns they raise. I am keenly aware of the diverse and important roles volunteers undertake in our community. The time and energy they spend working and training alongside our professional services is to be commended.

I have been privileged to be involved in a number of events this week which recognise the significant contributions our volunteers provide to our community. On Monday, I attended the volunteering awards with the minister. We supported the nomination of both the ACT Rural Fire Service training team in the volunteer team of the year award category and the AFP's volunteer in policing team in the Canberra choice category.

While the ACT RFS did not take out their award, I would like to congratulate them on their nomination and the excellent work they do in ensuring that our ACT Rural Fire Service volunteers are well trained in protecting life, property and the environment. And I was delighted to congratulate the volunteers in policing team when they took out the Canberra choice category for the third year in a row. Yesterday I had the privilege of honouring volunteers at the ACT Rural Fire Service awards ceremony which recognised long service and the chief officer's commendations. I want to read into the record my appreciation of the work that Simon Leigh has done, and Pat Marley, who has written a book on Rural Fire Service work over many years in Canberra.

In closing, I would like to say to every one of our volunteers: thank you. Thank you for the selfless contributions you make to delivering the critical services that keep us safe.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Utilities (Streetlight Network) Legislation Amendment Bill 2017

Mr Barr, pursuant to notice, presented the bill, its explanatory statement and a Human Rights Act compatibility statement.

Title read by Clerk.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (10.50): I move:

> That this bill be agreed to in principle.

I present to the Assembly the Utilities (Streetlight Network) Legislation Amendment Bill 2017. Members would be aware that since late 2015 the government has embarked on an overhaul of the management of the territory's streetlight network. This has included undertaking an extensive procurement process for streetlight

services in the ACT, developing proposed legislative changes to ensure a robust regulatory framework is in place for the future management of the network, and developing a framework agreement between the ACT government and the ACT electricity distributor.

The background to this bill is that in late 2015 the government undertook an expression of interest procurement process to seek input from industry on the best way forward for the ACT streetlight network. The EOI process allowed the government to gather valuable information from industry on how to secure a more efficient and effective streetlight network for the territory.

Following the EOI process, the government decided to take a new approach towards how streetlights are managed in the territory. The new approach, which forms the basis for the procurement process currently underway, will involve an energy performance contract that encompasses a complete management solution for the territory's network.

For the period of the contract, expected to be seven to 10 years, the successful proponent will be required to: operate and maintain the complete ACT government streetlight network, implement a strategic energy efficiency upgrade of the streetlight network to LED technology, and establish flexible smart city backbone infrastructure.

On this basis, the government released a request for proposals in late 2016, followed by a request for tender for shortlisted proponents in early 2017. The government is now in the last stages of the procurement process, where shortlisted proponents will be undertaking a detailed study of the territory's streetlight network, before providing a final proposal to the government. It is expected that the new contract will be in place for the management of the network in the second half of 2017.

Madam Speaker, the Utilities (Streetlight Network) Legislation Amendment Bill 2017 that I have presented today forms part of the broader work undertaken to strengthen and improve the regulatory framework in which streetlights operate in the territory. This bill introduces important amendments that will help support the revised approach to managing the territory's streetlight network.

The bill builds on the existing regulatory framework by clarifying aspects of key legislation, in particular to remove any ambiguity about the regulatory environment in which the successful proponent from the current procurement process will operate. Furthermore, in developing the bill, the government also undertook consultation with key stakeholders.

The bill proposes amendments to two acts, which create the regulatory framework for the streetlight network in the territory: the Utilities Act 2000 and the Electrical Safety Act 1971.

The proposed amendments to the Utilities Act contained within the bill are designed to: ensure access to streetlight infrastructure is uniform for any streetlight services provider; clarify the current streetlight network definition, to ensure a clear distinction is made between the streetlight network and the electricity distribution network;

clarify the purposes for which a streetlight network code can be developed; and provide the Minister for Transport and City Services with the power to approve a framework agreement between the ACT government and the ACT electricity distributor, as a mechanism for providing high level guidance and direction about managing the critical infrastructure interface between the streetlight network and the electricity distribution network.

The bill also includes proposed amendments to the Electrical Safety Act that would clarify the technical wiring standards that apply in the ACT, in particular in relation to the upgrading of streetlight assets. The amendment does not change the wiring standards that apply in the territory to the streetlight network, but rather clarifies for streetlight service providers how they can be compliant with the relevant wiring standards.

The amendments contained within this bill will help ensure that a robust regulatory framework is in place to support the future management of the territory's streetlight network. I commend the Utilities (Streetlight Network) Legislation Amendment Bill 2017 to the Assembly.

Debate (on motion by **Mr Coe**) adjourned to the next sitting.

Administration and Procedure—Standing Committee
Report 2

MADAM SPEAKER: (10.55): I present the following report:

> Administration and Procedure—Standing Committee—Report 2—*Omnibus Bills*, dated 10 May 2017, together with a copy of the extracts of the relevant minutes of proceedings.

MR WALL (Brindabella) (10.56): I move:

> That the report be noted.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Administration and Procedure—Standing Committee
Report 3

MADAM SPEAKER: (10.56): I present the following report:

> Administration and Procedure—Standing Committee—Report 3—*Commissioner for Standards Referral Process*, dated 10 May 2017, together with a copy of the extracts of the relevant minutes of proceedings.

MS CHEYNE (Ginninderra) (10.56): I move:

> That the report be adopted.

Debate (on motion by **Mr Wall**) adjourned to the next sitting.

Administration and Procedure—Standing Committee
Report 4

MADAM SPEAKER: (10.57): I present the following report:

> Administration and Procedure—Standing Committee—Report 4—*Code of Conduct for all Members of the Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory—Review*, dated 10 May 2017, together with a copy of the extracts of the relevant minutes of proceedings.

MR WALL (Brindabella) (10.57): I move:

> That the report be adopted.

This report—and we have just adjourned debate relating to the Commissioner for Standards referral process—deals with changes to the code of conduct for members in the Assembly. Since this is the first opportunity that all members have had to view the changes proposed by the admin and procedure committee it has been agreed that the question that these reports be adopted be adjourned until the next sitting.

While I have a very brief moment I will just flag a little bit of concern that I, as the opposition representative on this committee, have with regard to change to No 13 in the code of conduct for members. The intent of point 13 was discussed quite extensively within the committee; it seeks to clarify whether or not members can hold external employment or pursue external activities whilst being a member of the Assembly. Point 13 is about members ensuring that outside occupational or other pursuits do not materially impede their capacity to perform their duties as a member of the Assembly.

Whilst it seeks to clarify whether or not members can engage in outside occupational pursuits, it now seems to introduce another grey area or a threshold question as to what is now a material impediment to the performance of our duty as members. I wanted to flag on behalf of the opposition a slight concern around that specific element of the proposed changes to the code of conduct.

Debate (on motion by **Ms Cheyne**) adjourned to the next sitting.

Leave of absence

Motion (by **Mr Wall**) agreed to:

> That leave of absence be granted to Mrs Jones for this sitting for health reasons.

2016 ACT Election and Electoral Act—Select Committee
Statement by chair

MS CODY (Murrumbidgee) (11.00): Pursuant to standing order 246A I wish to make a statement on behalf of the Select Committee on the 2016 ACT Election and the

Electoral Act in relation to a discussion paper of the committee entitled *Inquiry into the 2016 ACT Election and Electoral Act*—discussion paper, dated April 2017.

As members will recall, the select committee was established by the Assembly on 15 December 2016 to consider the overall administration and conduct of the 2016 Assembly election, together with a number of other questions and issues relating to the electoral system and current electoral laws in the ACT.

The committee published a discussion paper on 20 April 2017 which is intended to assist individuals and organisations to prepare written submissions to its inquiry. The paper draws on several published analyses of the 2016 election, inclosing the ACT Electoral Commission report and a report of an audit of the election by the ACT Auditor-General, both of which were tabled earlier this year.

The paper also provides reference and links to other inquires which have addressed the specific questions referred to the select committee, including possibly lowering the voting age in the ACT, improving donation rules and donation reporting time frames, increasing voter participation in elections and encouraging political activity generally. The paper also sets out other matters the inquiry will examine that arise from the terms of reference.

The select committee has directly sought submissions from a range of persons and organisations that are likely to be interested in the inquiry and looks forward to receiving proposals and suggestions which will form the basis of the select committee hearing program later this year. The date set for receipt of submissions is Friday, 30 June 2017. Pursuant to standing order 246A I present the following paper:

> 2016 ACT Election and the Electoral Act—Select Committee—Inquiry into the 2016 ACT Election and the Electoral Act—Discussion Paper, dated 20 April 2017.

Justice and Community Safety—Standing Committee

Statement by chair

MS CODY (Murrumbidgee) (11.02): On behalf of Mrs Jones, pursuant to standing order 246A I wish to make a statement on behalf of the Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety. Members will recall that the committee chair informed the Assembly on 30 March 2017 that the committee had resolved to inquire into domestic and family violence as it relates to policy approaches and responses.

However, as the inquiry coverage had potential to cross over with the resolutions of establishment for the Standing Committee on Education, Employment and Youth Affairs and the Standing Committee on Health, Ageing and Community Services, the committee chair advised, after consultation with these committees, that she would inform the Assembly at its next meeting of the terms of reference. Accordingly, the terms of reference for the committee's inquiry into domestic and family violence—policy approaches and responses—are:

> To inquire into and report, on:

a. the adequacy and effectiveness of current policy approaches and responses in preventing and responding to domestic and family violence in the ACT;

b. the implementation of the ACT Government's 2016–17 funding commitments to prevent and respond to domestic and family violence in the ACT, in particular how outcomes are being measured;

c. the issues and policy challenges (if any) for the ACT arising from the National funding and agenda/policy setting regime/framework—including how outcomes are measured and reported;

d. best practice policy approaches and responses being undertaken in other jurisdictions to prevent and/or respond to domestic and family violence; and

e. any other related matters.

The committee notes that it has a broad public interest mandate and is not in a position to determine the rights and wrongs of individual cases. The committee process is not a forum to resolve issues pertaining solely to individual cases or grievances but is a forum to explore the general matters of principle, policy or public administration relevant to the terms of reference. The committee will be confining its inquiry to these terms of reference. The committee will be calling for submissions to its inquiry shortly and is intending to commence holding public hearings in September or October 2017. The committee is expecting to report to the Assembly as soon as practicable.

Legislative Assembly—reaffirmation of code of conduct

MADAM SPEAKER: (11.05): I move:

> That we, the Members of the Ninth Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory, having adopted a code of conduct for Members, reaffirm our commitment to the principles, obligations and aspirations of the code.

This motion was on the notice paper but I understand we will adjourn it shortly. Before we do I want to thank the Clerk and the Office of the Legislative Assembly, those who have provided submissions—Ms Cheyne, Mr Wall and Mr Rattenbury—and the admin and procedure committee for their work on this. This is an important process.

I think Mr Wall has indicated there is some reluctance about some of the wording in this new code but it is an important process, and I encourage people to move with their concerns and come to an agreement, because it is an important process that we have a new code of conduct that applies to all members. Whilst I accept that it is being adjourned, I look forward to coming back next sitting and agreeing across parties to an appropriate code of conduct for all members.

Debate (on motion by **Ms Cheyne**) adjourned to the next sitting.

Executive business—precedence

Ordered that executive business be called on.

Problem gambling

MR RATTENBURY (Kurrajong) (11.07): I move:

That this Assembly:

(1) notes that:

(a) the ACT currently has approximately 16.2 poker machine licences per 1000 adults, which is the highest ratio of any state or territory in Australia;

(b) the risks of problem gambling increase significantly with the frequency of playing poker machines, with the Productivity Commission estimating that among those who play poker machines weekly or more, 15 percent are problem gamblers and an additional 15 percent are at moderate risk;

(c) in 2014, people who reported any level of problem gambling accounted for 64 percent of losses from poker machines. Moderate or high risk problem gamblers accounted for 28 percent of poker machine losses, despite representing only 2 percent of the ACT adult population;

(d) poker machines are manufactured using well established principles of behavioural psychology including visual and audio reinforcement to make losses appear as wins and unequal reel lengths which make near misses occur with greater frequency. These design features increase the risk of addictive gambling; and

(e) for every person with a gambling problem, between five and 10 others also experience serious consequences including emotional distress, relationship breakdown and financial difficulties;

(2) further notes that:

(a) since the start of this year, a number of Canberrans have spoken publicly about their experiences with problem gambling and poker machine addiction, including identifying gaps and limitations in the current regulatory system;

(b) the availability of cash through EFTPOS facilities has been identified by people with experience of gambling harm as a way to access money beyond the current $250 ATM withdrawal limit, which can be an obstacle to controlling problem gambling behaviour;

(c) the Productivity Commission Report into Gambling 2010 recommended a number of evidence-based measures to reduce harm from poker machines, including mandatory pre-commitment and $1 maximum bet limits; and

(d) the Parliamentary Agreement for the 9th Legislative Assembly includes commitments to reduce harm from gaming through reducing the number of poker machine licences in the ACT down to 4000 by 2020 and exploring mandatory pre-commitment and bet limits for poker machines; and

(3) calls on the ACT Government to:

(a) investigate changes to the Gaming Machine Act 2004 to apply the $250 cash withdrawal limit in gaming venues to all cash facilities, including EFTPOS facilities; and

(b) increase the transparency of the social impact assessment process to allow easy access to relevant documents and enable all Canberrans to contribute to decisions regarding the presence of poker machines in their local communities.

The Greens have long been calling for measures to protect people in our community from the harm caused by addictive gambling and poker machines. Today I am bringing this motion to the Assembly to seek the support of colleagues on both sides of the chamber to start tackling this issue by closing existing loopholes to reduce harm and improve transparency.

We know that poker machines are addictive and manipulative and are designed that way so that people lose money. Surveys estimate that around 15 per cent of people who play the pokies regularly are problem gamblers and that their share of total spending on poker machines is around 40 per cent. The ANU Centre for Gambling Research found that moderate-risk and problem gamblers accounted for 21 per cent of losses from poker machines, even though they represented only two per cent of the ACT's adult population. It is essential that our legislation recognises the potential for harm and provides adequate protection for those people who are at risk of addiction.

This motion is an important first step in a broader conversation we need to have about how best to reduce harm from poker machines here in the territory. As we said at the election, the Greens support the Productivity Commission's recommendations for a suite of harm minimisation measures, including mandatory pre-commitment and $1 maximum bet limits. I recognise that these would be significant changes and that we need to continue to consult the clubs and the wider community as part of this process. But there are some changes we can introduce in the short term which will make a significant difference to those people affected by problem gambling without creating an unreasonable barrier for other casual players and those who do gamble within their limits.

As a first step we have already started to reduce the total number of poker machines in the ACT. The Greens have called for a 30 per cent reduction over 10 years, bringing us in line with the average number of machines per capita across other jurisdictions. As part of this process we are pleased to have secured a commitment in the parliamentary agreement to reduce by around 20 per cent the number of poker machine licences from nearly 5,000 to 4,000 by 2020, and I am pleased that we were

able to come to that agreement with the Labor Party as part of the parliamentary agreement for the Ninth Assembly.

In addition to the work that is already occurring we need to respond to gaps in the current legislation, and that is the main focus of my motion today. I hope all members have now had a chance to hear Laurie's story. Laurie is a highly educated Canberra woman who is also a recovering addicted gambler on poker machines. Laurie put tens of thousands of dollars into poker machines at her local club, losing much of her life savings and putting a huge strain on her personal relationships.

A couple of months ago she was brave enough to speak out and share her experience with the community through an interview on ABC radio. I think this is a tremendously courageous thing to do because none of us are proud of our weaknesses and to publicly air them is a courageous thing to do. I think it is very valuable to tell a true story of the impacts that can happen and to empower others to perhaps confront the challenges that they face. I was also grateful to be able to meet with Laurie and her partner and hear firsthand her experience. I would like to acknowledge that they are both here in the chamber today and I welcome them to the Legislative Assembly.

While there are many different issues involved, it was clear from speaking with Laurie that there was one immediate change that could help to prevent this kind of harm happening to others in the future. That change is to apply the $250 cash withdrawal limit in gaming venues to all cash facilities, both ATMs and EFTPOS outlets. Currently this provision only applies to ATMs and this creates a significant loophole. This change would reflect the original intent of the legislation, which is to minimise harm for problem gamblers by reducing access to cash. The current provision is not effective because problem gamblers can easily access unlimited amounts of cash through an EFTPOS facility.

It is true that withdrawing cash from EFTPOS is different from using an ATM because it requires some level of interaction with another person. Some opponents of this change have argued that this interaction should allow staff at venues to identify signs of problem gambling and intervene where necessary. Laurie's case clearly shows that this is not happening on the ground. Perhaps this is because staff do not have enough knowledge to be able to recognise these signs or maybe it is simply not in the interest of venues to stop someone playing the pokies so much. Either way, it is clear that there is a loophole in the current system that is causing significant harm, and that needs to be amended. If we are serious about harm minimisation a restriction on cash withdrawals should apply to both ATM and EFTPOS facilities in gaming venues across the ACT.

I also note that this change would not impose an unreasonable burden on other patrons. This provision is limited to cash withdrawals; so it would not stop patrons making larger purchases for food, drinks or other items using a credit or debit card. And with the increasing use of tap-and-go payment technologies, implementing this system should be relatively simple for venues. This is a small change that could significantly help problem gamblers reduce or avoid harm from poker machines.

Another issue that needs to be considered as part of any poker machine reforms is increasing the transparency and accessibility of the social impact assessment process. For those who are not familiar with it, a social impact assessment allows for objective analysis of the economic and social impacts of introducing new or additional poker machines into local communities. If a club wants to buy more poker machines or if there is a new club to be established in a growing district of the city, the purpose of this analysis is to look in advance at the impact that such a move will have. Social impact assessments are subject to a six-week public consultation period following which the ACT Gambling and Racing Commission will make a formal assessment and decision.

However, I recently became aware that the process for members of the public to view and respond to social impact assessments is not accessible and is therefore not being utilised. Social impact assessments are important for assessing the impact of poker machines on local communities and yet it is extremely difficult for members of the local community to be aware of, and contribute to, these assessment processes. As it currently stands, the documents must be accessed in person at the Gambling and Racing Commission's office. No copies of the materials can be taken away and, of course, the office is open only during business hours. Once a decision is made there is also no requirement for the commission to publish the reasons for its decision or to notify those who made submissions about the outcome. The whole process is hard to access and discourages community involvement.

Today I am calling for greater transparency in this area, and there are number of ways this could be achieved including, as a starting point, placing an electronic copy of each social impact assessment on the Gambling and Racing Commission's website. While not perfect, the method for considering development applications is an example of a more transparent and accessible public consultation process. Applications for poker machines should be considered with a similar amount of scrutiny. I suspect that there is some element of history attached to this, that this is an old process that has not been updated. Now is the time to do so. All Canberrans should be able to contribute to important decisions that affect their communities.

Today's motion calls on the government to take action on these two relatively straightforward changes. This should be the beginning of further reforms to tackle problem gambling in the ACT.

We would also like to see the introduction of the harm minimisation measures recommended by the Productivity Commission, including mandatory pre-commitments, $1 bets and limits on how much cash an individual can load into a machine. Currently, with no restrictions, people using poker machines where the maximum bet is $10 can lose up to $1,500 an hour. In contrast, a $1 maximum bet limit would limit hourly losses to around $120. This is a real harm minimisation measure that will protect people who are at risk of addictive gambling behaviour.

We know that poker machines are designed to manipulate people by associating sounds and lights with pleasure. Through repeated near misses and losses disguised as wins, poker machines trick players into thinking they are winning by creating positive

reinforcement even though they are actually losing money. Brain imaging has shown that the pattern of dopamine release that occurs during a gambling session is strikingly similar to that of cocaine and other addictions. That is why public health experts have long been calling for gambling to be recognised as an addiction and treated as a health issue. Given what we know about the addictive properties of poker machines it is simply irresponsible to suggest that this comes down to an issue of personal responsibility.

Research has shown that problem gamblers are less likely to impose limits on themselves and will have trouble stopping gambling when they reach a self-imposed limit. Where gamblers have used pre-commitment systems, the evidence shows that they do reduce how much each person spends. But it must be a full, mandatory system in order to maximise its effectiveness. What we are calling for is an evidence-based approach that provides adequate protection for those people who find poker machines addictive, without placing unreasonable restrictions on other players.

We also want to support clubs to diversify their business models and move away from an unethical and unsustainable reliance on revenue from poker machines. At the election the Greens put forward a transition plan which would reduce the financial burden on clubs by rewarding those venues with better harm minimisation measures, subsidising water use for community purposes and introducing risk-based liquor licensing fees.

We agree with ClubsACT that harm minimisation measures should be applied equally across clubs and the casino and that is why we are calling for this restriction on EFTPOS withdrawals, because the casino already has a similar provision. The casino legislation has this provision but still allows for the use of an EFTPOS debit facility to be used for food or beverage payments. That is exactly what we are calling for here and there is no reason this should be a barrier to clubs making money off activities other than problem gambling.

It is great to see that, with sustained pressure from the Greens and brave public advocacy from community members like Laurie and Kate whom we also recently heard speak on the ABC, ClubsACT has now realised that this is an issue that needs to be addressed. It has been suggested that clubs are now talking about self-imposed EFTPOS limits, which is encouraging. This motion calls on the government to investigate how best to close this loophole and there is no reason the clubs cannot be part of that conversation.

However, as I understand it, the current proposal from ClubsACT would impose a $250 limit on cash out per transaction, which is simply not good enough. This approach would retain the current loophole because gamblers would still be able to make multiple transactions. The $250 ATM limit applies per card per 24-hour period and the Greens believe the same limit should apply to EFTPOS facilities.

I think it is important to remind the Assembly that this issue is not new. We have known about it for some time. Back in 2015 I made this exact same recommendation for EFTPOS restrictions as part of the public accounts committee inquiry into the

future of clubs in the ACT. I was not supported by the committee or the minister at the time but I hope that will change today.

Gaming ministers have been warned about this issue since the ATM withdrawal limit was imposed in 2014, with warnings coming from the Salvation Army and the Gambling and Racing Commission. In the years since these warnings, nothing has been done, and gamblers like Laurie continue to be at risk of harm. But today's motion is an opportunity to address this issue and strengthen protections for problem gamblers.

As I have said earlier, this change is not the silver bullet. It does not solve problem gambling in its entirety, since no single measure could do that. The Greens have long been calling for a suite of harm minimisation measures, and these changes are simply part of that approach.

I note the limitations raised by the Chief Minister and Mr Parton about the ability to access cash outside the venue but I remind members that we know that limiting access to cash inside a gaming venue does reduce the amount people spend. The simple act of leaving the venue to go to an ATM can act as a circuit breaker and make someone reconsider whether they want to continue gambling. We should not dismiss these measures as ineffective just because they are not perfect.

I bring this motion to the Assembly today to start a conversation about transparency and harm minimisation so that we can reaffirm our commitment to taking addictive gambling seriously. There is no silver bullet and there are many changes we can and should introduce over time. But there are some simple changes that will help reduce gambling harm in our community today, and we should not hesitate to bring them in.

I hope to have support across the chamber today for these measures which are sensible, practical and will help protect vulnerable members of our community. I commend the motion to the Assembly.

MR PARTON (Brindabella) (11.21): We have before us a somewhat curious proposition for this Assembly to consider. We have a cabinet minister presenting a motion to bind his own government to principles and measures that could easily have been taken through cabinet. Mr Rattenbury can wave a green flag around as much as he likes but, as a cabinet minister, he is the government. I have to ask whether there is a problem with the government's decision-making process that compels an executive member to put decisions to the entire Assembly and whether the government is moving to a new motion-based decision model. Or is this is about a Greens MLA appealing to his base and grandstanding rather than genuinely trying to address problems?

Interestingly, though, in private discussions that I have had with Mr Rattenbury, bizarre as it may seem to many, there is much more that we agree on than we disagree on. When we get to the aspects of Mr Rattenbury's motion whereby he calls upon the government to do what is stated in paragraphs (a) and (b), there is not a great deal of dissent from this side on either of these things.

This motion, I believe, has nothing to do with Mr Rattenbury's capacity to get a decision through cabinet. It is more to do with him having a shot at our community clubs. Mr Rattenbury has been on a club-bashing crusade now for some time. What we have here is another poorly chosen opportunity for him to have another cheap shot at one of the community's most precious resources, namely, our community clubs.

I move the amendment circulated in my name:

> Omit all words after "That this Assembly", substitute:
>
> "(1) notes:
>
> (a) the invaluable contribution clubs make to Canberra's social fabric in terms of sporting, recreation, leisure and meeting facilities and activities that bring our community together;
>
> (b) that our clubs employ almost 1800 people and support some 1100 community groups;
>
> (c) over the past two decades, our clubs have spent hundreds of millions on sporting teams and infrastructure, community donations and community functions; and
>
> (d) our clubs spend more than one million per annum on live music and maintain more than 400 hectares of green space;
>
> (2) further notes:
>
> (a) the assistance that clubs provide for problem gambling and the contributions they make to the Problem Gambling Assistance Fund;
>
> (b) the problem gambling level in Canberra has been declining and is currently the lowest problem gambling jurisdiction in the nation;
>
> (c) clubs recognise that various social and market conditions result in the need to diversify;
>
> (d) the need to reduce barriers that deter diversification of club activities and functions; and
>
> (e) the paramount importance of the community's entitlement to freedom of discretion to participate in legally sanctioned activities free of interference based on extreme ideology and a desire to dictate an individual's reasonable choices; and
>
> (3) calls on Government to:
>
> (a) acknowledge the invaluable contribution clubs make to our community;
>
> (b) acknowledge the measures clubs have taken recently to restrict EFTPOS transaction limits;

> (c) strongly consider implementing a package of substantive measures including LVC remissions or waivers, and moderated rates and charges to facilitate opportunities for transition to other business models and opportunities; and
>
> (d) increase the transparency of the social impact assessment process to allow easy access to relevant documents and enable all Canberrans to contribute to decisions regarding the presence of poker machines in their local communities.".

My amendment aims to inject a degree of fair play and common sense into this chamber's consideration of problem gambling and what I see as obsessive attempts of the Greens to demonise our community clubs. In this context, I appeal to Mr Rattenbury and the rest of this chamber to inject a degree of balance into the gambling debate and its resolution.

There are a few things I would like to say in relation to Mr Rattenbury's motion. Mr Rattenbury has asserted that we have the highest level of poker machines per person in the country. In terms of actual operating machines, that is not quite correct. Nevertheless, is it not fascinating, Madam Assistant Speaker, that despite this plague of poker machines that Mr Rattenbury refers to, we in the ACT have the lowest problem gambling rate in the entire nation?

More than anything else I think that is an endorsement of the way that our clubs assist problem gamblers. They must be doing many things right. There is already an extensive network of avenues for helping problem gamblers with their difficulty, including experienced and capable organisations such as Lifeline, the Salvation Army, Relationships Australia and several online assistance services. In this regard, it is vital that individuals have the assistance to realise that they have a problem and have a sympathetic source of help to deal with that problem.

I must point out that, as a business model, poker machines are a dying model. Their revenue continues to decline. Sometimes I am not sure why those on the left spend so much time trying to bring this old dinosaur down, because market forces will determine that it soon dies a natural death. As stated by the Australian government Department of Social Services:

> Online gambling is the fastest growing gambling segment, growing at 15% per annum, with over $1.4 billion gambled online each year. Digital technology is also enabling illegal operators to reach our phones, our televisions, our home computers at any time of the day or night.

If you wind the clock forward 10 years, 90 per cent of this nation's gambling will be done online. You cannot address problem gambling by restricting individuals' access to their own money. On a wider basis, it will not work.

I turn to the number of poker machines per adult. This motion uses licence numbers to overstate the ratio. In reality there were 4,569 operational machines as at 31 March 2017 and 294,021 adults. This yields a ratio of 15.5 poker machines per adult. The

number of operational machines is declining for a number of reasons, including club closures. There have been eight club closures so far and the number of machines per adult operated by community clubs, as I have said, will continue to decline as clubs diversify.

But if this government were serious about that, if this government, which includes Mr Rattenbury, genuinely wanted our community clubs to diversify faster away from poker machines, they must clear the way for them to do just that.

I have mentioned the low problem gambling rate in Canberra. Minister Ramsay has acknowledged that the ACT's problem gambling rate was 0.4 per cent or about 1,000 people out of an adult population of just under 300,000. This compares very favourably to problem gambling rates in other states, including New South Wales at 0.8 per cent and Victoria at one per cent.

The ACT, certainly comparatively speaking, does not have a massive problem. The rate—0.4 per cent—is less than half of one per cent of the adult population. We are not talking about a pandemic. We have more people addicted to chocolate in this town than are addicted to gambling.

ACT clubs have facilitated a total of 520 self-exclusions, demonstrating their capacity to assist problem gamblers in addressing their issues. The current motion says that problem gamblers account for 64 per cent of losses from poker machines. The latest study published by the ANU and the Gambling and Racing Commission states that problem gamblers account for 15.6 per cent of losses from poker machines, not 64 per cent.

Mr Rattenbury is using some pretty creative and imaginative analogies to create a conspiracy relating to poker machines. We say that poker machines are designed to be entertaining and are a legitimate leisure pastime that many Australians enjoy responsibly. The Australian poker machine legislation, regulations and standards emphasise the objectives of integrity, fairness and harm minimisation.

When it comes to those machine standards, we should note that all poker machines and games are subject to an extensive approval and testing process with state and territory government regulators. Every aspect of these machines is governed by a range of stringent legislation, regulations and standards to ensure integrity and fairness. Complying with myriad government requirements to approve a gaming machine is a process that takes a minimum of 12 months to complete and often much longer.

That process includes submitting games and machines to independent and licensed testing facilities to ensure that Australians play compliant, safe machines. There are no "near miss" machines in Australia. Machines clearly display one of two possible outcomes, a win or a loss, for each and every bet. Australia and New Zealand have the slowest machines in the world. They are designed and regulated to limit play speed. The gaming industry supports the employment of many thousands of Australians. Poker machines are only a single part of an entertainment experience enjoyed by millions of Australians.

In recent weeks we have been presented with some stark examples of people suffering from extreme gambling addictions, and my heart goes out to them. I admire their courage in speaking out and exposing their anguish and distress. As has been stated in this chamber, it is not an easy thing to do. It is very difficult. I would hope that their courage in exposing their difficulties to the public would help them in dealing with their addiction and suffering. I hope that they are on a pathway to relief and that others suffering from this addiction can find a way forward.

Make no bones about it, I am absolutely certain that the publicity given to Laurie's story has contributed to the education of the wider community about gambling addiction. It is important that these stories are told. I would make mention of attending a session that was put on by ClubsACT for a number of apprentices—dozens of apprentices—in Fyshwick. The former Parramatta footballer Nathan Hindmarsh details his gambling addiction stories to apprentices and basically gives them some assistance in how to deal with it if they feel drawn in by the whirlpool.

In her story, her very bravely told story, Laurie states that prior to learning about the EFTPOS cash withdrawal option she was leaving the club and going to the nearby ATM to withdraw cash and that to get around the club's ATM withdrawal limits she made sure that she had multiple cards linked to her accounts. Laurie certainly proves that if someone desperately wants to gain access to their own cash, they will probably find a way to do it and that the measures governments may put in place to attempt to stop people from gaining access to their own cash in many cases will not work. It will make everyone else's life more complicated.

While Mr Rattenbury was putting his motion together, I was busy engaging with ClubsACT and with individual clubs talking constructively about changes to their EFTPOS withdrawal codes. I note that Mr Rattenbury has not engaged with ClubsACT and I would suggest that his time spent in this space might have been more beneficial had he gone out and spoken to them. Had Mr Rattenbury actually been engaging with the industry, he would have known that Canberra clubs were about to put a $250 limit on EFTPOS withdrawals. Although most of us in this place tend to do much of our transactions either online or with EFTPOS, the fact of the matter is that many members of our community prefer to deal with cash.

One of the consequences of the ATM withdrawal limit in clubs was that their food and beverage turnover went through the floor. The biggest single reason that clubs began introducing EFTPOS withdrawal facilities after the ATM withdrawal limits were imposed was that there are many who prefer to purchase things with cash in their hands.

If we were to completely ban EFTPOS withdrawals from clubs it would have two effects—just two: the food and beverage revenue would again face serious instant decline and a number of problem gamblers would improve their aerobic fitness as they began walking around the corner from the club to the nearest ATM.

I would like to point out that our community clubs employ 1,750 Canberrans and that they have donated $131 million to local sporting teams and infrastructure since

2000. For many years they have provided support for 1,100 community groups including 50 cultural and religious groups. They provide $39 million a year to the community through community donations of $9 million, subsidised access to facilities of $25 million, volunteering worth $5 million and on top of this they pay $73 million in taxes, which again helps all Canberrans.

It is important to note that no revenue whatsoever that is earned by clubs is pocketed by individuals or private companies. In one way or another, it all goes back to the community. They spend $1.2 million on live music each year, accounting for 49 per cent of annual venue spend on live music. They maintain six golf courses, 20 bowling greens, three cricket fields, five football fields, a hockey centre, a basketball stadium, a yacht club and tennis courts.

They maintain over 400 hectares of urban green space and more than 200,000 people hold membership to clubs in the ACT. Again, do not forget that next time you are looking for a meeting place for your sporting body, community group, motoring club or the local branch of your party, it is probably a club venue that hosts the meeting.

What this Assembly should be considering is how on earth we can help our community clubs survive as they deal with the inevitable decline of poker machine revenue. What we need to consider are the levers that government can manoeuvre to allow community clubs to diversify. If we do not, we are in danger of losing so much social capital, in danger of losing community facilities that will go to rack and ruin, in danger of massive loss of jobs and this city becoming less vibrant as a consequence of our neglect in this space.

If Mr Rattenbury and his government colleagues were serious about a meaningful transition away from gaming revenue into other streams they would be relaxing the lease variation charge for clubs, allowing them to move away much more freely from gaming revenue. I think that our clubs need respite from this onslaught. I ask Mr Rattenbury to exercise tolerance and refrain from using blunt force and compelling clubs to change.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (11.35): The government will not be supporting Mr Parton's amendment today. I speak on behalf of the Labor Party in that context, but I can confidently say that the government will not be supporting Mr Parton's amendment today. I will commence my remarks on the point of agreement that there is across all parties in this place. The Attorney-General will go to some detail on this.

There is agreement on the need to increase transparency of the social impact assessment process to allow easy access to relevant documents and to enable all Canberrans to contribute to decisions regarding the presence of poker machines in their local communities. I note that that was in Mr Parton's amendment. It is contained within Mr Rattenbury's motion. The attorney has work underway on that and I think that is a positive that will come out of today's debate.

In respect of the call for the government to investigate changes to the Gaming Machine Act around the $250 cash withdrawal limit, again the attorney will detail the work that is underway in relation to that. But that is something that the Labor Party supports. I have made some public statements on this. So has Mr Parton; so has Mr Rattenbury. It is not a silver bullet, but it is a small positive step forward. On that basis I think it should be supported. We will look at the appropriate legislative mechanism by which to achieve that. Again, the attorney will go to that in some detail.

I think it is important in this debate that we are able to move beyond black and white and the posturing that I think has characterised this debate too much in this city as people seek to extract the absolute maximum political advantage when really there is not that much political advantage to be extracted. Every scintilla of possibility to try to wedge a political party or seek to score a political point is taken in almost every element of this discussion. That probably is an explanation as to why reform in this area is so difficult to achieve.

But where there is agreement, I think we should move forward, and we have done so through the parliamentary agreement between the Labor Party and the Greens party in relation to the number of poker machines that there will be in this city by 2020 and to continue to pursue a range of harm minimisation initiatives that this forms one part, but not the only part, of the work that will occur over the balance of this parliamentary term.

I do not think it is fair to characterise the efforts of those who wish to reduce the harm of poker machines as being anti-club. This debate has to move beyond that. We had an election campaign last year where the clubs gambled very heavily on making attempts to reduce the harm from gambling, and particularly the harm caused by poker machines, into a political issue about the clubs themselves. They gambled and they lost badly. The social licence the clubs have to operate those machines was damaged in that process.

The peak body, ClubsACT, in particular has a lot to answer for in relation to their approach to this issue last year. They gambled and they lost badly, Madam Assistant Speaker. But that is not to say that this side of politics believes that all in the club industry made the wrong call last year or that there is not a constructive way forward to address some of the issues that Mr Parton has raised in his amendment.

Today is not the day to seek to amend an important harm minimisation measure to bring a debate about the clubs to this place. But I would point members to my party's clubs policy that we released in last year's election campaign. It was very high profile. This was one of the biggest issues in the campaign, aside from light rail. So we know very clearly where everyone stands on these matters.

Our supporting local community clubs policy is clear and contains a number of action items that the government, or the Labor Party, will progress, hopefully with the support of other parties in this place, particularly as it relates to the question of how to support our local community clubs in their task of diversification away from an undue reliance on poker machine revenue.

I agree with Mr Parton that it is a dying industry and that clubs do need to make that change which, in a way, makes all of last year's political debate and the over-ventilation and the over-heating of that debate seem quite preposterous in the context of the change that is occurring in the industry anyway.

But putting all of that aside, all of the politics of 2016 aside, because that was conclusively resolved at the election—conclusively resolved—ClubsACT could not have thrown more money at or put more political effort into their campaign against me, the Labor Party and the Greens party than they did. The people of Canberra gave a conclusive verdict on that question. They gave a conclusive verdict on that question, Madam Assistant Speaker. It was front and centre in the election campaign.

The government will continue to pursue the agenda that we took to the election through our local community clubs policy. We will work with the industry and particularly with the new body that is being established out of the wreckage and the joke that is ClubsACT. We will work with the new body to implement our policies.

But today is not a debate about the future of the club industry. Today is a debate about some important harm minimisation measures that this Assembly appears to be unanimous in its support for. We should focus on that this morning. For that reason, the government will not support Mr Parton's amendment but will be supporting Mr Rattenbury's original motion. I commend it to the Assembly.

MR RAMSAY (Ginninderra—Attorney-General, Minister for Regulatory Services, Minister for the Arts and Community Events and Minister for Veterans and Seniors) (11.42): I welcome the opportunity to speak on the motion relating to problem gambling and harm minimisation measures for gaming machines. I note Mr Parton's concern with the increase of online problem gambling. It is a matter of agreement between us, and so I am pleased to draw to the attention of the Assembly that I have been part already of two national ministerial gatherings that seek to address that and have recently agreed on a number of measures to be in place across Australia. But that does not mean that we should not also be looking at electronic gaming machines here in the ACT.

I would like to inform the Assembly that phase 1 of the gaming machine reform package has been effective in its harm minimisation measures. The reforms to gaming machine laws which commenced in 2015 required that between 200 and 400 gaming machines be removed from operation at any one time, and currently there are 379 gaming machine authorisations not being used. We are, as Mr Parton, has acknowledged, doing something right.

But the ACT government also recognises that one person experiencing gambling harm is one too many, and the impacts are severe. The ACT gambling prevalence survey was undertaken in 2014 and involved responses from over 7,000 Canberrans. The data in the survey reflected that the number of people experiencing high levels of gambling harm in the Canberra community, as measured by the widely used problem gambling severity index, is 0.4 per cent of the population, or around 1,110 adults. While the majority of people are able to use gambling products without harm, there is clearly a

proportion of the community which is seriously harmed as a result of gambling, whether they are the person gambling or are the he people who are affected by someone's gambling.

I recognise and acknowledge that in recent months several members of the Canberra community have bravely spoken about their experiences with gambling and gaming machine addiction. The government has implemented a number of strategies to address the harms and the risks associated with gambling. Clubs are required to ensure that they have a gambling contact officer appointed for the facility, and the gambling contact officer is the key point of contact for staff and patrons seeking information about gambling harm and dealing with gambling harm issues. A club is also required to keep records of anyone in their venue who shows signs of having a gambling problem and the action taken.

The ACT online gambling exclusion scheme provides a means for people to exclude themselves from gambling at any or all licensed venues in the ACT if they wish. The gambling counselling and support service is a free service offering confidential face-to-face, telephone and online counselling services for people experiencing gambling harm as well as for the family or friends of those who may be experiencing harm. All staff involved in the provision of gambling services must have undertaken an approved responsible conduct of gambling training program within the past three years.

The ACT problem gambling assistance fund is used to alleviate problem gambling and gambling harm as well as conducting research on negative impacts of gambling. It receives in excess of $1.1 million a year from gaming machine licensees, Casino Canberra, and TABCorp ACT.

Each gaming machine licensee is audited regularly by Access Canberra on behalf of the Gambling and Racing Commission, and the commission can impose a range of disciplinary actions for breaches of the Gaming Machine Act, including imposing conditions on licences, financial penalties, and suspension or cancellation of the gaming machine licence or certificate of authorisation.

Consistent with the parliamentary agreement, the government has a significant harm minimisation policy agenda which will consider the most effective ways for the government to introduce further harm minimisation measures, including a reduction in the number of gaming machine licences to 4,000 from its current level of 4,985. This means exploring a broad range of options and working to ensure that the territory's gaming regulations continue to offer meaningful and effective protections from gambling harm. One recent example is the revised harm minimisation messages which have been placed on gaming machines.

The government is always looking to make continuous improvement in all areas, and we have committed to a number of significant further harm reduction measures. In March this year I introduced a bill that would increase the problem gambling assistance fund levy from 0.6 per cent to 0.75 per cent of gross gaming machine revenue. This increase will mean that more funds—around $300,000 per year—will be available to help reduce the harm from gambling. The sorts of programs funded

through the PGAF include the ACT Gambling Counselling and Support Service, the development of and training for the online self-exclusion register, a longitudinal study of those who have received assistance for problem gambling, as well as the funding of online problem gambling counselling and support.

Earlier this year I tasked my officials to look at a number of additional harm minimisation measures. Two of the measures I specifically asked my directorate to investigate are identified in this motion: the placing of limits or restrictions on EFTPOS withdrawals so that the current $250 per day limit on ATM machines cannot be circumvented; and making social impact assessments in relation to gaming machine licence applications more accessible to the public.

With EFTPOS limits, the problems that have recently come to light with high-risk gamblers accessing EFTPOS facilities are not isolated to the ACT, but they clearly warrant further examination. Research conducted in Victoria in 2013 found that gamblers overwhelmingly wanted some sort of limit on access to cash through EFTPOS facilities to assist them to manage their gambling.

The same research found that people experiencing high or moderate levels of harm accessed EFTPOS significantly more times when gambling than did non-problem gamblers. It showed that 22 per cent of people experiencing gambling harm accessed cash via EFTPOS multiple times per day as opposed to between 0.4 and 3.1 per cent of others. The government recognises that unlimited EFTPOS cash withdrawals can exacerbate issues for some gamblers, and it is exploring ways to address this issue.

The government's examination of gaming machine harm reduction measures will also include the outcomes of an investigation of the recent complaint that has been made to the Gambling and Racing Commission that a patron of the Raiders Belconnen club lost a substantial sum of money playing electronic gaming machines between July 2015 and January 2017. Investigators from Access Canberra are treating this matter as a priority, and the investigation should be concluded in mid-2017.

Particular issues highlighted by the complaint include how the ATM withdrawal limit and the EFTPOS withdrawals operate in practice and whether the training of club staff to deal with problem gambling is adequate. These matters will be considered once the findings of the investigation are complete as part of looking at harm reduction measures.

Finally, I am pleased to announce that I will be bringing forward this year legislation to amend the Gaming Machine Act 2004 to enable public online access as well as physical access to social impact assessments, outlining social and economic implications of additional electronic gaming machines being applied for while an application is being considered by the commission.

Two further measures that are being explored in line with the parliamentary agreement are mandatory pre-commitments and limits on the amount that a person can bet per spin on a gaming machine. These policy options are being explored alongside a number of other harm reduction strategies as part of a program of continuous improvement to the territory's gaming regulations. The government will

continue to work to ensure that we have a robust suite of harm reduction measures in place.

I note the importance of the place of community clubs and the invaluable contribution they make to the social fabric of Canberra, but this is not ultimately the point of this motion on the impact of problem gambling today. And so I am pleased to support the original motion and oppose the amendment.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (11.51): I rise today to support the motion put forward by my colleague Mr Rattenbury and to thank him for bringing this important issue to the Assembly. The figures Mr Rattenbury has quoted in his speech are not new; they should not be surprising, but they are a powerful reminder of the harm that poker machines can cause to a vulnerable group of people in our community. The Greens believe that a business model that relies on revenue from problem gambling is a broken business model, and we want to support clubs and our community to move away from poker machines and to start taking addictive gambling seriously.

The ACT currently has 16.2 poker machines per 1,000 adults, the highest rates of all states and territories in Australia, and the harm they cause individuals, families and communities is real. It is pleasing to see that the number of licences has decreased since the introduction of the trading scheme in August 2015, with the latest stats showing 4,569 machines in operation, down from 5,022. However, 4,985 gaming machine authorisations are still active, and this number has not decreased significantly over recent years.

It is important that the government ensures that the number of poker machines will continue to decrease, including through the use of compulsory acquisitions. I understand the attorney has indicated that phase 2 of the trading scheme will commence later this year, and the Greens of course look forward to hearing more details about how this will be delivered.

I am supporting this motion because it recognises that there is so much more we need to be doing in this space. It is difficult to imagine that anyone who has listened to Laurie's or Kate's stories could not have been moved by them. They both show great courage to speak out so publicly on such a private matter, and those stories have been the driver for the public conversation we needed to have.

Personal stories are important because they are a powerful reminder of the social, physical and mental effects of problem gambling occurring in our community today, undoubtedly at this minute. We know that for every person with a gambling problem, between five and 10 others also experience serious consequences, including emotional distress, relationship breakdown and financial difficulties. This problem affects many people across our community, and Laurie's and Kate's stories show that our current regulations do not do enough to protect people from harm.

While Mr Rattenbury has outlined the key elements of the motion, I would like to take this opportunity to add a few more comments about the social impact assessment process and why it is important that it be amended. I note with thanks the attorney's comment that this is something he will be working on in the second half of this year.

At this year's annual reports hearings I asked some questions about the social impact assessment process. Through this questioning I was informed of an application by the Mawson Club for an increase to the number of its poker machine licences. My office contacted the commission to seek a copy of the social impact assessment, but my staff were told that SIAs could only be viewed in person at the Gambling and Racing Commission offices during business hours and that no copies or photos of this material could be taken away from the viewing. This seems like something out of the 1970s, or maybe the idea is just to make sure that getting involved is actually all but impossible. Clearly the process lacks transparency and needs to be amended.

As an MLA I found this process difficult to navigate, and I can only imagine how inaccessible it must be for other members of the community. It is really not surprising then that it is very rare for the commission to receive requests to view these applications. I suspect it is equally uncommon for community members to make submissions through public consultations since the whole process is completely hidden and unpublicised.

The Greens believe applications for additional poker machines should be treated similarly to development applications and given at least a similar level of scrutiny. In addition to publishing applications online, there should be a requirement to notify nearby residents of such proposals. Additionally, the social impact assessments should remain online and available after the consultation period closes so they can be compared and used for research purposes. It would be really interesting to be able to see what a club said was going to be the impact of adding more pokies with what actually did happen in a few years' time.

Although the process was difficult, we were able to put in a submission about the Mawson Club's application and also the Raiders in Belconnen. We did not receive any formal notification about the outcome, and this, of course, is another element of the process that could and should be improved. We would expect that anyone who makes a submission to this process should receive formal notification of the outcome, as is the case with development applications. However, in this case we proactively contacted the commission last week and found out that the Mawson Club's application for additional poker machines has been refused. That is a real win for the Woden community.

Back in February I was very disappointed to hear that the Mawson Club's response to its revenue problem was to resort to more of the same: more pokies and thus more community harm. As one of the members for Murrumbidgee I am acutely aware that the people of Woden are already losing double the amount of money on poker machines compared to the territory average. It is frankly irresponsible to pump more poker machines into a community that is already struggling with the effects of gambling harm. This is where social impact assessments can reflect the views and needs of our community, and improved transparency and much better notification are two of the ways we can achieve this.

Both my experience with accessing the social impact assessments and Laurie's experience with accessing cash through EFTPOS machines provide clear examples of

the loopholes and gaps that exist in our current code of conduct. For too many years we have allowed the industry to self-regulate, taking their claims that they want to minimise harm for problem gamblers at face value. Yet we continue to hear stories of people in our community whose lives have been devastated by poker machine addiction.

People who gamble are entitled to an environment that minimises their risk of developing gambling problems. Rather than seeking more poker machines to increase revenue, the Greens want clubs to improve harm minimisation measures to protect people who are at risk of developing addictive gambling behaviour and think about other ways to diversify their business models. The measures Mr Rattenbury is calling for today should not be controversial. They are common-sense responses to methodologies to limit gambling harm and it is really time that we took action to put the community first on this and other issues.

MR RATTENBURY (Kurrajong) (11.59): I thank members for their support today. I particularly acknowledge Ms Le Couteur's speech and also those of the Chief Minister and the Attorney-General. I welcome the Attorney-General's commitment to working on a range of these issues and acknowledge the work that he has already got underway. There is a real opportunity to make, as I said in my earlier remarks, some important progress on issues that are not silver bullets and will not fix everything but are things that should be done, that are within our powers to do and can be done in a timely manner.

I note the remarks of Mr Parton and I would like to make a few brief comments in response. He made the observation that this is a dying industry and we should simply let market forces deal with it. I do not accept that. While we are seeing people in our community being harmed by this, we have a duty to not just wait for the market to get its act together and for this to die out. We have a positive responsibility to step in and provide assistance to those in our community who are afflicted by a gambling addiction. These are real people; and these are members of our community who are being impacted. I am not content to take the laissez-faire approach that simply says it will deal with itself in time. It may be a dinosaur industry—I think everyone acknowledges it is going that way—but we can do more in the meantime rather than simply leave people to be the flotsam and jetsam of market forces.

I also do not accept the characterisation that says, "We've got the lowest problem gambling rate in Australia; it's only 1,000 people or so and that compares favourably." Well, I do not think that compares favourably to anything. I think that says we have at least 1,000 people in our community who warrant help and positive effort by this Legislative Assembly to do something constructive to minimise the harm they are being exposed to.

We know surveys estimate that around 15 per cent of people who play the pokies regularly are problem gamblers and that their share of total spending on poker machines is around 40 per cent. It may be a small number of people but it is a disproportionate impact, and that is what we are talking about here—a disproportionate impact on people and, therefore, a duty to respond.

The other thing we know is that for every person with a gambling problem, between five and 10 others—partners, children, colleagues—also experience serious consequences. This means that it is not just 1,000 people in Canberra who have been impacted by this; there are many more thousands who wear the consequences of this addictive behaviour.

I would like to think that Mr Parton will regret—perhaps it was a slip of the tongue—comparing problem gambling to chocolate addiction. That is beneath this debate and I do not think that is an appropriate comparison to make at all. I would like to think it was one of those things that got said in the heat of the moment; I certainly intend to treat it as such at this stage because there is simply not the space in this serious discussion to go, "Oh, look, there are more people in Canberra addicted to chocolate than there are to poker machines." Let's be serious about this: that is a very inappropriate comparison.

Finally on the points Mr Parton made, he suggested that I meet with ClubsACT and have conversations with them. I can assure this Assembly that I have met with ClubsACT on many occasions. I have been to many clubs. I went to Vikings Club last year because they wanted to raise their concerns with me about the potential for a casino licence. I have had extensive meetings with the clubs. But the last time I met ClubsACT the meeting lasted in the order of six to seven minutes. ClubsACT did not like the position I took and so they got up and stormed out of their own office. They left us to find our own way out of their building. It was an extraordinary situation. In all my time in public life and the campaigning I did before I came to this place, I have never experienced anything like that. To be honest, I have not had a meeting with ClubsACT since then because I do not know how you start again after someone storms out of their own office on you and refuses to continue the discussion. I guess my door remains open, and I look forward to the next time I have a meeting with them it being a more extensive one than the last time.

I agree with Mr Parton that online gambling is a serious problem. I am really concerned about the trend; I am concerned about the way particularly sports gambling products are being targeted at young men in this country. The accessibility of those services to people is going to be a problem in the future. I am all for thinking about the steps we can take. To my best knowledge no-one has identified easy steps to take, so I am glad to hear from the attorney that thinking is being done on this. We all know this is a problem area, and one I am very happy to talk further with members in this place on how we might respond. Because of the nature of the internet it is going to be very difficult for the ACT to act alone; COAG-style processes are going to be the place for this. But that does not mean we should not do something about poker machines in the ACT.

I thank members for the discussion today. I thank those members who are supporting this motion. It is time to act. There is no silver bullet on this matter, but it is time that we took some of these important steps forward. I look forward to continuing this discussion with colleagues.

MR PARTON (Brindabella) (12.05): I seek leave to make a brief reply to Mr Rattenbury.

Leave not granted.

Amendment negatived.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Order of business

Ordered that order of the day No 1, executive business, relating to the City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017, be postponed until a later hour this day.

Revenue Legislation Amendment Bill 2017

Debate resumed from 23 March 2017, on motion by **Mr Barr**:

> That this bill be agreed to in principle.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (12.06): The opposition will not be supporting the amendments in the Revenue Legislation Amendment Bill 2017 relating to the Land Tax Act and the Rates Act 2004. These amendments relate to altering the calculation methodology for multi-unit dwellings.

This is just the latest round of rates hikes for Canberrans. The changes that the Labor government have proposed will result in considerably higher rates and land tax payable on units. By changing the calculation methodology, the average rates for an owner of a multi-unit dwelling will increase by an average of $150 in 2017-18 and a further $115 in 2018-19. These increases do not take into account the additional seven per cent rate increase applying to property owners under their ongoing tax reform.

We know that it will be considerably more than that for some apartment owners or unit owners. I believe it will be most aggressive on dual occupancy developments, especially those dual occupancy developments on land that has a high unimproved value. It is quite possible that some units on dual occupancy developments will see increases of several hundred dollars in one year alone. When you compound that with overall rate increases in the vicinity of seven per cent, we will see a real impost on many households around Canberra.

The amendment will disadvantage a large number of Canberrans at a time when housing affordability is an issue. The government have pursued a policy of increasing the number of people living in high density arrangements. The government claim that they want more people living in apartments. They claim to want a denser city; yet the policy that is embedded in this legislation goes against what their stated outcomes are. This policy is actually serving as a deterrent to more people living in apartments or

more people living in higher density areas. Those are the reasons why the opposition will not be supporting the amendments relating to the increases in rates and land tax as stipulated in the bill.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (12.09): I understand this bill has three elements. I will address two of them, the third being uncontroversial, that is, the little bit about insurance duty is uncontroversial.

First off, this bill includes tax increases. I appreciate that tax increases are never the most popular thing to ask for but I also appreciate that, if we are to run a good government, government income is important. Just because tax goes up it is not a sufficient to reason to say no. The government has many good things it needs to spend money on. Tax increases are never popular because they fall upon somebody, but the reality is that there are many things that the community needs the government to provide, such as our health system, schools, roads, justice and community services. The list goes on. But it does mean that the Assembly has to make unpleasant choices at times.

I turn first to rates and land tax for units. This change will increase the revenue collected. There is, however, a fairness issue. Ideally, people owning a unit worth X should pay the same rates as people owning a house worth X. This, of course, has not been the case in the ACT in the past because our rates are based on the unimproved land value. Particularly if you are in an apartment, your unimproved land value will be very small because you only have a very small interest in land.

Our rates system is not set up to deal with the actual value of your house; it is set up to deal with the unimproved capital value. This change for units makes things slightly fairer, slightly closer to equity and parity. I understand that in Victoria, in most if not all councils, rates are based on the improved capital value. That is something, as I have said before in this place during my previous time here, we should be considering looking at, from the point of view of equity. If your asset is worth the same, it would seem logical that your taxation on it should be the same.

Secondly, I turn to the more difficult issue—rates rebates. It is a difficult issue. It has been a difficult issue for many years, going back to the mid-1990s, since the introduction of the differential system where new concession holders got a fixed dollar amount rebate while existing concession holders stayed on the previously uncapped 50 per cent rebate. On one hand it does not feel fair for pensioners living on low fixed incomes like the age pension to be facing rising rates. On the other hand it also does not feel fair that some pensioners have a higher rebate than others who may well be their neighbours and who are in effectively the same financial situation. I understand this is a difficult area of public policy and one which I am sure more consideration will be given to in the future.

Both elements of the bill involve difficult choices. The Greens will be supporting both of them. I understand that there is a government amendment which fixes a purely technical error, and I signal that I will be supporting that as well.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (12.13), in reply: I thank Ms Le Couteur for her comments. I note the objection of the opposition—not unexpected when it comes to fairness and equity in taxation policy. They would, of course, be opposed to fairness and equity in taxation policy. Why change the habit of a lifetime, Madam Speaker?

The changes in this bill are important to ensure greater equity in rates and land tax that are payable between residential units and houses. Using the new method, the rating factors will be applied to the higher value base on the whole value of land, whereas currently the rating factors are applied to the lower value base of the individual value of a unit. Under the current system a unit can have a substantially higher market value than a house and yet pay a significantly lower level of general rates because it is part of a large apartment block.

The average general rates bill for houses is almost double that for units in 2016-17, despite both types of property owners generally having access to the same level of ACT government services. So the new method improves equity in rates and land tax payable between houses and units. On average, there is currently a difference of about 40 per cent between the two. So it is currently the case that, on a penthouse apartment valued at over $1 million, significantly less in rates can be paid than on a very modestly priced house in an outer suburb.

As Ms Le Couteur indicated, this bill also deals with an important element of tax reform that began five years ago. The repeal of insurance duty provisions in this bill is the final step in the process of abolishing these duties altogether in the territory, making the ACT the first jurisdiction in Australia to have done away with this inefficient tax. This bill formally completes one of the government's major tax reform initiatives that we began five years ago to make the territory's taxation system fairer, simpler and more efficient.

For those who are interested in good public policy, in equitable taxation policy and in the abolition of bad taxes, today is a day for celebration, when one bad tax—insurance tax—is completely abolished from the statute books here in the territory. Mission accomplished on stage 1 of tax reform: abolishing insurance tax. This is a good outcome for the ACT. It means we have a fairer, simpler and more efficient tax system. The journey will continue, though.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Bill agreed to in principle.

Detail stage

Clauses 1 to 9, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Clauses 10 to 15, by leave, taken together.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (12.17): As I have already flagged, the opposition will be opposing these clauses.

Question put:

> That clauses 10 to 15 be agreed to.

The Assembly voted—

Ayes 10		Noes 7	
Ms Barr	Ms Orr	Mr Coe	Mr Milligan
Ms Burch	Mr Pettersson	Mrs Dunne	Mr Parton
Ms Cheyne	Mr Ramsay	Mrs Kikkert	
Ms Cody	Mr Rattenbury	Ms Lawder	
Ms Le Couteur	Mr Steel	Ms Lee	

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Clauses 10 to 15 agreed to.

Clause 16.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (12.22): Pursuant to standing order 182A(b), I seek leave to move an amendment to this bill that is minor and technical in nature.

Leave granted.

MR BARR: I move amendment No 1 that has been circulated in my name and table a supplementary explanatory statement to the government amendment *[see schedule 1 at page 1772]*.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 16, as amended, agreed to.

Remainder of bill, by leave, taken as a whole and agreed to.

Bill, as amended, agreed to.

Sitting suspended from 12.24 to 2.30 pm.

Questions without notice

Light rail—high density development

MR COE: My question is to the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development. Minister, I refer to statements made by a government official reported in the *Canberra*

Times of 4 May 2017, which stated developers would have incentives to:

> … "renew" properties along the tram line, similar to what is underway along the line that is under construction from Civic to Gungahlin.

Minister, given that high density development was required for stage 1 to be considered viable, is high density development required for stage 2 as well?

MADAM SPEAKER: Minister for Housing and Suburban Development or Chief Minister?

MR BARR: Madam Speaker, I think the question could fall across three portfolios; I will answer on behalf of the government.

Undoubtedly the stage 1 light rail project did have an element of urban transformation as part of both the public narrative and the business case in developing that project.

Stage 2 contains some elements that would fall within that context, particularly as it relates to the CBD and the West Basin precinct, and elements of the route as it progresses through the parliamentary triangle which, of course, will be under the planning control of the National Capital Authority. The commonwealth government have already indicated a willingness—I think they may have even approached the market around it—regarding the disposal of some commonwealth-owned assets within the parliamentary triangle. Clearly, in relation to the other major avenues that are under the control of the National Capital Authority, they will determine planning outcomes.

But the biggest opportunity for urban renewal undoubtedly lies in the Woden town centre itself. That will be pursued by the government. Later this month, the minister for planning is holding a roundtable that Mr Steel and Ms Cody have been working towards. We look forward to discussing the range of urban renewal opportunities that will present themselves, particularly in the Woden town centre.

MR COE: Chief Minister, is any open space, including ovals or community sites, being planned for development along stage 2 of the tramline, particularly south of the parliamentary zone, in Deakin, Curtin or Yarralumla?

MR BARR: The government has previously indicated that the long-term settlement patterns for Canberra will involve some further development in the Canberra brickworks. That project has proceeded now, so there will be development there. That will be aligned clearly with our thinking around stage 2 of light rail. The west Deakin precinct undoubtedly is an area that has been the subject of some planning consideration. As we move around further into the Woden town centre, there are undoubtedly opportunities for urban renewal to occur within the town centre and the immediate surrounds. That is something that I think the Woden community are very strongly behind, and transport-oriented development is clearly an approach that the government supports.

MR DOSZPOT: Chief Minister, as part of stage 2 what incentive is the government considering to give to developers in order to accelerate development on the corridor?

MR BARR: I do not believe there will be a need to provide incentives. I think there is a pretty clear indication from what is happening in the stage 1 corridor that without government incentives the private sector will respond in terms of their own landholdings and we are seeing a very significant renewal of the privately owned buildings occurring along the Northbourne corridor, in the Gungahlin town centre and along other elements of the stage 1 route.

The government does have some land that sits within our land release forward program that is associated with stage 2. As I have indicated, I have no doubt that the Woden town centre and the significant opportunities that present themselves there for both the government and private sector owned urban renewal projects that will take place associated with light rail stage 2 present an exciting opportunity for urban renewal in the Woden town centre. That is something that we will discuss further with the community, beginning of course with the roundtable that Minister Gentleman is holding later this month. That discussion will continue over the coming years.

Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—detainees

MRS KIKKERT: My question is to the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth. Minister, multiple sources have brought to my attention that young people in the territory are posting on social media sites photographs of themselves taken inside the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre. Under what circumstances is it acceptable for photographs of detainees to be taken inside Bimberi?

MS STEPHEN-SMITH: I am aware of one particular incident that Mrs Kikkert refers to but I am not sure how much I am able to say about that. It is one particular matter. I would describe it as an incident, actually. I am not sure I am able to say about that; so I will take the question on notice.

MRS KIKKERT: The minister did not answer my question. My question was: under what circumstances is it acceptable for photographs—

MADAM SPEAKER: Mrs Kikkert, do you have a supplementary question to ask?

MRS KIKKERT: I do. She did not answer the question. Can you please put that on notice, if that is how it works?

MS STEPHEN-SMITH: I just said that I would.

MRS KIKKERT: Thank you. Under what circumstances might detainees have access to social media sites?

MS STEPHEN-SMITH: I thank Mrs Kikkert for her supplementary question and note that I did take the first question on notice.

Young people who are in the youth justice centre at Bimberi do leave the centre from time to time for daily activities. During the time that they are out of the centre it is possible that they have access to social media. I will take the detail of the question on notice.

MRS DUNNE: Minister, are detainees in Bimberi allowed to have mobile phones, computer tablets or digital cameras?

MS STEPHEN-SMITH: I thank Mrs Dunne for her supplementary question. My understanding is that the answer is no, but I will check that and take the question on notice and get back to you.

Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—bush healing farm

MR MILLIGAN: My question is to the Minister for Health. Minister, you said in question time on 10 May, in relation to the Ngunnawal bush healing farm:

> We do need to work out the precise model of care and the precise nature of the service being delivered.

Minister, who will work out the model of care for the Ngunnawal bush healing farm, how long will it take for this model to be delivered and will you open the Ngunnawal bush healing farm without a model of care in place?

MS FITZHARRIS: I thank Mr Milligan for his question. As I indicated yesterday, there was a workshop held with a number of stakeholders who have been involved in these discussions for some time. After that workshop was completed, I understand that there was agreement and participants in that workshop, as was indicated on Monday, can expect to see a communique out of that workshop before the end of this week. That included, of course, members of the Ngunnawal bush healing farm advisory council. They will continue to be involved, and there will continue to be very regular meetings over the course of the coming weeks to finalise the specific services to then put those services out to tender. As I indicated yesterday, my intention is to have the facility open as soon as possible. I regret the delays. Of course, the model of care needs to be settled, and I am advised that the discussions at the workshop on Monday went a long way to help settle—

Mr Coe: A point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr Coe, a point of order.

Mr Coe: Madam Speaker, on relevance, Mr Milligan's question included: how long will it take for the model to be delivered? To date, the minister has not answered that.

MADAM SPEAKER: I heard in her answer that there was work in progress, and her ambition was to have it open as soon as possible.

Mr Coe: We understand work is in progress.

MS FITZHARRIS: I did indicate that over the coming weeks and months, there will be very regular contact with those participants in the workshop. The communique will be sent out either later today or tomorrow. Work will continue over the coming weeks to finalise the model of care. After that, tenders will go out for services to be provided on the site.

MR MILLIGAN: Why has the government spent almost $12 million dollars on developing the Ngunnawal bush healing farm without having a model of care for the facility or having determined the precise nature of the service being delivered from the start?

MS FITZHARRIS: Again, as I indicated yesterday, the facility has been completed. The road to open up access to the facility has not yet been completed. The model of care has been under discussion for some time with a range of stakeholders. Rehabilitation is a journey. For members of the community who have a very strong and longstanding interest in this, this facility is an outstanding investment in our Indigenous community in responding to their needs. We are working with them very closely, working through the model of care and working through the services that will be provided on the site.

As I indicated yesterday, I regret the delay and I certainly appreciate that this has been an ambition and dream of members of the Aboriginal community for some time. I remain committed to opening this facility as soon as possible and to delivering the services at the site as soon as possible.

MRS DUNNE: Minister, how many draft models of care have been developed over the years for the Ngunnawal bush healing farm and how much has the government paid to consultants and NGOs to develop models of care?

MS FITZHARRIS: I will take that question on notice.

Roads—accident black spots

MS LE COUTEUR: My question is to the Minister for Transport and City Services and it relates to the article on page 8 of today's *Canberra Times*, which reports a third fatal accident on Long Gully Road following the tragic accidents in 1998 and 2005. What work or analysis has Roads ACT completed on the condition of Long Gully Road?

MS FITZHARRIS: I note with sadness another fatality, as Ms Le Couteur has mentioned. I am seeking advice on that and I will take the question on notice to get you a response by the end of question time.

MS LE COUTEUR: How is the ACT government prioritising and identifying fixing accident black spots on ACT roads?

MS FITZHARRIS: There are a number of ways that Roads ACT assesses our road network. Certainly there is detailed modelling behind the work that goes into

assessing black spots on our roads. Of course, the number one priority for Roads ACT is making sure that our road network is safe. There are a number of different funding pools that contribute to upgrading our road network, principally, of course, within the Transport Canberra and City Services budget but also through the black spot funding provided by the federal government.

MR COE: Minister, has the ACT government ever submitted Long Gully Road to the commonwealth black spot committee and would you also take on notice what work has been done on that road over the past 10 or 15 years?

MS FITZHARRIS: I will take that question on notice.

Economy—trade

MR STEEL: My question is to the Chief Minister. What action is the government taking to encourage increased trade and exports from our region?

MR BARR: I thank Mr Steel for the question and his interest in supporting the growth of exports out of the ACT. Our international engagement strategy sets in place a very clear framework and rationale for how we will engage internationally in the future. It is a strong commitment to entering into a range of international relationships for the social and economic benefit of the territory and it provides clear direction and leadership for our region.

We continue to work closely with Canberra Airport and local and regional industry groups to advance a range of freight opportunities. This was certainly a very strong theme of the program we delivered in Singapore last month. Securing direct international flights has contributed significantly to the capacity of Canberra businesses to advance opportunities in international marketplaces and the ACT government will continue to invest in and enhance existing arrangements and work hard to unlock new aviation opportunities.

We take advantage of our strong relationship with Austrade. This is evidenced by the very strong interest of Australia's new high commissioner in Singapore in discussions with the Changi Airport freight centre and in meetings with the Singaporean trade minister.

We are also engaging with Singapore Airlines and a number of international freight companies to take full advantage of the unique opportunities provided by Canberra Airport for the air freight market.

MR STEEL: Minister, what support is the government providing directly to local businesses to increase their trade capability?

MR BARR: The export journey starts in Canberra through local business development programs, and the government, in partnership with the Canberra Business Chamber, delivers the highly regarded Chief Minister's export awards program. This annual business development program provides exporters with the

opportunity to tell their great export success stories. A Canberra firm iSimulate went on to win an Australian export award through this program.

We also have the trade connect program which provides matched funding to businesses engaged with and growing their international markets. In the 2015-16 fiscal year, trade connect approved 59 applications from ACT businesses with approximately $278,000 in committed funding. With matched private sector investment, this has resulted in a minimum of $576,000 invested in international market activity by Canberra SMEs.

Some examples of the success of the trade connect program include automed, an agriculture business that has developed an animal vaccination technology with contracts now in the US and discussions with New Zealand, China and South Korea; the Cogito Group, a cyber security business now selling its technology to a number of New Zealand government departments; and the ACT government has partnered with the ANU for the past four years to run an international business competition and scholarship program.

I announced in my recent state of the territory address that the government was partnering with the Canberra Business Chamber to deliver a range of new business services, including mentoring and workshops for exporting businesses to increase their capability.

MR PETTERSSON: Chief Minister, how is the government helping to grow our local Canberra businesses in overseas markets?

MR BARR: Through the Commissioner for International Engagement and our partner organisations we are developing and delivering our missions to a range of international markets, delivering missions under the team Canberra model. It provides an excellent platform for promoting local businesses and industries. The government continues to invest in the CBR brand, which provides a consistent, cohesive and creative approach to marketing the ACT nationally and internationally as a city welcoming investment, a connected community and, as we all know, a great place to live, a great place to work and a great place to visit.

The brand has been a strong platform for communication on recent international missions, including the programs delivered as part of our engagement with our sister city Wellington, and in Singapore, including at our recent investor showcase. The Commissioner for International Engagement is, of course, our city's international CBR brand ambassador. The commissioner's activities raise the profile of our city to highlight our city's key capabilities and work with the business community to strengthen our place in international markets.

We have also established strong working relationships with key peak business associations, as I outlined in my speech on the Singapore trade mission this morning. As well as including businesses from strategic markets such as Wellington under our team Canberra banner, we have been developing a range of business-to-business connections across the Tasman.

It is very pleasing to see the increase in output in our international engagement since the commissioner has come on board. I can say that he is certainly enjoying a much more productive working live working positively for the city of Canberra rather than being part of the opposition rabble.

Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—bush healing farm

MRS DUNNE: My question is to the Minister for Health. On 26 July 2016, minister, the ACT Health Directorate sent a letter to Winnunga Nimmityjah offering funding of $75,000 to establish an alcohol and other drug residential rehabilitation service at the Ngunnawal bush healing farm, including development of a model of care as outlined in an attachment to the letter titled "Ngunnawal Bush Healing Farm Alcohol and Other Drug Residential Rehabilitation Service—Model of Care". Minister, did Winnunga Nimmityjah Aboriginal Health Service accept that offer of funding?

MS FITZHARRIS: Yes, I believe they did.

MRS DUNNE: Minister, who authorised the letter of offer made to Winnunga Nimmityjah Aboriginal Health Service on 28 July 2016?

MS FITZHARRIS: I will take that question on notice.

MR MILLIGAN: Minister, who decided that the bush healing farm was not going to be an alcohol and other drug residential rehabilitation facility, and when was that decision made?

MS FITZHARRIS: No-one has made that decision. As I indicated, rehabilitation is a journey. What I said yesterday was that the Ngunnawal bush healing farm will not be a detoxification facility. The precise definition of what "rehabilitation" means is something that we are working through in the model of care.

Planning—community facility zoning

MS LAWDER: My question is to the Minister for Planning and Land Management in relation to the public housing developments announced on 15 March this year. Minister, documents obtained through FOI requests refer to a Community Services Directorate and Public Housing Renewal Taskforce meeting of 23 April 2015. I quote: "potential exists for development of portions of existing sites in established areas designated 'Community Facility'. A number of these sites have overlays excluding supportive housing and no site allows general residential use … The use of Community Facility Zoned land would require the Environment and Planning Directorate to support a Territory Plan Variation."

Minister, given that the Public Housing Renewal Taskforce knew that they could not put public housing on community facility zoned land without amendment of the Territory Plan, what consultation did you or your office or directorate undertake prior to making the changes to the Territory Plan?

MR GENTLEMAN: I thank Ms Lawder for her question. It is, of course, an important question, and I did highlight yesterday all of the consultation and all of the work that went through in regard to the technical amendment that was made to include community housing and social housing in the Territory Plan.

The work began, as I mentioned, way back in 2003. There were adjustments to the Territory Plan through technical amendments in regard to technical amendments that actually change administrative parts of the Territory Plan and also those that are subjective in regard to including social housing and clarify that social housing was always a part of the opportunity for CFZ zones. That has been a continuing consultation process with the community since those very early days.

MS LAWDER: Minister, why didn't the government consult the community in relation to what the community sees as substantial changes to the Territory Plan to include social housing in the definition of supportive housing?

MR GENTLEMAN: I do not agree with the premise of Ms Lawder's question. There was consultation. In fact there were submissions made on the technical amendment in that open period in December 2015. Of course the task force discussed the interpretation of supportive housing with the then environment and planning directorate during the second half of 2015 and 2016.

The outcome of these discussions, on the advice provided, was that it was agreed there was no need for a Territory Plan variation as public housing already met the requirements of supportive housing as listed in the Territory Plan as long as the developments were, as I said yesterday, adaptable dwellings, residential accommodation for persons in need of support and that the support was managed by a territory approved organisation, and the development was not a retirement village or student accommodation.

MS LE COUTEUR: Minister, you said there were two submissions. Who were they made by? I guess they were organisations, and possibly not individuals.

MR GENTLEMAN: I do not have with me the detail of the authors of the submissions, but I am happy to come back to the Assembly with that.

Public housing—Chapman

MR HANSON: My question is to the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development. Minister, in June last year the Public Housing Renewal Taskforce received advice from ACT Fire & Rescue stating that Chapman block 1 section 45 was considered "bushfire prone land" and that developments that place vulnerable occupants at high risk are not generally supported. Minister, why have you ignored this advice and decided to place vulnerable residents in this highly exposed location, as was demonstrated by the devastating bushfires in 2003?

MS BERRY: The advice has not been ignored. The requirements for the dwellings that would be built on those sites would ensure that they would meet the requirements to be in a bushfire abatement zone area and that public housing tenants who would live in those dwellings would be carefully identified to ensure that the sites and the dwellings best met their needs and that they would be suitable for living in those areas.

MR HANSON: Who provided the advice to you, what was the advice that has allowed you to decide to proceed with public housing on the Chapman site, and will you provide that advice to the Assembly?

MS BERRY: I will take all of those questions on notice. As to whether or not I can provide all of that advice to the Assembly, I will seek advice on that as well.

MR PARTON: Minister, can you tell the Assembly: did you ever get clearance or support from the ESA for the proposed development in Chapman?

MS BERRY: I think I will just take that on notice to be sure. But in response to the question that Mr Hanson asked about whether or not that site would be suitable, there would be a requirement for a development on that site to ensure that it met the requirements to be built in an area prone to bushfires.

Roads—projects

MR PETTERSSON: My question is to the Minister for Transport and City Services. Can the Minister update the Assembly on how the government is delivering on its commitment to duplicate and improve safety on Gundaroo Drive?

MS FITZHARRIS: I thank Mr Pettersson very much for his question. I will be delighted to update the Assembly on the government's commitments to upgrade Gundaroo Drive. As many members know, the construction of stage 1 of the Gundaroo Drive duplication between Mirrabei and Gungahlin drives is progressing well. Work has already started on the construction of a new bridge for the duplicated carriageway near Gungahlin Drive. This includes very extensive work to widen the existing bridge to cater for the additional lanes heading south. A new noise wall is almost complete along the western side of the carriageway to mitigate the change in noise levels from the widened section of Gundaroo Drive, and traffic will be moved on to the new carriageway towards the middle of this year, to allow works to focus on upgrading the existing road and intersections of Mirrabei Drive and Ginn and Nari streets.

Today, with Mr Pettersson and Ms Orr, I was very pleased to announce funding of $30 million over three years for the construction of the remaining 2.6 kilometre duplication of Gundaroo Drive between Gungahlin Drive and the Barton Highway. This stage 2 duplication is a project that many in the Gungahlin community have been asking for. ACT Labor committed to it in the last election, and I am very pleased that we can deliver on this commitment in next month's budget.

An additional 2.6 kilometres of Gundaroo Drive will be duplicated to a dual carriageway, extending the duplication works currently underway between Gungahlin and Mirrabei drives. The upgrade will include on-road cycle lanes and modifications to the roundabouts at Abena Avenue, Nudurr Drive and Burrowa Street. Gundaroo Drive currently carries up to 23,000 vehicles per day, and this upgrade will increase capacity on the road and help relieve congestion, particularly during peak periods. Design and approvals have already been completed, which is great news for the residents of Gungahlin, as this will allow construction to commence in early 2018.

I was also very pleased to announce an additional $2.8 million for the replacement of the roundabout at the Gundaroo Drive and Mirrabei Drive intersection with traffic lights. This will improve safety for pedestrians and cyclists, particularly those seeking to access Yerrabi ponds. *(Time expired.)*

MR PETTERSSON: Minister, what other work is the government doing on future road upgrades to ensure we keep people moving across our growing city?

MS FITZHARRIS: As we know, in the federal budget handed down just this week the ACT was largely forgotten in terms of infrastructure spending. The Leader of the Opposition has given his very best efforts to claim that the ACT was a winner in the budget but the simple fact is that all we were given in new infrastructure spending was $3 million for design and feasibility for a road going out of the territory.

The ACT is now the only government in this town that is supporting infrastructure spending in the nation's capital. The roads package announced today has $43 million in investment for construction, design and feasibility work for roads right across the city. This is on top of the work that we are already doing on Horse Park Drive, Gundaroo Drive, the Cotter Road and Ashley Drive.

A $1.2 million upgrade to the intersection of the Federal Highway and Well Station Drive which was announced in the roads package will support safe access to the new Canberra park resort tourist facility and events held at Exhibition Park. Upgrades to roads in the Canberra brickworks precinct include the design and construction of a new access road and upgrades to the Dudley Street and Novar Street intersection in Yarralumla.

In addition, the government has allocated funding to progress three priority feasibility studies. As a government, we are funding the design and feasibility work now to cater for our growing city. These include the Molonglo east-west arterial road feasibility study to investigate the alignment for the east-west arterial road at Molonglo from John Gorton Drive to the Tuggeranong Parkway, including a bridge crossing of the Molonglo River, an interchange at the parkway and a trunk cycle path.

The William Hovell Drive feasibility study will focus on transport network improvements for west Belconnen and Molonglo, including an assessment for upgrading William Hovell Drive between Drake Brockman Drive and Coulter Drive and the Bindubi Street extension road feasibility study for the extension of Bindubi

Street from William Hovell Drive to John Gorton Drive. This road will service the eastern area of Molonglo and will contribute to completing the arterial road network in Molonglo.

These improvements are being planned to manage the growth of the population across our region over the coming years.

MS CODY: Minister, how many kilometres of local roads has the government resurfaced this year, and is the government continuing to invest in this critical infrastructure?

MS FITZHARRIS: The ACT government manages the construction, operation and maintenance of our roads and associated infrastructure, including bridges, community paths, driveways, street signs, line markings, traffic signals, street lighting and, of course, stormwater.

In 2015-16, Transport Canberra and City Services undertook the following maintenance activities on our roads: 15,827 kilometres of road were swept; 20,346 square metres of concrete and asphalt path segments were replaced on footpath maintenance; 67,677 square metres of asphalt patching and 3,323 pothole repairs were undertaken on our roads; and 1,014,421 square metres of road were resurfaced in 2015-16.

The ACT government is continually investigating and trialling new surface treatments with a hope to be able to use new products in the resurfacing program. Trials are currently underway on several different treatment solutions. If these trials are successful, they will be included in the resurfacing program in future years. A total of 1,079,454 square metres of road have been resurfaced to date in the 2016-17 financial year.

We have one of the best road networks in the world and the government is committed to keeping it that way.

Taxation—clubs

MR PARTON: My question is to the Minister for Regulatory Services. Minister, your government has committed to providing a $10,000 grant and a 50 per cent rebate on gaming tax on small and medium clubs. Why is the Woden Tradies club—part of one of the largest and most profitable poker machine operating groups in the territory—getting a $330,000 tax break out of this?

MR RAMSAY: I thank the member for his question.

Mr Coe interjecting—

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr Coe, allow the minister to respond.

MR RAMSAY: Certainly the government is committed to ensuring the ongoing viability of clubs and, as we were talking about earlier today, acknowledges the importance of enabling clubs to be able to diversify their business away from gaming machines. The government has announced that it will be implementing a range of measures to assist small and medium clubs, and those clubs are those which have less than $4 million of gross gaming machine revenue. That will mean they will be able to reinvest that in their organisation to be able to diversify their business. It is a matter of us working closely and positively with those clubs to enable them to diversify and work positively into the future.

MR PARTON: Minister, why isn't revenue from the Tradies club group's total revenue taken as a whole when applying that $4 million threshold?

MR RAMSAY: The way that the process is working depends on the way that the clubs—

Mr Hanson interjecting—

MR RAMSAY: The way the clubs are affiliated, their legal structure. It is simply a matter of working within that.

MADAM SPEAKER: Supplementary question, Mr Wall.

MR WALL: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Minister—

Opposition members interjecting—

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr Wall, please resume your seat. Mr Coe and Mr Hanson, can you refrain from your own internal jolliness among yourselves and from interjections. Mr Wall.

MR WALL: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Minister, how will your government monitor that these tax breaks are actually being used to help clubs to diversify their incomes away from poker machines?

MR RAMSAY: Thank you, Mr Wall. The government is working through at the moment the way in which the supporting clubs package—

Mr Hanson interjecting—

MR WALL: will be providing financial assistance, easing the regulatory administrative burden, providing administrative assistance and recognising the social contributions—

Mr Hanson interjecting—

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr Hanson, please allow one question to be answered without us hearing your voice. Minister for Regulatory Services.

Mr Hanson interjecting—

Mr Coe interjecting—

Mr Hanson interjecting—

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr Hanson and Mr Coe, you are about to be warned. I take that as not being a good reflection on what I have just said to you.

Mr Hanson interjecting—

MR RAMSAY: We are, indeed, developing a—

Mr Hanson interjecting—

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr Hanson, you are warned. You are now warned, Mr Hanson. Minister for Regulatory Services.

MR RAMSAY: We are developing a range of ways and we will be working with the clubs to ensure that the way that the assistance is received in the small benefits package and the overall assistance we are providing are used for the very purposes for which they are designed.

ACT Health—data integrity

MR DOSZPOT: My question is to the Minister for Health. Minister, I refer to the Auditor-General's report No 3 on computer information systems, which found that ACT Health was using 10 systems that used unsupported operating systems, including the SHIP, or the sexual health electronic clinical record system. Were the sexual health electronic clinical records of any Canberrans compromised as a result of ACT Health using an unsupported operating system?

MS FITZHARRIS: Of course I am aware of the Auditor-General's findings in that report. It has certainly not been brought to my attention that that was the case. I would expect that if that were the case it would have immediately been brought to my attention. I will take the question on notice.

MR DOSZPOT: Minister, how long were sexual health electronic clinical records in an insecure state?

MS FITZHARRIS: I do not accept the premise of the question. I will take it on notice.

MRS DUNNE: Minister, can you assure the Assembly that there was no unauthorised or inappropriate access to the sexual health records of Canberrans?

MS FITZHARRIS: As I indicated in my previous answer, it has certainly not been brought to my attention that that was the case at all. But again, I will take the question on notice.

Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—government policy

MS CODY: My question is to the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs. Minister, will the ACT government be supporting the celebration of culture by Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders in the ACT for the 50th anniversary of the 1967 referendum and the 25th anniversary of the Mabo decision?

MS STEPHEN-SMITH: I thank Ms Cody for her question and for her commitment to reconciliation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Earlier today I was pleased to announce that the ACT government will provide $21,000 each to two local organisations to support cultural and family-oriented events marking the 50th anniversary of the 1967 referendum and the 25th anniversary of the High Court's Mabo decision. These events will take place during Reconciliation Week, which marks these anniversaries and is bookmarked at either end by these dates.

Canberrans reflected on the significance of the 1967 referendum throughout the recent 2017 heritage festival, which I know many members of this place participated in, and 27 May 2017 will mark 50 years to the day since almost 91 per cent of Australians voted yes to right the wrongs of the past and enable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to be counted in the census. The Canberra and District NAIDOC Aboriginal Corporation will hold a community day on 27 May at the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Centre at Yarramundi Reach to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1967 referendum.

In 1992, the High Court of Australia handed down its historic decision declaring terra nullius as fiction and legally recognising the native title rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. On 3 June, the ACT Torres Strait Islander Corporation will welcome all Canberrans to help celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Mabo decision.

It is important to continue protecting and promoting the rich cultures of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the ACT with the broader community by acknowledging these important milestones. I encourage all members of the Assembly to participate in Reconciliation Week activities.

MS CODY: Minister, what else is the ACT government doing to celebrate the culture of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders in the ACT, support new leaders and champion opportunities for them to develop new skills?

MS STEPHEN-SMITH: I thank Ms Cody for her supplementary question. The ACT government is committed to working in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to achieve equitable life outcomes and opportunities, to celebrate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and to develop new leaders in these communities.

One way we are doing this is through the ACT's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander grants program. This program provides funding to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in the ACT to undertake activities that will celebrate and strengthen their culture and enhance their leadership skills to equip them to better lead and engage on behalf of their communities and organisations.

Last month I announced 33 grants worth more than $90,000 to support initiatives for Canberra's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community across cultural, leadership and scholarship grants. Successful programs and activities in the cultural grants field included the Tjillari Aboriginal Justice Corporation's project titled "Strong Culture, Strong Families', Belconnen Art Centre's celebration of NAIDOC by the Lake, a community awareness project related to growing and using bush foods, and the publication of new book on Torres Strait Islanders in the ACT. I was pleased to share an interview with the author of that book on ABC Radio Canberra recently.

These grants aim to celebrate the cultures of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders in the ACT by developing innovative projects that contribute to sustainable communities and promote cultural diversity. It is important, though, not only to continue protecting and promoting the rich cultures of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the ACT but also to empower new leaders and champion opportunities to develop skills and increase employment prospects.

MS CHEYNE: Minister, can you give the Assembly further information on the kinds of projects that the government has funded to support local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leadership training and development opportunities?

MS STEPHEN-SMITH: I thank Ms Cheyne for her supplementary question. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander grants program that I was speaking about aims to celebrate the cultures of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. It also focuses on building strong families and realising our shared vision for excellent outcomes. The leadership grants provide an opportunity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the ACT to undertake learning activities to enhance their leadership skills and abilities to better equip them, as I said, to lead and engage on behalf of their communities and organisations.

From this recent funding round, we will assist members of that community, including Ms Kerry Reed-Gilbert to produce a second edition of *A pocketful of leadership in the ACT*, and to support a local leader to attend the World Indigenous Peoples Conference on Education. The round also included scholarship grants funding for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who reside in the ACT to undertake study and training that will further develop their skills and qualifications, to help them increase their employment prospects.

There were a large number of things supported in this round. They include support for doctoral research for a project called boarding school business—the experiences of Aboriginal girls attending boarding schools—and support for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Canberrans to undertake such educational activities as a bachelor of

public health, bachelor of primary education, a practitioners certification in mediation, the AICD company directors course, and a bachelor of science in psychology.

These grants support a diversity of education and training activities. I am particularly pleased to see some of these activities in the allied health field, where it is particularly important for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to have greater representation.

Sport—infrastructure

MS CHEYNE: My question is to the Minister for Sport and Recreation. Minister, can you update the Assembly on the recently completed rowing facility at Grevillea Park?

MS BERRY: I thank Ms Cheyne for the question. Members who ride or walk around the lake might have seen a growing rowing facility at Grevillea Park. I had the chance to open the building on Friday, 28 April 2017 and it was really great to see how local rowers have already embraced their new facility. In addition to Capital Lakes Rowing Club making their home at the facility, the ACT branch of the Broulee surf lifesaving club and Scouts ACT will be based at this new facility.

The construction of this new building again demonstrates the ACT government's commitment to increase access to sporting infrastructure across the city. I know that it will provide more opportunities for Canberrans to be more active and ultimately healthier through their participation in organised sport.

Built at a cost of $1.4 million, with a footprint of around 750 square metres, this new facility is significantly larger than their previous home, which was at Kingston foreshore. In addition to the increased storage space that has been made available for boats and other equipment, the venue has changing rooms and a multipurpose room which can be used for other training or gatherings. In designing the facility, the Land Development Agency worked closely with the National Capital Authority, Active Canberra, lake user groups and other local stakeholders and members of the community.

As well as the rowing shed construction, car parking has been significantly increased, from 22 to 109, with a finished product which is sympathetic to the area and complements the lake environment.

MS CHEYNE: Minister, how did the project come about and what has been the response from local rowers?

MS BERRY: The response from the local rowing community to the territory's investment in new rowing facilities has been very positive. From the feedback that I have received to date it is already regarded as the best rowing facility in the ACT and it will create a great opportunity for the Capital Lakes Rowing Club to grow their membership base.

As I mentioned, Capital Lakes Rowing Club's previous home was located at Kingston foreshore which, as members know, has seen some significant change over the past

few years. Given the lake frontage and its location, it was identified as an area that was appropriate for development and was sold in 2016.

At that time the government worked with the club to identify a new site to relocate the club and committed to build a new facility. Grevillea Park was selected as the preferred location by Capital Lakes Rowing Club and was assessed as suitable for lake-based recreational facilities in the strategic review of recreational facilities around Lake Burley Griffin which was undertaken and released in 2010.

In May 2014 a master plan was prepared to develop Grevillea Park as a recreational hub, and community consultation was undertaken. For the project to be successful and supported, it was important that we were able to provide maximum access to the lake and that low-scale design could be developed that was sympathetic to the surrounds. I want to thank and congratulate everybody who has contributed along the way to such a great outcome.

MS ORR: Minister, how does the project contribute to the government's program of investment in sports infrastructure?

MS BERRY: I thank Ms Orr for the supplementary question. With a significantly improved facility that has delivered increased boat storage capacity, Capital Lakes Rowing Club will now be looking at expanding a number of their programs, in particular, their para-rowing program, which seeks to get more athletes with a disability into rowing. Further to this, the club plans to conduct rowing programs in partnership with a number of ACT government schools to increase junior participation rates in the sport.

The construction of this new facility at Grevillea Park also means that organisations using the rowing shed will continue to activate the East Basin of Lake Burley Griffin. This part of the lake is not as heavily used as other areas, so we should see an increase in activity in this area—albeit from 4.30 in the morning—due to the additional capacity of the clubs to delivery water-based recreation.

With the facility catering for a number of organisations, the territory has ensured that it is getting the most effective use out of the available land around the lake and meeting the needs of the various user groups. Given the limited supply of suitable land, this was an important consideration when designing the facility.

More broadly, the project contributes to an ongoing program of investment by the ACT government in key local sporting infrastructure. Earlier this year we saw new national data confirming that the ACT is the most active jurisdiction in Australia. The government sees our role as making sure that people are encouraged to participate in all different sports, regardless of age, ability, gender or background. The new rowing facility will make an important contribution towards that goal.

Canberra Hospital—security system

MS LEE: My question is to the Minister for Health. Minister, how long did it take for

the security system at the Canberra Hospital to be fully restored after the fire of 5 April 2017?

MS FITZHARRIS: I am not sure what Ms Lee means by the security system at the hospital. Certainly, power was restored to the Canberra Hospital at 2 o'clock on the following morning. I will take the specifics of the question on notice.

MS LEE: Minister, were staff at any time during or following the fire unable to access pharmaceuticals in clinical areas because they required swipe cards to access the cupboards?

MS FITZHARRIS: Not that I am aware of. I will take the question on notice.

MRS DUNNE: Minister, when taking that on notice, if the answer is yes, how long were patients delayed in getting access to necessary pharmaceuticals?

MS FITZHARRIS: I am not sure if that was the case, but I will take the question on notice.

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

MR WALL: My question is to the Chief Minister. Chief Minister, the employee assistance program provides employees with confidential, professional counselling on work-related and personal issues. Chief Minister, why did the number of staff in your directorate who accessed the employee assistance scheme triple, from 164 in 2014-15 to 493 in 2015-16, while the number of staff in your directorate increased by only four per cent?

MR BARR: I will seek some advice from the Head of Service. I understand there would have been some administrative changes that may have increased the size of the directorate; I would have thought in advance of four per cent. I will check the exact timing of the dates that Mr Wall has referred to and respond on notice.

MR WALL: Chief Minister, are you concerned that in 2015-16 one-fifth of the staff in your directorate felt the need to access the employee assistance scheme?

MR BARR: It would depend on the nature of their access to the scheme and exactly the issues that they sought to raise. I will take some advice on that and respond if necessary.

MS LEE: Chief Minister, what are you doing to honour your duty of care to the people working in your directorate?

MR BARR: Without lecturing the opposition member on who the employer is in this matter, I do not employ the public servants. The Head of Service has responsibility for these matters under the Public Sector Management Act. But in relation to the personal values that I bring to my job, I think they are on display every day and the leadership I

have provided this territory is on display every day, and was endorsed by the people of Canberra at the election last year.

ACT Policing—CCTV

MS ORR: My question is to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. Can the minister please give the Assembly an update on the ACT government's CCTV network and how it contributes to public safety?

MR GENTLEMAN: I thank Ms Orr for her interest in this area of public safety. The public safety CCTV system installed in 2001 is an ACT government-owned network of interconnected CCTV systems located at various public venues and open spaces.

CCTV systems serve two primary purposes: as a crime prevention measure and as a tool to detect and identify offenders. The ACT government system is managed by the security and emergency management branch of the Justice and Community Safety Directorate. The public safety CCTV network has cameras located at Canberra city, GIO Stadium, Manuka Oval, EPIC, Manuka shopping precinct, Kingston shopping precinct and the Jolimont bus station.

The CCTV systems at most of Canberra's public bus stations—Belconnen, Woden, Tuggeranong—are managed by Transport Canberra and City Services and are also connected to the system. CCTV footage is recorded by these systems 24 hours a day. The footage is retained for 30 days, as required by the Territory Records Act 2002, after which it is destroyed unless required for investigative purposes.

ACT Policing have dedicated staff that monitor the public safety CCTV system on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. The purpose of the monitoring is to enhance public safety by identifying antisocial or criminal activity early and dispatching police resources in a timely manner. ACT Policing may also use the system at any other time to assist with incident management and response.

MS ORR: Can the minister please advise what innovations have been implemented to improve the functioning of the CCTV network?

MR GENTLEMAN: I thank Ms Orr for her supplementary. Improvements to the public safety CCTV system now permit live and recorded footage to be viewed on enabled PCs at any location where there is ACT government ICT network access. This was used to great benefit during the National Multicultural Festival this year.

A range of new CCTV cameras is currently being installed as well. Following a trial, new high definition multi-lens cameras will be installed at various locations in the city, Manuka and Kingston. These new cameras will provide enhanced fields of view, resolution and clarity in low-light conditions.

A strategic operations plan for the public safety CCTV system is being developed to ensure the network remains current and addresses future community safety needs. The plan is expected to be available by June 2017. JACS is also investigating and seeking to trial the use of Canberra's wi-fi network or commercial 4G networks to route the

CCTV information. If successful, this could provide the option for the ACT government to deploy CCTV that could be installed quickly in crime and antisocial hotspots or at community events. The ACT government works collaboratively with ACT Policing and other directorates and follows a risk-based approach when planning system expansions or improvements.

MR STEEL: Minister, can you please update the Assembly on how these important installations are being maintained?

MR GENTLEMAN: I thank the member for the question. In the ACT budget for 2016-17 the government invested $376,000 to enhance public safety and law enforcement by undertaking remediation and minor upgrades to the system. This remediation and enhancement includes the upgrade of CCTV cameras, servers and cabling. The remediation and upgrade project is progressing well and works are scheduled to be completed by the end of June 2017.

Mr Barr: I ask that all further questions be placed on the notice paper.

Supplementary answers to questions without notice

Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—detainees

MS STEPHEN-SMITH: During question time I took a number of matters on notice in relation to questions from Mrs Kikkert and Mrs Dunne. I can inform the Assembly that young people in Bimberi do not have access to social media within the centre. Young people at the Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre do have access to the internet for educational purposes, but this does not include social media.

Young people have access to digital cameras and may have their photo taken within Bimberi. This is for the purpose of education. Young people may also request photos be taken of them with their families during visits. These photos may be printed and provided to the young person and their family in hard copy. Young people do not have access to mobile phones in Bimberi and there has never been a detection of a young person having a mobile phone within Bimberi. Young people do have access to digital devices to engage with their education and recreational programs.

As I understand Mrs Kikkert's office was informed yesterday, the Community Services Directorate has reviewed the material that was forwarded to Mrs Kikkert, and her office has been advised that there is concern about such material being published online, particularly if it has been forward via email by a territory employee. While it is noted that the young person in the photograph does not identify himself as being a detainee at Bimberi, the email that Mrs Kikkert and others have received contains information which is inaccurate, misleading and could constitute a breach of legislation. The material sent to Mrs Kikkert has been referred to the Australian Federal Police for investigation. CSD will cooperate fully with the police investigation and will conduct its own review when notified by the police that it is appropriate to do so.

Public housing—Holder

MS BERRY: On Tuesday I took a question on notice from Mrs Jones in relation to the Holder renewal site. My response to that question is: as part of the analysis of possible sites, the public housing renewal task force contacted the Land Development Agency to ensure appropriate due diligence had been completed. The LDA engaged consultants to undertake this work in late 2015. These were not surveyors. The LDA, in the course of its normal business practices around vacant territory-owned land, engaged a surveyor to survey the boundaries and topography of the former Holder Primary School site in July 2016.

Planning—public housing

MS BERRY: On Tuesday I took on notice a question from Mr Hanson in relation to community facility zoned land. The public housing renewal task force discussed the interpretation of supported housing with the then environment and planning directorate during the second half of 2015 and early 2016. The outcome of these discussions and the advice provided was that it was agreed that there was no need for a Territory Plan variation, as public housing already met the requirements of supporting housing as listed in the Territory Plan, as long as the developments were adaptable class C dwellings, residential accommodation for persons in need of support, the support was managed by a territory-approved organisation and the development was not a retirement village or student accommodation.

Planning—community facility zoning

MR GENTLEMAN: I received a supplementary question from Ms Le Couteur with regard to the submissions on the technical amendment in 2015. As I mentioned, there were two submissions received at that time. One was from the Weston Creek Community Council and the other from a member of the Weston Creek community. I should advise that EPSD has also told me that neither submission referred to the CFZ provisions in the technical amendment. They referred to changes to the north Weston concept plan to allow a service station on the site.

Standing orders—suspension

Motion (by **Mr Gentleman**) agreed to, with the concurrence of an absolute majority:

> That so much of standing orders be suspended as would prevent order of the day No 11, Executive Business, relating to the ministerial statement concerning the switchboard incident at The Canberra Hospital and replacement of electrical switchboard, and the amendment moved by Mrs Dunne, being called on and debated forthwith.

Canberra Hospital—electrical switchboard incident

Debate resumed from 9 May 2017, on motion by **Ms Fitzharris**:

That the Assembly take note of the paper.

and on the amendment by **Mrs Dunne**:

Add: "and that the Assembly calls on the Minister for Health, by the end of the current sitting period, to:

(1) provide the Assembly with a full chronology of events, starting with the time when problems with the main switchboard were identified initially and concluding with the signing of the contract on 7 April 2017 with Shaw Building Services to replace the main electrical switchboard; and

(2) table the AECOM risk assessment report on the performance of infrastructure at The Canberra Hospital, referred to in the hearings of the Select Committee on Estimates 2016-2017 on 29 June 2016.".

MS FITZHARRIS (Yerrabi—Minister for Health, Minister for Transport and City Services and Minister for Higher Education, Training and Research) (3.33): I move an amendment to Mrs Dunne's amendment:

Omit all words after "and that the Assembly", substitute:

"(1) calls on the Minister for Health, by the end of the current sitting period, to provide the Assembly with a full chronology of events, starting with the time when problems with the main switchboard were identified initially and concluding with the signing of the contract on 7 April 2017 with Shaw Building Services to replace the main electrical switchboard; and

(2) notes the AECOM risk assessment report on infrastructure at The Canberra Hospital, referred to in the hearings of the Select Committee on Estimates 2016-2017 on 29 June 2016, cannot be tabled in the Assembly as it is Cabinet-in-Confidence and, therefore, cannot be provided.".

As members will know, I gave an extensive account, a 20-minute, 17-page account in fact, of all the issues relating to the switchboard incident at the Canberra Hospital. I subsequently answered a number of questions in the chamber this week. I would like to assure all members of the Assembly, as I did earlier this week, that the seriousness of this incident has not been downplayed, as Mrs Dunne stated. In my statement I clearly said that this was a serious matter that took the full attention of ACT Health.

In response to part (1) of Mrs Dunne's amendment requesting that I provide the Assembly with a full chronology of events, starting with the time issues which were initially identified with the main electrical switchboard and concluding with the signing of the contract on 7 April 2007, I can advise the following.

In November 2015 the government agreed to an ACT Health recommendation to deliver a funding proposal for work to address infrastructure risks at the Canberra Hospital. This work was undertaken by AECOM on behalf of ACT Health. The

subsequent upgrading and maintaining ACT Health assets project funding in the 2016-17 budget funded the works for the main electrical switchboard.

In November 2015 Brooks Marchant provided ACT Health with an inspection report on building 2 and building 12 main electrical switchboards. Between January and May 2016 the engagement of a design consultant for the main electrical switchboard replacement project was undertaken. In March 2016 ACT Health commenced detailed regular thermal monitoring of main electrical switchboards every three weeks.

Between May and July 2016 the specifications for the main electrical switchboard replacement project tender were developed. Concurrently between January and July 2016 the expressions of interest process for the head contractor took place. Between April and September 2016 the head contractor select tender process was undertaken, and tender submissions closed on 6 September 2016.

The tender evaluation process took place from September to December 2017, with the preferred head contractor identified in late December 2016. The tender evaluation report identified a number of items to be addressed during the contract negotiation period. Contract negotiations and clarifications took place between January and March 2017. The contract was awarded on 7 April 2017.

In response to part (2) of Mrs Dunne's amendment I can advise the Assembly that the AECOM report in question was used to inform a budget business case and is therefore cabinet-in-confidence and I will not be providing it to the chamber.

MRS DUNNE (Ginninderra) (3.37): I note some comments made by the minister which by no means constitute a full chronology, considering that it began in November 2015 with, by the minister's own admission, a realisation that work had to be done. So there must have been some previous work to inform that. And we do know that AECOM started doing this work before that time. I do acknowledge that there is something there, but it is not a complete chronology. For the information of and as a courtesy to members could I ask that under standing order 213 the minister table the chronology that she read from.

Ms Fitzharris: I can provide a copy.

MRS DUNNE: If the minister would prefer to provide a copy of it, because it may have other speaking notes on it, the chronology itself would be of value to members. I do note that the minister—and her office informed me that she would—is opposing point (2) on the grounds that this was a cabinet-in-confidence document. It only remains a cabinet-in-confidence document if there is ongoing work that needs to come from this. If the work is completed or has been completely identified and funded it would not meet the requirements of being cabinet-in-confidence.

I foreshadow that after the conclusion of this motion I will seek leave to have the AECOM report presented to the Assembly, in accordance with standing order 213A. There are mechanisms there for an independent person to decide whether or not this is a cabinet-in-confidence document. This will be a challenge to the minister, the

government and the crossbench to see just how open they are prepared to be on this very important issue.

Ms Fitzharris's amendment to **Mrs Dunne's proposed** amendment agreed to.

Mrs Dunne's amendment, as amended, agreed to.

Original question, as amended, resolved in the affirmative.

Canberra Hospital—AECOM risk assessment report

MRS DUNNE (Ginninderra) (3.39), by leave: I move:

> That, in accordance with standing order 213A, this Assembly order the Minister for Health to table, in the Assembly, the AECOM risk assessment report on the performance of infrastructure at The Canberra Hospital, referred to in the hearings of the Select Committee on Estimates 2016-2017 on 29 June 2016.

Thank you, members, for the indulgence and for leave. We have established in this place a mechanism for dealing with questions about whether something is confidential or not, and they are clearly laid out in standing order 213A. That provides a mechanism so that if the Chief Minister wants to claim privilege over a document he can do so, but he needs to notify the Clerk and provide the Clerk with a copy. Then there is a mechanism by which the Assembly can appoint an appropriate person to mediate on that issue and come to a conclusion on behalf of the Assembly.

I think that this has been used a few times. It has been used to get good outcomes sometimes and other times people have been unhappy. I recall Mr Rattenbury being unhappy about the outcome on some occasions. I think it is a good mechanism, and I commend the standing order and the motion to the Assembly so that we can ensure whether the report in question is or is not privileged in the way that the minister has claimed.

I think the minister has a conflict of interest, and we can resolve the conflict of interest by having this matter referred to an expert person. I do note that this mechanism was put in place through the work of the Greens in the Seventh Assembly. I think that, generally speaking, it has been a robust mechanism, and I would encourage members to support the motion.

MR RATTENBURY (Kurrajong) (3.42): The Greens will be supporting Mrs Dunne's motion. As she has outlined in her comments, this is exactly why we set this mechanism up. Where there is a dispute over privilege and this Assembly is not capable of resolving that, we have a mechanism exactly designed for this purpose, and I think it is an appropriate way to proceed in light of the differing views on the status of this document.

MS FITZHARRIS (Yerrabi—Minister for Health, Minister for Transport and City Services and Minister for Higher Education, Training and Research) (3.42): I certainly respect the chamber—and we will be agreeing with Mrs Dunne's motion—but I do

note that Mrs Dunne received an extensive briefing from very senior Health officials last week, that there are multiple FOIs on multiple issues regarding this by a number of members of the opposition, and that I made a statement and a motion was moved immediately afterwards. My office sought to respect the opposition and to respect this chamber by giving notice to Mrs Dunne that we would be not providing the AECOM report due to its cabinet in-confidence nature. With a blow-by-blow and different motions coming forth, it would be appreciated if the work of the Health Directorate could be focused on fixing this problem and not responding endlessly when we have been very generous with our time.

I have been very open with Mrs Dunne and the opposition. I gave a 20-minute statement in this chamber and answered multiple questions. I ask that they give some thought, because of the burden of the multiple requests for the same things in multiple different ways, to the burden on the directorate when they are going through an extensive work program to fix this problem. If members opposite could get their act together and provide me with a list of questions that they would like answered, I would be happy to do so. I have always indicated to Mrs Dunne that I will be open and transparent, including in this place, but some advance notice, as we have given Mrs Dunne in return, would be appreciated.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Papers

Mr Barr presented the following papers:

> Financial Management Act, pursuant to section 26—Consolidated Financial Report—Financial quarter ending 31 March 2017.
>
> Auditor-General's Reports Nos 10/2016 and 11/2016 relating to Financial Audits—Copy of letter from the Treasurer to the Auditor-General, dated 5 May 2017.

Education and Care Services National Law Amendment Act 2017

Paper and statement by minister

MS BERRY (Ginninderra—Deputy Chief Minister, Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, Minister for Women and Minister for Sport and Recreation) (3.45): For the information of members, I present the following paper:

> *Education and Care Services National Law Amendment Act 2017* (Victoria).
>
> *Education and Care Services National Law Amendment Act 2017*, as adopted by the *Education and Care Services National Law (ACT) Act 2011*—Explanatory statement.

I ask leave to make a statement in relation to the paper.

Leave granted.

MS BERRY: As Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development I am pleased to table the Education and Care Services National Law Amendment Act, along with this statement and an explanatory statement. The national quality framework for early childhood education and care was implemented in 2012. The framework included the creation of the Education and Care Services National Law. Victoria is the host jurisdiction for the national law, which is adopted by jurisdictions. The ACT adopted the law in 2011.

The national quality framework has improved educational and developmental outcomes for children attending services approved under the national law. The national law empowers the Education Council to review the national quality framework and to propose changes to the framework, which includes the national law. In 2014 the Education Council agreed to the terms of reference for a review of the national quality framework. Following extensive consultation, in 2016 the Education Council considered the final report of the review and recommended policy changes.

In January 2017 the ACT government endorsed the policy reforms and the amending bill proposed to be introduced to the Victorian parliament. The amending bill was passed by the Victorian parliament and enacted on 27 March 2017. Under the ACT's enabling act, any Victorian act amending the national law must be presented to the Legislative Assembly within six sitting days after the day it is passed. This statement, along with a copy of the amending bill passed by the Victorian parliament and an explanatory statement, meets that obligation.

The 52 areas of reform recommended by the review can be broadly categorised into three themes: a simplified and more transparent assessment and rating process under the national quality framework; improved guidance for all services providing care to children over preschool age and for authorised officers in relation to documenting child assessments for educational programs; and measures to improve oversight of and support within family day-care services to increase the integrity and transparency of delivery and to improve outcomes for children.

A substantial amount of analysis, consultation and negotiation went into developing the amending law. Thanks go to our Victorian colleagues for consulting closely with jurisdictions on the development of the amending bill. Along with this statement, I submit an explanatory statement and the amending bill that formed the amending law in Victoria. The explanatory statement outlines the amending bill, discusses human rights considerations and provides a detailed explanation of the clauses of the amendment bill.

Papers

Ms Berry presented the following paper:

> Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act, pursuant to section 13—Annual Report 2014-2015—Land Development Agency—Corrigendum.

Mr Gentleman presented the following paper:

> Loose Fill Asbestos Insulation Eradication Scheme—Update on the ACT Government response—Quarterly report—1 January to 31 March 2017.

Children and Young People Death Review Committee—annual report

Paper and statement by minister

MS STEPHEN-SMITH (Kurrajong—Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, Minister for Multicultural Affairs and Minister for Workplace Safety and Industrial Relations) (3.49): For the information of members, I present the following paper:

> Children and Young People Act, pursuant to subsection 727S(5)—ACT Children and Young People Death Review Committee—Annual Report 2016 covering the period July 2015 to December 2016, dated 30 April 2017.

I ask leave to make a statement in relation to the paper.

Leave granted.

MS STEPHEN-SMITH: The ACT Children and Young People Death Review Committee annual report provides the community with information each year on the deaths of children and young people that occur in the ACT, as well as those deaths of ACT children and young people that occur outside the territory. This annual report actually covers the period from July 2015 to December 2016, reflecting a change in annual reporting from financial year to calendar year.

The committee, which was established in 2011, has a number of functions, including maintaining a register of deaths of children and young people in the ACT, identifying patterns and trends in relation to the deaths of children and young people, and determining research that would be valuable in this area. The role of the committee is not to apportion blame but to identify what may be learnt from the circumstances of a child or young person's death.

The committee is able to make recommendations about legislation, policies, practices and services for implementation by government and non-government bodies, with the aim of preventing avoidable deaths, reducing the number of deaths of children and young people in the ACT and improving services. As set out in this annual report, during the previous 18 months this has included undertaking a range of activities, including submissions to the review into the system level responses to family violence in the act, the inquiry into youth suicide and self-harm in the ACT, and the consultation on information sharing to improve the response to family violence in the ACT.

Earlier this year I tabled the committee's review *Retrospective progress in the ACT between 2004 and 2013*. That review analysed the data for children and young people aged from 28 days up to 17 years during that period. The committee recommended actions to improve systems and culture for sharing information, in particular to protect vulnerable children and young people.

As well as covering the 2015-16 period the annual report provides an overview of data on the deaths of ACT children and young people over a five-year period, from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2016. The chapters in this year's report cover a number of specific cohorts, including all children and young people who have died in the ACT over the 18-month period of the report or who normally reside in the ACT but died outside the ACT during this period; ACT residents over a five-year period; and two chapters on specific populations: neonates and infants, and vulnerable young people.

Sadly, children under one year of age comprise the largest number of deaths across age groups, accounting for 70.3 per cent of all deaths of children and young people for the five-year period. The leading causes of death for infants are medically related and include certain conditions originating in the perinatal period and chromosomal or congenital abnormalities. The main cause of death listed for infants who died in the first month of life was prematurity—more often than not, extreme prematurity.

Cases where the cause of death is unascertained continue to present a challenge for the committee, particularly those of young children. These deaths can be due to a range of actual causes, but there is insufficient evidence to make an accurate determination. During the five-year period there were nine incidents of death in infants where the cause could not be ascertained. The committee chair, Ms Margaret Carmody PSM, notes in her foreword to the report that the committee is currently conducting a more in-depth review of the deaths of children aged between 0 to 3 years, given the relatively high rates of mortality in this age group. The committee is seeking to identify and consider factors that increase the vulnerability of children and young people. I look forward to receiving the committee's report in this review.

The death of any child or young person is devastating. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my condolences, and the condolences of this Assembly, to all families and friends affected by the death of a child or young person. I commend the ACT Children and Young People Death Review Committee annual report 2016 to the Assembly and thank the committee for their work over the past 18 months.

Paper

Mr Gentleman presented the following paper:

> Legislation Act pursuant to section 64 Nature Conservation Act—Nature Conservation (Eastern Grey Kangaroo) Controlled Native Species Management Plan 2017—Disallowable Instrument DI2017-37, together with its explanatory statement (LR, 10 May 2017).

Active lifestyle
Discussion of matter of public importance

MADAM ASSISTANT SPEAKER (Ms Cody): Madam Speaker has received letters from Ms Cheyne, Ms Cody, Mr Coe, Mrs Dunne, Ms Lee, Mr Milligan, Ms Orr, Mr Parton, Mr Pettersson, Mr Steel and Mr Wall proposing that matters of public importance be submitted to the Assembly. In accordance with standing order 79, Madam Speaker has determined that the matter proposed by Mr Parton be submitted to the Assembly, namely:

> The importance of an active lifestyle to the health of the ACT community.

MR PARTON (Brindabella) (3.54): How wonderful that we can stand here and talk about something that most of us essentially agree on. I rise to speak on this matter of public importance: the importance of an active lifestyle to the health of the ACT community. I believe passionately that it is the case. Territory and state budgets across this country are being squeezed more by the bottom line for health spending than by anything else. The reality is that if we could just convince another five per cent of the population to adopt a more healthy lifestyle, the effect on the health budget here in the ACT would be astounding.

I think it is so important for those of us in the Assembly to set a good example for the rest of the community by talking up the benefits of healthy active lifestyles but also walking the walk. I think that, where possible, we need to show by example that it is possible to have a very busy work life but still to find the time to move more and generally look after yourself. Indeed, I commend you, Madam Assistant Speaker, for taking part in the half marathon, for getting out there and telling the story; Ms Lee, who continues to walk pretty much every centimetre of Kurrajong; Ms Cheyne for getting out there and doing her bit; and many who are not here in the chamber but who are getting out and actually walking the walk.

According to the Heart Foundation, walking for up to 30 minutes a day, five days a week, may increase life expectancy by up to three years. On top of that, being active every day not only improves your long-term health; it also reduces your risk of heart attack, gives you more energy, improves your cholesterol levels, lowers blood pressure and helps you to sleep better at night.

I am a 50-year-old man. When l was elected to this place, I heard about the so-called elected members' curse, whereby many elected members would put on five to 10 kilograms during their first term of office. I vowed not to be a part of that group. My wife and I have embarked on a sustained program of healthier eating and much more movement.

I participated in the Cycle Works Challenge through Pedal Power in April. As part of that, I cycled nearly 700 kilometres in the month of April. Luisa and I have gone about finding the Canberra hills that need to be climbed and climbing them. We have climbed Mount Taylor, Mount Ainslie, Mount Majura, Tuggeranong Hill and Gibraltar Rocks, and there are more to come. I cannot wait for Mount Tennent.

Despite our busy lifestyles, we have prioritised it and fitted it in. A number of our activities have been undertaken before work. It is amazing how bearable an outdoors sub-zero morning is if you are vigorously moving.

I have managed to lose seven kilograms since February. I feel so much better for it. I genuinely do have more energy. The niggling health problems I had prior to this program seem to have disappeared. I am sleeping better at night. I am hoping to adopt this program not just as a short period diet, fad thing, but as a way of life. Probably the only downside is that if the current weight loss trend continues I will have to have the pants in a couple of my suits taken in, but I think I can live with that.

We live in the perfect city to live actively and healthily. The sun shines on Canberra for much more of the year than is the case in Sydney and Melbourne. We have got such wonderfully accessible open space.

The Heart Foundation recommends this goal: if you are between 18 and 64 you should aim for between two and five hours of moderate physical activity each week. Keeping up an active and healthy lifestyle can help to reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, cancer and lung disease.

On the cycling front, I would like to air my personal view and suggest that it is one that I will be seeking agreement on from my colleagues on this side and the other side. It is that the government should not shy away from spending money on creating accessible infrastructure that will enable people to participate in an active lifestyle.

I do not believe that the government is spending enough on maintaining our current cycling infrastructure or filling the holes in the current cycling network. I know it is easy for opponents of that sort of infrastructure spend simply to cite its bottom line cost, but I think that we must move the conversation towards a broader narrative of creating a healthy city, which ultimately will repay us all many times over. We are set for a sunny day on Saturday. I would urge all members to go out and enjoy the sunshine. Walk, play or ride, and spread the message far and wide.

MS FITZHARRIS (Yerrabi—Minister for Health, Minister for Transport and City Services and Minister for Higher Education, Training and Research) (3.59): As I noted when walking up the stairs with Mr Parton earlier, I am very pleased that he has brought forward this motion today, having given me an opportunity to have a very active walk up and down the stairs over the last 45 seconds or so. So thank you very much. I agree very strongly with Mr Parton that this is a matter of public importance—the importance of an active lifestyle to the health of the ACT community. Indeed, preventative health and enabling Canberrans to lead active lifestyles is a key priority area for this government. It is a key priority for me across all my portfolios.

Delivering our vision for a healthy Canberra is a priority. We want to help the people of Canberra to live a happy, healthy life. Sadly, almost two-thirds of ACT adults, however, are overweight and one in four is obese. For children, 25 per cent fall into the overweight or obese category. The risk of premature cardiovascular disease, stroke,

diabetes, arthritis and a host of other conditions can impact on a person's health for many years.

According to last year's Chief Health Officer's report, only 19 per cent of primary school age children and 12 per cent of high school children are meeting Australian physical activity guidelines, while 56 per cent of adults are meeting the guidelines. The ACT government is taking action to improve these rates. While it is up to individuals, of course, to make daily choices about their health and wellbeing, as a government we can help to make the healthy choice the easy choice.

As members know, the government launched the healthy weight initiative in October 2013 and invested $3.6 million over four years to address the challenge of obesity and to help create environments where making the healthy lifestyle choice is easy. This is guided by the towards zero growth: healthy weight action plan. The action plan set the target of zero growth in the rates of overweight and obesity within the ACT. It is a coordinated whole-of-government initiative that works across multiple directorates and with non-government organisations and the private sector. The initiative encompasses a number of activities being implemented to effectively plan and develop our neighbourhoods and increase healthy lifestyle choices across a range of areas including schools, communities, workplaces, homes, sports clubs and places where food is provided, sold and consumed.

Under the initiative, ACT Health delivers obesity prevention programs in partnership with other government agencies, community and non-government organisations, and academic institutions. ACT Health also administers the ACT health promotion grants program, which disburses around $2 million annually to activities aimed at improving population health outcomes. Last year I released the healthy weight initiative progress report, which presented preliminary findings of our progress, although I was concerned to see that fewer ACT primary school children are meeting the national guidelines for physical activity than previously.

We are not alone in this trend. This suggests active transport is now "the road less travelled", a concerning predicament for our country as a whole. We need to ramp up our efforts to reverse this trend. Cycling, walking, scooting and skating are just some of the ways to incorporate physical activity into everyday lives and daily journeys. In our society, sometimes time poor, undertaking incidental exercise throughout the day is an ideal way to support maintaining a healthy weight and lifestyle.

The ACT government is delivering a range of programs and initiatives aimed at improving the health of the ACT population. They can be grouped under a number of key headings. In the early childhood area, the kids at play active play program promotes active play and fundamental movement skills to children aged three to five in early childhood education and care settings. This is currently delivered to 64 early childhood education and care settings annually.

Through our schools, the ride or walk to school program was launched in September 2012. The associated safe cycle program is delivered in primary and high schools in the ACT. The active streets pilot is an extension of the ride or walk to school program

and will be significantly expanded under this government. "It's your move" focuses on student-led innovation in ACT high schools, using a systems approach to obesity prevention.

PE pulse, managed by the Physical Activity Foundation, in collaboration with sport, recreation and education sectors, launched a website in August 2015 to support the delivery of physical activity in schools. While at school, students participate in safe and effective physical education and sport activities. They are an important part of curriculum delivery and contribute to a positive school culture.

Students in kindy to year 6 are provided with a minimum of 25 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity per day. Students from year 7 to 10 are provided with a minimum of 150 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity per week. In 2017, ACT schools have begun assessing and reporting student achievement to parents and carers using the Australian curriculum: health and physical education.

In healthy lifestyle messaging, good habits for life provides an online platform for many of the programs I have outlined. Our health promotion grants also contribute to programs in the community that support active lifestyles. The range of initiatives being delivered right across government and with the private and community sector are all intended to encourage Canberrans to lead a more active lifestyle. There was a really interesting program with the Canberra Business Chamber. Last year it worked with five local businesses to trial actions to increase the promotion and availability of healthier food and drinks, again making the healthy choice the easiest choice. In workplaces, the government's healthier work service encourages workplaces to implement initiatives to improve the health and wellbeing of employees.

If I could turn now to my responsibilities under the Transport Canberra and City Services portfolio, the active travel office, established in 2015, is really making its mark. It is raising the profile of active travel in the ACT and encouraging more Canberrans to use walking, riding and public transport to commute. It acts as a single point of contact for all stakeholders and coordinates across ACT government directorates for active travel policy and implementation. It is also responsible for engaging with the community on active travel and raising the profile and presence of active travel within the ACT.

In addition to the active travel programs currently underway, TCCS has embarked on a program to progressively upgrade and enhance the local suburban community path networks and to encourage people to walk and cycle and improve health across our community. Effective public transport, including light rail, encourages active travel by making walking and cycling easier commuting options.

Finally, the ACT government remains committed to ensuring the health and wellbeing of our city. The government is committed to empowering people to understand their own health and is investing in prevention initiatives to help reduce the burden of disease in our community.

In 2016 the ACT government made an election commitment to work with the community, local organisations, private sector and government agencies to address

the key risk factors that contribute to the burden of chronic disease and illness in our community. Last month I was very pleased to host a preventative health forum in April to kick off this work. The key aim of this forum is to encourage healthy and active lifestyles here in the ACT. As Mr Parton, a keen cyclist, noted, and I know his commitment to this, I look forward to the day—

Mr Coe: A fast one as well.

MS FITZHARRIS: A fast one as well—a bit too fast on some paths, as his Strava profile might indicate to us. He brings a level of joy to it which we can all share in. We really do appreciate him bringing forward this MPI today and share with him our support for a healthy and active lifestyle for all Canberrans.

MS LEE (Kurrajong) (4.07): I thank Mr Parton for bringing forward this matter of public importance. I am particularly pleased about it and congratulate him on his healthy initiative, as somebody who clearly has fallen under the curse. I am going to be asking him for some tips. I do not think it is any great secret that I have a personal interest in fitness, especially to those who have seen me in lycra probably more often than they would like in the Assembly.

We are lucky in Canberra. We are very fortunate to live in such an active city. In 2014 Canberra scored the highest ranking amongst OECD countries for regional wellbeing. In 2015 the ABS data showed that nearly three out of four Canberrans participate in sport or some sort of physical activity. It was the highest rate in Australia and it is something we can be proud of. The statistics showed that improved physical activity outcomes across the ACT population provide significant health benefits in the face of a growing burden of chronic disease. The data also showed that, whilst most men prefer to spend time in the gym, women prefer walking, and that young people aged 15 to 17 led the trend, with three-quarters taking part in sport. That is really pleasing to see, given that there has been a bit of a growing obesity epidemic, especially amongst our children, in Australia.

My personal interest in fitness started, like most Australians, as a kid, through a team sport—in my case field hockey—then taekwondo and then I went on to a little bit of tennis. My love affair with group fitness actually started as a high school student, when I would get up before 6 am and participate in *Aerobics Oz Style* before heading off to school. I grant that that probably made me a pretty weird teenager, but it has stood me in good stead. As a second-year uni student I decided this would be a pretty cool part-time job to undertake when all my fellow friends and students were doing bar work or working as waitresses. Despite having worked as a lawyer and then as a lecturer and now as a member of parliament, I have kept up that job. I still try to teach my group fitness classes. It is one of the things that I look forward to the most, especially if I have had a stressful day. So I can say for certain, from personal experience, that it has been good for my mental health.

At lunchtime today I had the great joy, I would say, to be asked by my former work colleagues at ANU College of Law to go along and participate in their wellbeing in law week. The college attempted, which was possibly a bit short-sighted, to break the world record for the number of people doing the "nutbush" at one time. Given that the

record is about 253, I think 30 was a pretty good effort. I spent the lunch break heading over to the ANU law school and leading a group of law students and law lecturers in the "nutbush". There are clear links, of course, between exercise and mental wellbeing. Having had the experience of research in wellbeing in law students when I was a lecturer, I am glad to see the initiatives are ongoing.

I know that the ACT government has done a lot in this sphere as well. I congratulate it on some of the initiatives it has taken on. Minister Fitzharris referred to the healthy weight initiative. There is also the find fitness outdoors website that Minister Shane Rattenbury, the then sports minister, launched in 2015, which will give all Canberrans the opportunity to not only get their physical activity on the books but also appreciate our bush capital even more.

Discussion concluded.

City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017

Debate resumed from 9 May 2017.

Detail stage

Clause 1 agreed to.

Clauses 2 to 6, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Clause 7.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.12): Pursuant to standing order 182A(a) and (b), I seek leave to move amendments to this bill that are urgent, minor or technical in nature.

Leave granted.

MR BARR: I move amendment No 1 circulated in my name and table a supplementary explanatory statement to the government amendments *[see schedule 2 at page 1772]*. This amendment inserts a new note at clause 7 of the bill referring to the relevant sections of the Financial Management Act 1996 to clarify that if the CRA is prescribed by the financial management guidelines it will be a territory authority for the purposes of the Financial Management Act 1996.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 7, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 8.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.14): I move amendment No 1 circulated in my name *[see schedule 3 at page 1776]*. What we are proposing here is that, instead

of "operate commercially", it will read "to operate effectively in a way that delivers value for money, in accordance with sound risk management practices". This is really important because in Canberra there has been a perception in the community that ACTPLA has largely been driven by financial interests and does not operate within a rigorous and community-endorsed planning framework.

Raising money should not and must not be one of these bodies' main aims. At present both the CRA and the SLA have objects requiring them to operate commercially, in accordance with sound risk management practices. The requirement to operate commercially is not defined in the legislation and, if we are not careful, we are going to end up with two organisations that have all the problems that the previous LDA had, because the two organisations could be prioritising commercial returns over community benefit.

This amendment seeks to remove the bill's reference to "commercial returns" and replace this with an object for both bodies to operate effectively in a way that delivers value for money—again, in accordance with sound risk management practices. This ensures that neither body will be able to prioritise commercial returns to the ACT government over and above other important objects and benefits to the community. In this way we reduce the risk that the CRA and the SLA will function in the same way that the LDA did, in one of the ways which the community certainly found objectionable.

While, of course, the Greens are not against government revenue—we clearly are not against that—it is important that it is done in a way that is in accordance with community expectations. It is not the only thing that we seek from our land agency.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.16): As drafted, the original section 8 of the bill lists the third and final object of the City Renewal Authority as being "to operate commercially, in accordance with sound risk management practices". This construction is deliberate as it calls up elements of efficiency and return on investment. I think it is fair to say that it is unremarkable in equivalent legislation around the country. It focuses the work of the authority on applying commercial expertise and corporate insight to delivering the government's intentions in a way the public service proper perhaps could not. That is why we are creating the statutory authority in the first place.

Section 5 of the bill sets out the objects of the act and expressly canvasses the pursuit of urban renewal and suburban development in the public interest. I repeat that: it explicitly canvasses the pursuit of urban renewal and suburban development in the public interest. Used in this context, the public interest encompasses the government's expectation that the delivery of works by either entity is managed in a manner that preserves and obtains the fullest community value arising from land development works within the territory.

This approach, I think it is important to stress, is deliberately different from the current emphasis in the functions of the LDA. Ultimately, while I am not going to die in a ditch about this amendment—because I am sure the Assembly will have to come

back and address this—delivering "value for money" would bring into the statutory framework a value judgement that is properly made by government, through the priorities and projects assigned under the statement of expectations, and it would not be left to statutory interpretation. Having said that, if it is the will of the Assembly to change these words, the government can live with that, but I foreshadow that it may at some point in the future require revisiting.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.18): The opposition will be supporting this amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 8, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 9.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.19): I move amendment No 2 circulated in my name *[see schedule 2 at page 1772]*. This amendment inserts "sustainable" into the functions of the CRA so that it may support the high quality design, planning and delivery of sustainable urban renewal. I commend the amendment to the Assembly.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.19): I thank the Chief Minister for moving this amendment. The Greens and the Labor Party have had extensive discussions about this legislation and I am very pleased that a large number of the suggestions that we put forward as potential amendments have been adopted by the Labor Party and will be moved by the Chief Minister. I am really pleased that we have had this collaborative and positive outcome.

The Greens felt that the original version of the bill did not address environmental sustainability issues adequately. For instance, there is no object for the SLA that relates to environmentally sustainable development. Given that the SLA will do development over considerable areas of the ACT, it is essential that environmental sustainability is one of its objects. We can all think of things from a greenhouse point of view, from a biodiversity point of view or from a water pollution point of view. I could go on forever but, given the time, I will not.

The amendment inserts a requirement for the Suburban Land Agency to encourage and promote environmental sustainability. It will now be required to consider environmental sustainability in the way it develops suburban land. Mr Barr has also proposed inserting a requirement that the CRA engage in sustainable urban renewal, which, of course, we support as well.

Together with our own amendments that require the SLA and the CRA to support the ACT legislated greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and to deliver environmentally sustainable development, Mr Barr's amendment should now make environmentally sustainable development a core component of the SLA and CRA's operations. The Greens wholeheartedly support the amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.22), by leave: I move amendments Nos 2 to 5 circulated in my name together *[see schedule 3 at page 1776]*. These amendments deal with a number of things—affordable housing, carbon neutral development, whole-of-government coordination and adhering to the Territory Plan. I will go through them one by one.

Affordable housing: in a city as affluent as Canberra, we have a responsibility to ensure that low income earners can find affordable, sustainable and secure tenancies and that first homebuyers are able to enter the housing market. There are an ever-increasing number of people in our community who are living in housing stress, and we have a responsibility to ensure that there are opportunities for people in the lowest income quintiles to find a suitable place to live. This bill provides an opportunity for us to embed this in real, relevant legislation which will make a difference. The Labor-Greens parliamentary agreement commits the government to set affordable housing targets across greenfield and urban renewal development projects. In line with this, the Greens have proposed these amendments to ensure that these targets are set by the minister and to ensure that the City Renewal Authority and the Suburban Land Agency are required to meet these targets.

Setting concrete targets will help Canberra to secure affordable housing, community-owned housing and public housing stock as part of any new major development of land. Without targets there is a risk that affordable housing may be considered as an afterthought, not as an integral starting point for infill and greenfield developments. That is why the parliamentary agreement also includes the development of an affordable housing strategy. The work of both the City Renewal Authority and the Suburban Land Agency must take this strategy into account. There will, of course, need to be structures to prevent resale and windfall profits and to make sure these authorities can do something about it.

The next point is supporting carbon neutral development. Given how many times I have banged on about this in this place, possibly I hardly need to talk about it, except to say that how we build our city is vital to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, which is our legislated goal, in the most convenient and most economic way. This needs to be something that both agencies prioritise. Most agencies must do that.

The reason we want this in the legislation, not just as a whole-of-government requirement, is that these two agencies are front and centre in building the city in a way that will be a model low carbon city in its planning, development and ongoing operation. Canberra must adapt to the expected climate of the future, to global warming and even more extreme weather events. This must be part of our housing, building and planning. That is why we want the stronger wording.

The next part, supporting good government, is about making sure that the really important centrepiece policies of the government which are relevant to infill and greenfield development are adhered to and supported by the CRA and the SLA. These whole-of-government strategies could include the ACT affordable housing action plan,

the ACT women's plan, the ACT active ageing framework and the ACT climate strategy.

Adherence to the Territory Plan: this one is really important. Both of these agencies will be operating in planning and planning related areas. It is important that they are subservient to our actual planning authority, ACTPLA. There was a story in today's *Canberra Times* about the Auditor-General looking at the $25 million worth of land that LDA has purchased to the west of Canberra. The Greens have been asking questions about this for some time. It is clearly, on the basis of what the annual reports said, outside of where ACTPLA is going. We want to make sure that the new agencies operate under the planning authority rather than as a parallel subsidiary planning authority.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.27): The Labor Party will support these amendments. The bill as proposed contemplates the government setting the course to be followed by the CRA through the statement of expectations. The specification and achievement of social, environmental and economic targets is clearly contemplated in the bill.

Ms Le Couteur's additional amendments assist in clarifying and reinforcing the government's commitment to ensuring that the entities created by this bill have an active and clear responsibility to implement the government's affordable housing and environmental sustainability agendas, as well as broader whole-of-government strategies. I will pick up on one pet hate; that is, "ageing" should be spelt appropriately. It is not "aging"; it is "ageing".

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.28): The Canberra Liberals do not support "aging" in place. But we also do not support amendment No 3. The Canberra Liberals will shortly be moving that the question be divided. We will be supporting amendments Nos 2, 4 and 5 but not No 3.

Ordered that the question be divided.

Amendment No 2 agreed to.

Amendment No 3 agreed to.

Amendment No 4 agreed to.

Amendment No 5 agreed to.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.29): I move amendment No 1 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. This amendment is quite straightforward. It is as much an administrative issue as it is a policy issue. In a nutshell, it is helping to ensure that there is better governance in regard to the exercise of the authority; in particular, the City Renewal Authority must comply with directions given under the relevant territory law. We by no means see this as controversial or significant, but it is an important one all the same.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.30): I agree with Mr Coe in that this is a straightforward amendment, but we believe it is unnecessary. It simply states and repeats what is required elsewhere in territory law—that the authority must comply with the laws of the territory. We think it is redundant in this context, and we will not be supporting the amendment.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.30): We also will not be supporting this amendment, for the same reasons that Mr Barr says—it is simply redundant.

Amendment negatived.

Clause 9, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 10 to 12, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Proposed new clauses 12A and 12B.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.32): I move amendment No 2 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. This amendment inserts proposed new clauses 12A and 12B. This is a very important accountability and transparency measure that the Canberra Liberals are putting forward today. We believe there is a real concern with the legislation as it currently stands with regard to reporting to the public and, in particular, reporting to the Assembly. What this amendment does is create a requirement for quarterly reports to be submitted to the Assembly. I believe the information contained in these quarterly reports will help to ensure that the Assembly is keeping track of the activities of the authority and, importantly, the acquisitions of any agency.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.33): The government's view is that the annual report is the appropriate public reporting mechanism and that introduction of this level of reporting would create an unreasonable administrative burden for the authority. Of course, estimates and annual reports hearings provide additional and appropriate scrutiny opportunities. I understand that Ms Le Couteur will be moving an amendment to Mr Coe's amendment, and I indicate that we think that strikes the right balance and will support Ms Le Couteur's amendment.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.34): As Mr Barr said, I will be moving an amendment which I think is more appropriate.

MADAM DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am a little confused here. Are you moving an amendment to Mr Coe's—

MS LE COUTEUR: No, I believe I have to wait for Mr Coe's to be dealt with and then—

MADAM DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think I was just misled a little bit there.

Mr Hanson: Madam Deputy Speaker, if you have just alleged that you have been misled or someone has been misleading, that is a very serious allegation, and I ask that you withdraw.

MADAM DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr Hanson. I think I can look after myself.

Amendment negatived.

Proposed new clauses 12A and 12B negatived.

Proposed new clause 12A.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.35): I seek leave to move an amendment to this bill that has not been circulated pursuant to standing order 178A.

Leave granted.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.35): I move amendment No 1 circulated in my name *[see schedule 5 at page 1790]*. I think the issues Mr Coe has dealt with in his amendment are worthy of consideration, but I am hoping—

Mr Coe: So worthy that you copied it.

MS LE COUTEUR: So worthy that we copied it and improved it is our belief. We are working collaboratively in the Assembly, as we should do. Mr Coe proposed an amendment that required both organisations to prepare a report for the Legislative Assembly every quarter that provides details of the land acquisitions and valuations relied on to acquire the land. My alternative amendment creates a notice to report land acquisitions and valuations used in acquisitions to the minister, which he or she must then present to the Legislative Assembly.

We took Mr Coe's idea and thought we would try to model it on the very similar situation for direct sales. Mr Gentleman tabled one of these quarterly sales reports today. We wanted to do something which follows Mr Coe's quite reasonable point but that is administratively a little simpler. So the purpose of the amendment—and the purpose of Mr Coe's amendment—is to provide greater transparency and oversight of land acquisitions, including providing those details to the Legislative Assembly, in response to the Auditor-General's recommendations in her report into certain land acquisitions in 2016. Under this amendment the CRA and the SLA will be required to provide notice to the minister of any land they have acquired not later than 10 working days after the end of a quarter.

In this statement both entities would need to include the details of any land purchased and the valuations relied upon to purchase the land. The process has already been established for notifying the Assembly of direct sales under the Planning and Development Act, section 242. It is less administratively burdensome than the one Mr Coe was suggesting and ensures that the minister is the one to provide notice to the Assembly, which is appropriate. I thank Mr Coe for the work that he did on it, and I have taken the liberty of presenting a refinement to Mr Coe's idea.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.38): I do not know whether to be flattered or violated. But, one way or another, the Greens have taken the Liberals' ideas and supposedly improved them, so I guess we will go for option A. We do think this is an important issue. We think it was a pretty significant oversight in the original legislation that this sort of information was not going to be required to be made public. Given we had the Auditor-General's report into the LDA that was so damning, for this government to not address the fundamental issue of that whole saga in this new legislation is worrying. It speaks to the complacency which allowed all those issues to be rife in the LDA. We will be supporting the amendment put forward by Ms Le Couteur.

Amendment agreed to.

Proposed new clause 12A agreed to.

Clauses 13 to 15, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Clause 16.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.40): I move amendment No 3 circulated in my name *[see schedule 2 at page 1772]*. This amendment inserts a list of non-exhaustive examples of the requirements or priorities that the minister may include in the CRA statement of expectations, so it is a very straightforward amendment.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.40): The Greens of course support this amendment, noting that we have put forward previous amendments which deal with similar issues, like affordable housing.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 16, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 17.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.40): I move amendment No 3 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. At present the legislation does not stipulate a particular time frame; it simply says "as soon as possible". The Canberra Liberals think there should be a specific time frame and we are proposing 60 days.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.41): The Greens will support that. It is a quite reasonable requirement that there be a time frame.

Amendment agreed to.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.41): I move amendment No 2 circulated in my name *[see schedule 5 at page 1790]*. I am using the same wording as Mr Coe's proposed amendment, which we have not quite got to yet, except I have changed the time frames from 30 days to 60 days. Increasing this time limit is appropriate so that we can give the minister time to get executive approval for response to the statement—that is, it is to fit in with cabinet approval time lines.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.42): We will be supporting this amendment for the reasons Ms Le Couteur outlined—to enable a cabinet process to occur.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.42): In light of the majority of members supporting Ms Le Couteur's amendment, we, too, will support it and will not therefore move our amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.43): I move amendment No 5 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. This is a sequential amendment to what we have just dealt with, which in effect creates a second time frame in the event that a draft is rejected.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.43): We oppose this because there nothing in the legislation for dealing with draft statements of operational intent. What Mr Coe is trying to do can be dealt with through the minister's power. If things get that bad, the minister has the power to terminate the employment of board members for misbehaviour under the Financial Management Act.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.44): The government will not be supporting Mr Coe's amendment either.

Amendment negatived.

Clause 17, as amended, agreed to.

Proposed new clause 17A.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.44): I move amendment No 6 circulated in my name, which inserts a new clause 17A *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. This is another very important governance measure whereby the minutes and agenda for the board meetings would be published. At present there is real secrecy with regard to the activities of the LDA. Whilst we accept that it is a complex area of government, the minutes and the agenda are central to any provisions in scrutinising how the board operates. I believe it is incumbent upon all members of this place to demand through legislation that this information is published on a periodic basis.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.45): The government will not be supporting this amendment. As proposed, the new clause 17A would place an onerous and unreasonable burden on the administrative capacity of the CRA board. Publishing board minutes could raise significant issues in relation to the commercial operations of the authority. The government's view is that the public interest in the transparency and visibility of the CRA's operations is appropriately and thoroughly served through the publication of the government's statement of expectations, the authority's statement of operational intent in reply, any further written directions from the minister and the annual reporting process, together with the other accountability mechanisms that we have already considered and will further consider at this detail stage of this legislation. Any operational decision to publish material above and beyond what is required is one rightfully to be made by the board in due course.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.46): The Greens will also oppose this amendment on the grounds that Mr Barr has elucidated.

Amendment negatived.

Proposed new clause 17A negatived.

Clause 18 agreed to.

Clause 19.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.47), by leave: I move amendments Nos 7 and 8 circulated in my name together *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. The Canberra Liberals propose that these two amendments will also help to ensure proper governance is upheld at the CRA and, importantly, that the public is able to be kept abreast of any issues that arise.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.48): The government will not be supporting these amendments. The provision in amendment No 7 as currently drafted elevates the duties of board members enshrined in the FMA. The objects of the act already refer to "promote and facilitate the orderly and efficient delivery of residential, commercial and industrial development in the public interest, including urban renewal". So the existing provision already amounts to the same thing without opening debate on what is meant by "public interest" or needing to define "community" or how to assess "best interests".

In relation to amendment No 8 to clause 19, the government's view is that the bill establishes a direct line of accountability from the chair of the authority to the responsible minister. The behaviour of board members is a matter for the board and the minister. Board members owe their personal duties to the minister, and it amounts to an unwarranted interference in the operations of the board and the processes of natural justice to apply to the consideration of such serious allegations. For those reasons, the government will not be supporting either of Mr Coe's amendments.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.49): For very similar reasons to Mr Barr, we will not be supporting the amendments. The first one has the possibility of challenging a board decision if it is not in the best interests of the community. Of course, when you put it like that, it is clearly something that we would support. The problem is that it is not clear what we mean by the community. If the community could be defined as a very small part of the community who may disagree, we think this leaves a real possibility of legal challenges, which are probably going to be unsuccessful. The language is not clear enough to make this something that we could support.

The second amendment says:

> The authority must report to the Legislative Assembly any allegation made to the authority, in relation to an authority board member's failure to comply with the member's duty …

We think, as Mr Barr said, that this is simply too onerous. It would mean that if you were a member of the board and someone said something about you, within five days this would have to be reported to the Legislative Assembly. It would make it very difficult for someone to feel that they wished to be a member of the board with that potential.

I would also say that the ACT integrity commission, which, hopefully, will soon be established, would be another body which would have powers to investigate any alleged misconduct or breach of duty of good conduct. This may go some way towards assuring Mr Coe that there will be ways of making sure that the board members do the right thing. There are also the Public Sector Standards Commissioner and the Auditor-General. But, appreciably, I think the answer to Mr Coe's question is the integrity commissioner in terms of implementing additional measures over where we are at present. We are really concerned that as this is currently written it is just too onerous.

Amendments negatived.

Clause 19 agreed to.

Proposed new clause 19A.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.52): I move amendment No 9 circulated in my name, which inserts a new clause 19A *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. This amendment, I think, would address many of the vagaries and concerns that currently exist with regard to the LDA board. It is in effect requiring that the material interests of the board must be disclosed and published online. We think this would be a welcome development with regard to how the board of the new authority is to be managed.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.53): The government will not be supporting this amendment. Arrangements around conflict of interest are dealt with in the Financial Management Act and are a matter of operational detail that is best canvassed by the board charter and other supporting administrative arrangements. Public disclosure of board members' interests is an unreasonable intrusion into the private affairs of those people and is not necessary.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.53): We also will oppose it, for the reasons that Mr Barr mentioned. I will add that another one relating to the permanent public record seems somewhat onerous.

Amendment negatived.

Proposed new clause 19A negatived.

Clause 20.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.54), by leave: I move amendments Nos 4 to 7 circulated in my name together *[see schedule 2 at page 1772]*. Amendment No 4 provides that, in addition to the chair and the deputy chair of the CRA, the board is to comprise at least three but not more than five expert members. Amendment No 5 introduces a minor clarification to the wording of the provision to reference the disciplines and areas of expertise prescribed in relation to membership of the CRA board. Amendment No 6 rephrases the disciplines and areas of expertise of members of the CRA board, changing "environmental sustainability" to "environmentally sustainable development". Amendment No 7 inserts a new area of expertise for members of the CRA board, to include affordable housing, community housing and public housing.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.55): The Greens are very happy to support these amendments, which come out of discussions that we have had and the parliamentary agreement, which requires the boards to include independent members with skills from the social and affordable housing sector. We are very happy to support these amendments because they will ensure that both the CRA and the SLA have a mix of expertise, including board members with expertise in environmentally sustainable development and affordable housing, community housing and public housing.

Amendments agreed to.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.56): I move amendment No 10 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. Madam Deputy Speaker, the opposition believes that commercial expertise is a skill set that should be present on the authority board; therefore, we think it is appropriate to include it in clause 20.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.56): I agree that commercial expertise is required, and I think it is implicit in the establishment of a statutory authority and the required expertise of board members. I do not have a strong view against it not appearing here, but I think that ultimately it is already accounted for within the legislation, so we will not support this amendment at this time.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.57): The Greens' view is very similar to Mr Barr's. We do not have a very strong feeling about this. Commercial expertise is somewhat implicit in the board structure, but we think it is very important that the other things which are mentioned as areas of expertise should be mentioned. As I said, it is not something that we feel particularly strongly about, though commercial expertise should not be number one.

Amendment negatived.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (4.58), by leave: I move amendments Nos 8 and 9 circulated in my name together *[see schedule 2 at page 1772]*. Amendment No 8 rephrases the consideration the minister must give to the composition of the CRA board by requiring the minister to ensure, as far as practicable, that each discipline and area of expertise mentioned in section 20(2) is represented among the appointed members.

In relation to amendment No 9, the Financial Management Act 1996 provides that, if a territory authority board has six or more members, public servants may be appointed to the board. As a consequence of increasing the size of the CRA board through amendment No 4, amendment No 8 expressly provides that a board member of the CRA must not be a public servant. This ensures the continuing independence of the board and mirrors the approach taken in the bill, under which the chief executive officer is not a member of the board.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (4.59): These are entirely sensible, and we support them.

Amendments agreed to.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (4.59): I move amendment No 11 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. Again, I think this is an important governance measure whereby we are trying to restrict the involvement of board members in fraud, corruption or any other misconduct. Importantly, there is a provision that if it is unsubstantiated or if the minister is satisfied that the issue is not so serious as to restrict a person's involvement in the board, the minister can make that declaration.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.00): The government will not be supporting this, for the reason that fraud, corruption and misconduct are somewhat imprecise terms in this context. Prohibiting a person under investigation from being a board member by legislation would unnecessarily interfere with the operations of the board, and the context for any such investigation is not defined. In fact, it may be entirely unrelated to the CRA.

As drafted, the provision would also probably enliven the ACT human rights framework. I note, though, that section 19(d) of the bill already provides that members have a duty "not to cause detriment to the authority or undermine the reputation of the authority". I think that addresses the issue that Mr Coe is concerned about.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.01): We think it probably would be better to move amendments to the Financial Management Act 1996 to add these or similar requirements for all board appointments if this is the way to go. I hear Mr Barr's concerns about the imprecise definitions and human rights, and they seem entirely reasonable. The proposed changes are piecemeal and are not good practice from a legislative point of view. This is not the place to do this. If this is necessary, it should be part of the Financial Management Act and be a similar requirement for all board appointments.

We note that the Financial Management Act gives the relevant minister the power to terminate board member appointments for wrongdoing or criminal conduct. Section 81 ensures that the minister can terminate the employment of board members who contravene territory laws, misbehave or become bankrupt, if they are convicted or found guilty of offences punishable by imprisonment for at least one year, or where they have failed to take reasonable steps to avoid conflicts of interest in the exercise of their duties.

Amendment negatived.

Clause 20, as amended, agreed to.

Proposed new clause 20A.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.03): I move amendment No 12 circulated in my name, which inserts a new clause 20A *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. This amendment requires that an audit risk committee must be established. Under the legislation proposed by the minister, the authority may establish an audit and risk committee. Given the issues that have plagued the LDA, we think it is absolutely essential that this committee is established.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.04): The government will support one element of Mr Coe's amendment here. Whilst clearly the CRA has the capacity to establish an audit and risk committee, and the traditional drafting

language of the PCO has been deployed here, we are happy to support an amendment that compels the CRA to establish it. However, we think it is inappropriate for the bill to prohibit who may be a member of the audit and risk committee, as it should comprise appropriate people with the relevant skills and expertise to exercise the functions of the committee. The amendment is unclear on the type of investigation and certainly could raise human rights issues in relation to the presumption of innocence. I will need to move to split the amendment.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.05): I have an amendment which sorts that out. Mr Coe will be in the position that he was in earlier: not being sure whether to be flattered or feel violated. We have done as before: taken your good idea and, we think, finessed it slightly. Mr Barr's remarks are along those lines.

Mr Barr: Sorry, Madam Deputy Speaker; I have confused things; Ms Le Couteur has an amendment.

MADAM DEPUTY SPEAKER: My understanding is that we are going to vote down Mr Coe's amendment No 12 and then Ms Le Couteur is going to move something similar.

Mr Barr: That is correct, yes. My apologies, Madam Deputy Speaker.

MADAM DEPUTY SPEAKER: Twice you have done this to me, Chief Minister. I am counting!

Amendment negatived.

Proposed new clause 20A negatived.

Clause 21.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.06): Madam Deputy Speaker, if I may assist, given the result on amendment No 12, I will not be moving amendments Nos 13, 14 and 15.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.07): I move amendment No 3 circulated in my name *[see schedule 5 at page 1790]*. We have basically had this discussion. We are all on the same page. This is just a finessing of Mr Coe's amendment.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.07): We agree that the authority must establish an audit and risk committee.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 21, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 22 and 23, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Proposed new clause 23A.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.08): I move amendment No 16 circulated in my name, which inserts a new clause 23A *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. This goes to some of the issues that were highlighted by the Auditor-General's recent report into certain acquisitions by the Land Development Agency. This important amendment proposes a new clause 23A, which requires that three separate valuations are conducted. Further, these valuations would be required to be published. In addition, there is a requirement that sales would be done by tender or auction, again in order to maximise the integrity and probity of any such sale. However, in the event that the sale is not successful, a private treaty may be conducted.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.09): The government will not be supporting this amendment as it seeks to introduce a level of operational interference with the authorising framework that the bill establishes that is inappropriate. In any event, there are some cases where one or two valuations are appropriate. The Auditor-General's report on certain land dealings by the LDA recommended sound valuation procedures, but it did not recommend three in all cases. The amendment would prohibit direct sales, which are the right course of action in some cases and already authorised and governed by the Planning and Development Act 2007. Disclosure of valuations on a public website would conflict with the commercial operation of the CRA, and restricting sale to tender or auction would cut across the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, which has a full process for the granting or sale of leases, including by direct sale as necessary.

Amendment negatived.

Proposed new clause 23A negatived.

Clauses 24 to 26, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Clause 27.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.11): I move amendment No 17 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. There is an unusual provision in the legislation whereby the CEO is solely appointed by the chair of the board rather than being appointed by the board as a whole. I think that potentially creates some issues whereby you could have a CEO that does not have the support of the board but does have the support of the chair. Given that the CEO is responsible to the board but appointed by the chair, and then the board and the chair are responsible to the minister, I think there are all sorts of potential problems there. We are proposing that the CEO be appointed by the board rather than the chair.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.12): The government cannot support this amendment as a natural person is required to make the

appointment, hence the reference to the board chair. I can advise the Assembly that in practice the board would decide that the contract under the Public Sector Management Act 1994 must be signed by a "person".

Amendment negatived.

Clause 27 agreed to.

Clause 28.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.12): I move amendment No 18 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. The opposition is proposing to add an additional valuer to act in the best interests of the community. We believe this is appropriate for the CEO. We think that the current legislation is deficient without such an important statement.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.13): The government will not be supporting this amendment. We think it is unnecessary. It states what is already implicit, that the authority's CEO must comply with the laws of the territory.

Amendment negatived.

Clause 28 agreed to.

Clause 29.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.13), by leave: I move amendments Nos 19 and 20 circulated in my name together *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. As I have already flagged, I think these provisions are self-explanatory.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.14): Again, the government will not be supporting these amendments. The objects of the act already refer to promoting and facilitating the orderly and efficient delivery of residential, commercial and industrial development in the public interest, including urban renewal. The existing provision already amounts to the same thing, without opening debate on what is the public interest, needing to define "community" or how to assess best interests, as we have previously considered in an earlier amendment.

Amendments negatived.

Clause 29 agreed to.

Clauses 30 to 35, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Clause 36.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.15): I move amendment No 6 circulated in my name *[see schedule 3 at page 1776]*. This is a matter which has caused considerable debate within my office as to whether or not it is necessary. We have one organisation that is called a territory authority and one that is called an agency. Neither group is actually called a territory authority in the bill. We feel it is important that it is stated clearly that both entities are territory authorities, because section 50 of the Planning and Development Act states that a territory authority must not do any act or approve of doing any act that is inconsistent with the Territory Plan. We may be dotting the i's and crossing the t's, but I can tell you that this has exercised considerable thought in our dottings and crossings.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.16): The government is happy to support this amendment on the basis that it would give the Greens something else to talk about, Madam Deputy Speaker. That is possibly a useful thing. We will support the amendment.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.16): The Canberra Liberals are reassured that this weighty issue of territory authorities has been considered. We are happy to support it too.

Amendment agreed to.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.16): I move amendment No 10 circulated in my name *[see schedule 2 at page 1772]*. This amendment inserts a new note at clause 36 of the bill referring to the relevant sections of the Financial Management Act 1996 to clarify that if the SLA is prescribed by the financial management guidelines it will be a territory authority for the purposes of the Financial Management Act 1996.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 36, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 37.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.18), by leave: I move amendments Nos 11 and 12 circulated in my name together *[see schedule 2 at page 1772]*. Amendment No 11 clarifies the objects of the SLA and inserts a new provision to expressly reference suburban development that supports environmental sustainability. Amendment No 12 clarifies the objects of the SLA and inserts a new provision to expressly reference the role of the SLA in encouraging and promoting social and environmental sustainability.

Amendments agreed to.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.19): I move amendment No 7 circulated in my name *[see schedule 3 at page 1776]*. The reasons for this are basically the same as for the first amendment that I moved. I will not bother repeating them. But being commercial should not be the major objective of either organisation.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.19): I will not repeat my arguments previously, other than to say that we can live with this amendment. We thought that the original bill was legislative perfection, but if Ms Le Couteur is particularly exercised by this, we are happy to support it.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 37, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 38.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.20): I move amendment No 8 circulated in my name *[see schedule 3 at page 1776]*. Again, we have basically had the arguments before, so I will not bother repeating them.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.20): Yes, we will be supporting these amendments, save again for my pedantry. "Ageing", not "aging", in the example, would be useful, if we could correct that.

MADAM SPEAKER: I am sure the PCO will be able to do that for us, Mr Barr.

Amendment agreed to.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.21): I move amendment No 13 circulated in my name *[see schedule 2 at page 1772]*. Continuing a theme, this amendment clarifies that one of the functions of the SLA is to carry out the development of land in a manner that is environmentally sustainable.

Amendment agreed to.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.21), by leave: I move amendments Nos 9 and 10 circulated in my name together *[see schedule 3 at page 1776]*. Again, I will not repeat my comments from earlier in this debate.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.22): Madam Deputy Speaker, as we flagged for the authority, we believe that amendment No 9 is covered elsewhere, and therefore is not required.

Ordered that the question be divided.

Amendment No 9 agreed to.

Amendment No 10 agreed to.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.23): I move amendment No 21 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. As per the amendment for the authority, we believe this is a good governance provision.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.23): Quickly, we do not support this as it is unnecessary. It simply states that the authority must comply with the laws of the territory, which it must. So this need not be inserted here.

Amendment negatived.

Clause 38, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 39 to 41, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Proposed new clauses 41A and 41B.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.24): I move amendment No 22 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. As per the authority, this is requiring that a quarterly report be submitted to the Assembly.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.24): The government is not supporting this amendment, as the annual report is the appropriate public reporting mechanism. The introduction of this level of reporting would create an unreasonable administrative burden for the authority. I remind everyone again that estimates and annual report hearings obviously provide additional and appropriate scrutiny opportunities.

MADAM DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know I have only been sitting here for an hour, but I am pretty sure I have heard that argument before.

Amendment negatived.

Proposed new clauses 41A and 41B negatived.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.25), by leave: I move amendments Nos 4 and 5 on the pink paper circulated in my name together *[see schedule 5 at page 1790]*. No 4 we have already been through. No 5, with the annual reports—sorry, I am just trying to find the right place to read from.

Mr Barr: It is inserting that it must—

MS LE COUTEUR: Yes, that it must. We have put forward an alternative arrangement to Mr Coe's because there are already requirements under the annual reports act and the Financial Management Act regarding the Suburban Land Agency's

annual report. But we have got an alternative, omitting the subsection relating to the ministerial statements of expectations for the SLA. They have already got to develop that statement and they will have to report against that as part of their annual report.

Amendments agreed to.

Proposed new clauses 41A and 41B agreed to.

Proposed new clause 41C.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.27): I move amendment No 23 circulated in my name, which inserts a new clause 41C *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. Madam Deputy Speaker, this is providing additional or alternative words with regard to the annual reporting expectations. As clearly listed, those three provisions, we think, are essential for good governance.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.27): The government will not support this amendment. We have supported the previous one, which reiterates, to a certain extent, the bleeding obvious: that the agency would prepare an annual report. Our view is that the SLA will prepare an annual report in accordance with the FMA act and the Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act. So we supported the previous amendment and will not support this one.

Amendment negatived.

Proposed new clause 41C negatived.

Clause 42 agreed to.

Clause 43.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.28): I move amendment No 24 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. This amendment adds some additional responsibilities or objectives for the agency board.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.28): I think it is important to note here that the SLA does not have a statement of expectations, and that is a deliberate thing. The amendment that Mr Coe has moved is redundant. The SLA is different from the CRA and operates under much greater ministerial control.

Amendment negatived.

Clause 43 agreed to.

Proposed new clauses 43A and 43B.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.29): I move amendment No 25 circulated in my name, which inserts new clauses 43A and 43B *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. This amendment goes to the issue that the Chief Minister just raised with regard to the statement of expectations. Our amendment 24 required that, should there be a statement of expectations, it would be a function of the board. So new clauses 43A and 43B would be, in effect, consequential, had amendment No 24 been passed.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.30): The government, having not supported the previous amendments from Mr Coe, will not support these. But I will take the opportunity to speak briefly to advise the Assembly that the suburban land agency will prepare an FMA Act statement of intent under section 63.

It is important to note, in the discussion on target setting and adherence to government policy by the CRA and the SLA, that the government will set a direction for each agency through a formal statement of expectations. The board will respond with a statement of intent. It is the same for both entities. The process by which this will occur is different, though, in that the CRA will have a statement of expectations, which is in section 16 of the bill, and a statement of operational intent from the board in response, section 17. The provisions of this bill supplement the Financial Management Act requirements in relation to the CRA.

The SLA statement of intent is governed by the Financial Management Act in section 61. That act makes provision for the minister to be consulted in its preparation and requires the agency to take into account comments made by the minister. In practice this achieves the same outcome. The government sets the directions in relation to what the entities will do and how they will do it, including in relation to adherence to government policies. The boards respond and the response is approved by the responsible minister and the Treasurer.

We chose, in the drafting process for this bill, not to depart from the Financial Management Act provisions for the SLA, as opposed to what we did for the CRA, primarily to highlight the different nature and role of the CRA versus the SLA, and the scope of discretion that the CRA board will have in particular. This reinforces the difference between the CRA, which has discretion in delivering what the government asks it to deliver within a defined precinct, and the SLA, where all powers are exercisable only with the minister's approval.

Amendment negatived.

Proposed new clauses 43A and 43B negatived.

Proposed new clause 43A.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.33): I move amendment No 14 circulated in my name *[see schedule 2 at page 1772]*. This amendment inserts

a duty of good conduct on the part of the members of the SLA board. Individual board members will owe a duty to the minister, when acting as a board member, to act in good faith, not to pursue personal interests at the expense of the agency's interests, not to use board membership to gain personal advantage and not to cause detriment to the agency or undermine the reputation of the agency. This provision operates, as section 19 of the bill does, to supplement the duties of territory authority board members as set out in the Financial Management Act 1996.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.33): Given that a majority of members will be supporting Mr Barr's amendment No 14, the opposition will not be moving amendment No 26, and we are happy with the passage of amendment No 14.

Amendment agreed to.

Proposed new clause 43A agreed to.

Proposed new clause 43D.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.34): I move amendment No 27 circulated in my name, which inserts a new clause 43D *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. Debate on this issue was substantially covered in the debate on the authority.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.34): The government, similar to our position on the previous similar amendment, will not be supporting this one.

Amendment negatived.

Proposed new clause 43D negatived.

Clause 44.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.35), by leave: I move amendments Nos 15 to 18 circulated in my name together *[see schedule 2 at page 1772]*. Amendment No 15 provides that, in addition to the chair and deputy chair of the SLA, the board is to comprise at least three but not more than five expert members.

Amendment No 16 introduces a minor clarification to the wording of the provision to reference disciplines and areas of expertise prescribed in relation to membership of the SLA board. Amendment No 17 inserts a new area of expertise for members of the SLA board, to include affordable housing, community housing and public housing, similar to our previous discussion. Amendment No 18 inserts a new area of expertise for the SLA board, to include environmentally sustainable development.

Amendments agreed to.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.36): I move amendment No 28 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*.

Amendment negatived.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.36), by leave: I move amendments Nos 19 and 20 circulated in my name together *[see schedule 2 at page 1772]*. Similar to last time, amendment No 19 rephrases the consideration the minister must give to the composition of the SLA board. Amendment No 20 refers to a territory authority board having six or more members and public servants being appointed. It is the same as we have done with the previous one, and it excludes public servants from the board.

Amendments agreed to.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.37): I move amendment No 29 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*.

Amendment negatived.

Clause 44, as amended, agreed to.

Proposed new clause 44A.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.38): I move amendment No 30 circulated in my name, which inserts a new clause 44A *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. As per the authority, this would require that the agenda, board minutes and attendance are published on a government website.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.38): The government will oppose this for the same reasons we opposed amendment No 6.

Amendment negatived.

Proposed new clause 44A negatived.

Proposed new division 3.2A.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.39): I move amendment No 6 on the pink paper circulated in my name *[see schedule 5 at page 1790]*. We have already had this discussion regarding the previous authority.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.39): As per the discussion on the authority, our preference would be for amendment No 31. However, we will not be moving that, in light of what appears to be the passage of amendment No 6.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.39): We agree with Ms Le Couteur's amendment No 6 and thank Mr Coe for his courtesy in now not moving his amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

Proposed new division 3.2A agreed to.

Clauses 46 to 48, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Clause 49.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.40): I move amendment No 32 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*.

Amendment negatived.

Clause 49 agreed to.

Clause 50 agreed to.

Clause 51.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.41), by leave: I move amendments Nos 33 and 34 circulated in my name together *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*.

Amendments negatived.

Clause 51 agreed to.

Clauses 52 to 54, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Clause 55.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.42): I move amendment No 35 circulated in my name *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.42): We agree. The government is going to agree with an opposition amendment here. This amendment is technical and clarifies that the CEO cannot enter into a contract of employment with a consultant or contractor under this provision.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.43): I note that the one time I did not speak, I actually got agreement from those opposite. So I do see an interesting correlation. Perhaps I am not as persuasive as I might think. Who knows? I may learn from this experience.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 55, as amended, agreed to.

Proposed new part 3A.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.44): I move amendment No 36 circulated in my name, which inserts a new part 3A *[see schedule 4 at page 1778]*. I have a feeling I am going to reaffirm that by speaking I am not going to win the support of those opposite. But I do believe that amendment No 36 is particularly important. Amendment No 36, in effect, enshrines the policy framework for the land acquisition that was put in place in 2014. In particular, the thresholds of below $5 million, between $5 million and $20 million and above $20 million are a significant issue with regard to how the board of the Land Development Agency conducted itself.

Rather than just leave it up to the minister or to the government to determine such thresholds, I think this sort of guidance should be legislated. In actual fact, it is because we gave too much slack to the LDA and to the government that we had problems in the past. Therefore, I believe we should be enshrining these thresholds in legislation; therefore, we are not going to be trusting the government as we have in the past, because, clearly, that trust was not returned.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.45): Pursuant to standing order 182A(b), I seek leave to move an amendment to this bill that is minor or technical in nature and that has not been circulated pursuant to standing order 178A.

Leave granted.

MR BARR: I move amendment No 1 circulated in my name on the yellow paper, to Mr Coe's amendment 36 *[see schedule 6 at page 1793]*. I certainly appreciate the issues that have been raised here. We have some concerns about legislating dollar amounts that will clearly become out of date over time. So the proposal I have put forward is to amend amendment No 36, proposed new part 3A. It requires the minister to make directions for land acquisition without limit. This would need the minister to make a direction in relation to the following: approval needed by the authority or agency to acquire land and requirements for acquiring land of a particular value, and that this direction would be a disallowable instrument that would give the Assembly the oversight that the Leader of the Opposition is seeking but at the same time give flexibility for directions to change from time to time, reflecting market circumstances.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.47): I thank both Mr Coe and Mr Barr for these amendments. Mr Coe is clearly abundantly correct in saying that these issues have been a problem with the LDA in the past. The Auditor-General's report made that abundantly clear. I think the other thing the Auditor-General's report made clear was that possibly the issue was not so much the dollar amounts as whether or not the LDA adhered to the policies and directions that it was meant to adhere to. I do take

Mr Barr's point, however, that if we set dollar amounts we are going to have to come back fairly frequently to amend them, given what seems to be the rapid inflation in Canberra land values. I think Mr Barr has ended up with another finessing of a good idea that Mr Coe put forward. I thank both gentlemen for their amendments.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.48): We have seen the biggest sell-out yet with the Greens' action on this amendment. One of the core issues with regard to the LDA board was its inability to follow the determination from 2014. So rather than actually fix it, what the Greens are backing now is for that very same process to continue. For the Greens and for the government to say it is going to be too hard to change these figures because house prices change is pretty bogus, because every single year we come in here and set a new budget. We have PABLABs three or four times a year. There is ample opportunity to move legislative change with regard to the thresholds. Let us remember that it is not like the thresholds we have—the $5 million and the $20 million—are to the nearest thousand. We are talking about $5 million and $20 million.

The Auditor-General's report really was about the Land Development Agency's inability to follow the notifiable instrument which Mr Barr signed in 2014. Rather than actually tightening the leash, Ms Le Couteur is perhaps even lengthening the leash, giving the LDA and the government even more scope. And this is a government that has betrayed the trust of Canberrans when it comes to the LDA. The board minutes that we obtained through FOI showed that on several occasions the LDA board reflected on what would be their preferred interpretation of this direction, which goes to the ambiguity of this process.

Yet what the Greens are doing today is enshrining in the new agencies the very problems that have existed with the LDA. The government says, "It is a disallowable instrument; all is well." A disallowable instrument has to be initiated by the government and a disallowable instrument can only be disallowed; it cannot be amended. We have got major governance problems with the LDA. This is the main amendment to fix the problems that existed with the LDA and with the two new agencies, and the Greens and the government have simply ignored the problems.

This is an absolute cop-out. There are issues. The issues with the LDA are very deep. There are deep cultural issues, there are procedural issues, there are governance issues and there are all sorts of problems. To think that suddenly renaming the LDA as two new agencies is somehow going to fix it is absolutely bogus. And for the Greens to sign up to that shows that they have had the wool pulled over their eyes. They have not responded to the Auditor-General's report, which said that the agency did not respond to and did not behave in accordance with this direction. Rather than actually enshrining it in legislation, those opposite, including the Greens, have turned away this opportunity and given the LDA a get-out-of-jail-free pass.

Mr Barr's amendment to **Mr Coe's** proposed amendment agreed to.

Mr Coe's amendment, as amended, agreed to.

Proposed new clause 55A agreed to.

Clause 56 agreed to.

Proposed new clause 56A.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.53): I move amendment No 11 circulated in my name, which inserts a new clause 56A *[see schedule 3 at page 1776]*. I have already spoken on this in relation to the previous agency. It is for affordable community and public housing targets and is a great idea.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.53): As we supported this amendment in the previous context, we will support it in this context too.

Amendment agreed to.

Proposed new clause 56A agreed to.

Clause 57 agreed to.

Clauses 200 to 202, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Schedule 1, amendment 1.1.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.54): I move amendment No 7 circulated in my name *[see schedule 5 at page 1790]*. This is simply tidying up for the annual report, to insert "the Suburban Land Agency".

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.54): Given that this amendment is likely to be successful, the opposition will not be moving amendment No 37.

Amendment agreed to.

Schedule 1, amendment 1.1, as amended, agreed to.

Schedule 1, amendments 1.2 to 1.8, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Schedule 1, amendment 1.9.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.55): I move amendment No 21 circulated in my name *[see schedule 2 at page 1772]*. This amendment inserts "a member of the CRA and SLA staff" in section 229(4) of the Planning and Development Act 2007, prohibiting staff of either entity being appointed to an environment impact statement inquiry panel.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.56): Clearly we agree to it. I assume it was just a drafting error in the first place.

Amendment agreed to.

Schedule 1, amendment 1.9, as amended, agreed to.

Schedule 1, amendments 1.10 to 1.16, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Remainder of bill, by leave, taken as a whole.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (5.57), by leave: I move amendments Nos 12 to 14 circulated in my name together *[see schedule 3 at page 1776]*. All these amendments do is add to the dictionary some of the new concepts which we have identified in the previous amendments. You can regard them as consequential amendments.

MR BARR (Kurrajong—Chief Minister, Treasurer, Minister for Economic Development and Minister for Tourism and Major Events) (5.57): I thank Ms Le Couteur for moving these amendments. The government will support them and, as I think it will be my last chance to speak on the bill, can I thank members for engaging in the detail stage. We have obviously considered a significant number of amendments and, I think, arrived at a piece of legislation that will serve the territory well. I thank Ms Le Couteur, Mr Rattenbury and their teams for their hard work in working with the Labor Party to deliver this legislation and I thank Mr Coe and his colleagues for their engagement. That we were able to support a few of their amendments is a sign that members in this place can work constructively together for the benefit of the territory.

Amendments agreed to.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (5.59): In conclusion, the Canberra Liberals are not at all happy with where we have arrived at. Whilst the bill has been marginally improved, I am not confident that the CRA or the SLA has governance arrangements in place that will actually fix the problems that have troubled the LDA. I am very concerned there are still going to be significant procurement problems, there are still going to be transparency issues, there are still going to be conflicts with board members and staff, and I think there are going to be more questionable deals. The Labor Party and the Greens had an opportunity to tighten up this legislation, but they chose to give the LDA's successors free rein as to how they operate. Therefore, the inevitable problems with these agencies will be their responsibility.

MS LE COUTEUR (Murrumbidgee) (6.00): I think this has been an example of the Assembly working well together. All parties have contributed to the result, which I think is better than the first. I guess, as Mr Coe says, it is not perfect. I imagine that in the future we will come back to fix some of its imperfections, but I am very pleased that it will be better than its predecessor and that it is addressing affordable housing, public housing and environmental issues and that the governance arrangements have been improved.

Remainder of bill as a whole, as amended, agreed to.

At 6 pm, in accordance with standing order 34, the debate was interrupted. The motion for the adjournment of the Assembly having been put and negatived, the debate was resumed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Members, before I put the last question, it has come to my attention that there has been a clerical error and clause 45 has been omitted.

Clause 45 agreed to.

Bill, as amended, agreed to.

Liquor Amendment Bill 2017

Debate resumed from 23 March 2017 on motion by **Mr Ramsay**:

> That this bill be agreed to in principle.

MR HANSON (Murrumbidgee) (6.02): I rise to indicate that the Canberra Liberals will be supporting this bill, with a notable exception relating to the compliance testing regime. The bill, as members from the last Assembly would recall, follows a failed attempt by the government to force a series of unpopular changes onto the community and industry. In fact, those concerns were so extensive that Labor took them off the table. I would hope that was due to the backlash from the public and professionals all across town. However, the timing does give rise to the thought that it was merely a tactical withdrawal because of the election. I hope that we do not see a number of those measures that were proposed just before the election coming back.

The white paper that was released introduced massive licensing fee increases and very strict closing time obligations. It was a real Canberra killer, as it was described. It gave rise to groups such as the Keep Canberra Open group, which many of you would recall, and the rallying cry, "Andrew Barr, you've gone too far." Members will remember the origins of this debate. I am happy to note that the most problematic elements of the proposal have not been pursued and the current bill does not contain the lockout-by-stealth clauses or the more punitive liquor fees that were being proposed. That is why we will support this revised option, but there is still that one element that we have concerns with.

There are a number of remaining concerns about the bill that have been raised with us by industry. I think they have some very legitimate concerns. We will be watching and monitoring those areas closely to make sure that the assurances that we have received in briefings from the government actually hold true. We reserve the right to revisit any of those areas if we see that the application on the ground does not meet the assurances that we have received.

The first relates to security cameras—the new section 7A. The bill introduces a requirement for tighter coverage of security cameras, including continuous recording, the frame rate and requiring that it be of adequate quality to enable the identification of a person. Some sections of industry have raised their concerns with us that this

would be onerous for small and low-risk venues such as small bars, cafes and restaurants. I quote from a discussion paper prepared in response to this bill by the Australian Liquor Stores Association:

> ALSA wishes to ensure that the proposed conditions and requirements do not translate into a "you must upgrade your security system", thus adding an unnecessary cost burden to businesses, particularly when liquor stores are considered a low-risk business in comparison to a late-night trading pub or nightclub.

As I said before, in briefings with the Attorney-General's office and officials we were informed that this would be applied in an appropriate manner for each venue, club and outlet, but we will monitor that and we will continue to engage with industry. There is a real cost to this and we do not want people having to introduce systems unnecessarily, costing potentially tens of thousands of dollars.

The second concern that has been raised relates to the powers of the commissioner. This is certainly no slight on the current commissioner; it is an observation that the discretionary powers of the commissioner have been significantly extended. These are essentially scattered throughout the bill in various areas but include the ability to impose a wide range of conditions and exclusions, including limitations to operating hours. This was described during our consultation as a risk of individual lockouts being applied without proper process. The briefings from the government, from the minister's office, stated that this was so that the government does not need to take a lowest common denominator approach and that the commissioner having the powers allows him or her to act with discretion in applying those powers. Again, we will look to make sure that those are applied appropriately.

Having said that, I note the hour and that there is other business to be dealt with. There are a range of other elements of the bill which I think are good and have introduced greater flexibility. Deregulation is a positive step. I know these elements have been welcomed by industry and I commend the government for them. Given the late hour, I will not go through those in detail, although I note I have great speaking notes, prepared by my office and Mr Ian Hagan, to do so. He will not be cranky at me; it is all right. He wants to go home like the rest of us.

I will just go to the compliance testing area. This is an area that has caused concern. We will oppose this clause when it is debated at the detail stage. I have already informed the minister of that. Essentially, it is commissioning minors to commit what would otherwise be a crime. We believe that it is an unsafe and unsatisfactory solution. Our view is that it is not the role of government to be sending minors into venues to ostensibly commit a crime, which is what the provisions would allow.

The LSA stated in their members' magazine that they are concerned about the proposal to use minors for entrapment, with the prospect of immediate prosecution. The LSA are also concerned about the abuse of entrapment powers where there may be the capacity for ongoing and targeted use of those powers on particular licensees. They support an approach based on compliance history and best practice management, and they caution that policing needs to be equitable. These are valid concerns.

It has been noted in the past that similar provisions exist in tobacco legislation. Detail was provided to my office about the application of those. That is my understanding historically. I have advice from Mrs Dunne that the Canberra Liberals opposed those provisions, so we are being consistent in this matter. It is also very different sending a minor into Woolies to buy tobacco or liquor from sending them into a nightclub or a venue late at night, which may be the case with the application of these laws. Just going into a venue or a liquor outlet may be an issue.

I understand the government's intent here. Let me be very clear that the Canberra Liberals do not support the sale of alcohol to minors. We would support actions that the government would take, either working with industry or through other mechanisms, to make sure that that does not occur. We would certainly call for the measures that are currently available in the law to prosecute, when appropriate, where that is occurring. Although we support the intent, which is to stop the sale of alcohol to minors, we do not support this particular methodology. We have had those discussions with the minister's office. We want to make sure that we are protecting minors. We think that this is potentially the wrong way to go. As I have said, we will support this bill at the detail stage, but we will be opposing that particular clause.

I thank the retailers association, ClubsACT, the AHA and the Law Society for their input and consideration. I thank the minister and his office for the support that they have provided, and certainly the very hardworking and industrious members of the directorate I see sitting over there—Kim and Michael. Well done on the work that you and your colleagues have been doing with regard to this bill. Finally, I note that we will continue to monitor this legislation to make sure that what we are passing here today is what happens on the ground.

MR COE (Yerrabi—Leader of the Opposition) (6.11): I would like to very briefly draw an issue to the Assembly's attention. While I believe I am not conflicted—and my discussion with the ethics adviser will confirm this—I would like to draw to the Assembly's attention that my wife has a liquor off-licence, as declared in my statement of interests, for her boutique hamper business. I think it is worthwhile making the Assembly aware of that.

MR RATTENBURY (Kurrajong) (6.12): I rise today to give my support to the provisions in the Liquor Amendment Bill 2017. The Greens support efforts to reduce alcohol related harm. At the same time, we want to see Canberra's night-life grow into a diverse, vibrant and safe environment. I believe we can have safety and entertainment at the same time. I see this bill as a good first step towards addressing the alcohol related violence and abuse that is a blight on our community by introducing some important harm minimisation measures. At the same time, the bill includes provisions to reduce the regulatory burden on the liquor and hospitality industries, particularly changes to licensing arrangements, which will support smaller bars and diversify the range of venues in our city.

A key provision that will support harm reduction is the introduction of a new offence if a person who has been evicted from a venue remains within the vicinity or attempts to re-enter the venue without a reasonable excuse. I understand that this provision was

raised by industry stakeholders during the consultations as a way of preventing people who are intoxicated from continuing to cause trouble near their venues. These people can present a danger to themselves and to others and this measure provides protection for nearby patrons, staff and security personnel. Another important measure is the amendment to the definition of "intoxication" to include "intoxication from drugs". This provision allows venues to refuse service to patrons who are intoxicated because of the consumption of drugs or alcohol or both. We know that many night-time patrons are using recreational drugs and so it is important that our laws reflect this reality.

The bill also clarifies the conditions that the Commissioner for Fair Trading can impose on a licence in response to risky or harmful incidents. The commissioner's power to discontinue offensive or dangerous promotional activities is an important way to encourage a positive night-life environment. Similarly, the attorney's power to declare prohibited alcohol products is a key mechanism for ensuring liquor products meet standards that encourage responsible behaviour and do not feed into a culture of violence or alcohol abuse.

At the same time, the bill includes a number of red tape reductions which will help to create a more diverse and vibrant night-life in Canberra. The recognition of interstate responsible service of alcohol qualifications is a sensible measure that ensures people do not have to redo their RSA training when they have already completed it elsewhere. This measure recognises that Canberra has many people who come from interstate, and we want to encourage those people to work in licensed venues if they are appropriately qualified. Equally, we want to encourage venues to employ staff with RSA qualifications and not make that process overly burdensome.

I also support the removal of the requirement for complaints to be made in writing. It is important that members of the community feel able to raise concerns about venues or products with the Commissioner for Fair Trading without unnecessary bureaucratic hurdles. This measure will reduce regulation whilst also improving the safety of Canberra's night-time economy. As I said previously, the Greens are supporting these measures because they will contribute to reducing harm whilst also increasing the vibrancy of our night-life. I see these measures as just the first step and I hope the government is committed to continuing to work with the industry, health groups and the community on additional measures to address this important issue.

There are a number of areas where the Greens would support further action to address alcohol related harm, following serious community consultation. One key area is the expansion of the risk based licensing approach which was put into place through the Liquor Act reforms in 2010. In the ACT we currently calculate and set liquor licensing fees according to venue type, occupancy and trading hours. We support risk based licensing because it ensures that venues with greater numbers of risk factors contribute more to the costs of preventing and intervening in alcohol related violence.

The evidence also shows that this approach has not had a detrimental effect on Canberra's night-time economy, with an increase in the number of liquor licences in the ACT since it was introduced. The Greens support further work to consider how the risk based licensing scheme could be expanded. For example, licence fees could

be calculated taking into consideration the following additional factors: past record and involvement with violent or dangerous incidents; level of compliance with the harm minimisation and community safety principles in the current regulations; and concessions for venues that provide other activities, not just drinking, with particular incentives for live music events.

We want to support a safe night-time economy and ensure that there are places open in Civic, but within a culture of people going out for activities, not just for drinking. We want to support our live music industry as well as smaller, independent bars which help create a diverse range of venues for our city. Risk based licensing, we believe, is one way to encourage this kind of diversity.

At the same time, we recognise that risk based licensing is not a silver bullet and that there are a number of other important issues that need to be addressed. Of particular concern is the harm associated with takeaway liquor stores, particularly in relation to domestic violence and pre-loading for a night out. A recent study led by Monash University found that large bottle shops and liquor chains contribute substantially to the risk of trauma in suburban areas. It found that there is a positive correlation between the density of liquor stores and the level of harm. The study also showed that larger outlets and chains sell cheaper alcohol than independent stores, which also increases the risk of harm, and that these stores are more likely to be located in disadvantaged areas.

The Greens support further action to address alcohol related harm associated with off-licence venues. Changes to licence fees, opening hours and levels of outlet density should all be considered as part of the approach. Stores with a higher turnover should be subject to higher licence fees based on their increased risk profile. Additionally, having multiple large liquor stores in one suburb can drive down prices and contribute to increased rates of harm. Therefore, consideration should be given to introducing a geographic licensing restriction scheme, similar to that used for chemists, as an effective harm minimisation measure in response to this issue.

I have outlined some practical measures that we believe could help build on the harm minimisation measures in this bill to further reduce alcohol related violence across Canberra. But we also need to take a more holistic view and examine the deep cultural issues with substance abuse and violence that are the causes of this problem. There are proactive conversations that we need to be having with children and young adults in our community about responsible drinking behaviour and respect for others. These conversations are drivers for creating a culture that comprehensively rejects violence in all its forms. This is a more complex and longer term approach, but it is necessary in order to address the core of the problem, not just the symptoms.

I thank the Attorney-General for bringing this legislation to the Assembly, which the Greens support as a positive first step towards addressing alcohol abuse and violence. This legislation puts into place some important harm minimisation measures whilst also easing the regulatory burden on venues to support Canberra's growing night-time economy. But there are additional steps we can and should take to make our city safer without turning off the lights. Arts, entertainment and events are important to enhance Canberra's culture and promote creativity and a greater level of social interaction in

our city. Restaurants, bars, pubs and clubs do have a place in Canberra, but violence does not. I look forward to seeing further measures which address the impact of alcohol-fuelled violence, in not just our entertainment areas but also our suburbs and our homes.

Reducing violence in our community does not need to be about stopping good, law-abiding people from having an enjoyable night out. At the same time, we must recognise the legacy of physical and emotional pain that alcohol abuse can bring. The time has come for us to be smarter about how we go about solving these kinds of problems. I am pleased to support the bill this evening, on behalf of the Greens.

MR RAMSAY (Ginninderra—Attorney-General, Minister for Regulatory Services, Minister for the Arts and Community Events and Minister for Veterans and Seniors) (6.20), in reply: I am pleased to speak on the Liquor Amendment Bill 2017 and I acknowledge and appreciate the comments of other members tonight. I also take this opportunity to present to the Assembly a revised explanatory statement for the bill. The explanatory statement has been revised to respond to the scrutiny committee's comments regarding the human rights implications of the bill, and it provides some additional detail about a number of the provisions in the bill. I thank the committee for its consideration of the bill.

The amendments made by the bill follow an extensive process of reform and review of the ACT's liquor laws, including significant and broad consultation with key stakeholders as part of the government's ongoing work with industry, police, the liquor licensing regulator, public health advocates and the broader community. Tonight I do not intend to repeat in detail the matters that I outlined when introducing the bill, but I do wish to note that the bill gives effect to the government's commitments as well as several other proposals on which extensive public stakeholder consultation has taken place.

As part of the package of reforms, we will be reducing liquor licensing fees for smaller, low-risk venues—that is, those with lower occupancy levels and earlier closing times. This government strongly supports the development of small businesses and unique boutique-style venues in Canberra. We know that this approach has already been shown to be effective in other Australian cities, and we are confident that the fee reductions will both support small businesses currently operating and promote the development of new and vibrant small venues.

This government has been looking for ways to make compliance easier and less costly and to ensure that licensees can operate efficiently and unburdened by unnecessary regulation. For example, the bill provides for the interstate recognition of the responsible service of alcohol certificates. As RSA principles across Australian jurisdictions are very similar, no safety compromises are made in making this change. This reform will make it easier for interstate wine, beer and specialty liquor producers to attend ACT events which will then have flow-on effects both for our community and for our economy.

The bill also includes several important reforms aimed at reducing alcohol related harm—for example, the creation of a statutory power for licensees and other

authorised people to evict or refuse entry to someone who is intoxicated, violent, quarrelsome or disorderly. This amendment clarifies the existing common-law right of eviction or refusal of entry in certain circumstances where it is likely to be necessary to ensure the safety and comfort of other patrons and the staff of the venue.

I note that the opposition has said it will oppose the compliance testing matters when we get to the detail stage, and I thought it would be helpful to talk to the points in relation to that at this stage as well. Clause 82 of the bill is an important part of the reforms in this legislation. Controlled purchasing operations are an effective tool which can be used by regulators to help ensure compliance in industries where the sale and supply of products to minors is illegal.

A controlled purchase operation scheme is included in the ACT's Liquor Act to test compliance by licensees with prohibitions against the sale of alcohol to young people. First and foremost, the design of the compliance testing legislation makes the welfare of young people the first consideration. Any operation must be approved by a minister, and the legislation requires that at each step in approving and conducting the operation the welfare and safety of young people must be the paramount consideration. The informed consent of parents is required.

The procedures for any compliance operation are a disallowable instrument, which means precautionary measures will be subject to scrutiny. The accountability and the strict requirements for a controlled operation mean that any operation will be conducted in a way that is safe for the young people who assist. The government will be working with the regulator, Access Canberra, to ensure that robust policies and guidelines are in place for the effective use of controlled purchase operations, just as they are for the existing tobacco compliance testing scheme under the Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1927. These policies will, of course, as required by the legislation, put the welfare of minors assisting a compliance test first and foremost.

Mr Hanson referred to the question of entrapment, and the question is sometimes raised about whether the use of controlled purchase operations may amount to entrapment. "Entrapment" is defined as the act of a law enforcement agent inducing a person to commit an offence which the person would not have or was unlikely to have otherwise committed. A controlled purchase operation does not amount to entrapment where the conduct involved in attempting to purchase the regulated goods does not amount to an improper inducement and the manner in which the operation is undertaken is, in all the circumstances, fair.

While entrapment is not an automatic defence in Australian law, as with controlled purchase operations in other compliance testing settings, the onus will be on the regulator, Access Canberra, to ensure that evidence gathered of any offence is admissible. The courts remain the primary vehicle for ensuring the proper conduct of law enforcement officers involved in varying undercover activities. There is no fundamental reason why the compliance testing scheme proposed in the Liquor Amendment Bill 2017 would present any legal difficulty in this regard. In summary, the liquor reform package supports small businesses. It reduces red tape for everyone in the industry and it makes no compromise on public safety. I commend the bill to the Assembly.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Bill agreed to in principle.

Detail stage

Clauses 1 to 81, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Clause 82.

MR HANSON (Murrumbidgee) (6.27): I have already spoken to this at the in-principle stage, so I will not repeat my words.

Question put:

> That clause 82 be agreed to.

The Assembly voted—

Ayes 12		Noes 9	
Ms Berry	Ms Orr	Mr Coe	Ms Lee
Ms Burch	Mr Pettersson	Mr Doszpot	Mr Milligan
Ms Cheyne	Mr Ramsay	Mrs Dunne	Mr Parton
Ms Cody	Mr Rattenbury	Mr Hanson	
Mr Gentleman	Mr Steel	Mrs Kikkert	
Ms Le Couteur	Ms Stephen-Smith	Ms Lawder	

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Clause 82 agreed to.

Remainder of bill, by leave, taken as a whole and agreed to.

Bill agreed to.

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Bill 2017

Debate resumed from 30 March 2017, on motion by **Mr Ramsay**:

> That this bill be agreed to in principle.

MR HANSON (Murrumbidgee) (6.32): I rise to indicate that we will be supporting this bill as well, but, true to form, there is one element that we will not support. As members would expect, that relates to the totally unacceptable delay in introducing new FOI laws.

Mrs Dunne: Shame!

MR HANSON: I agree, Mrs Dunne, it is a shame, but perhaps it should not be too unexpected based on the Greens' form of rhetoric pre-election and post-election. A range of clauses are predominantly technical and regulatory, and they are important. But noting the time, I will highlight the part of this bill that talks about removing the limitation on periods from civil wrongs. The Canberra Liberals support that, but I note there was quite some discussion on this in scrutiny report No 5 of April 2017. I invite members to read that rather than have me repeat what has been said in that report.

Again, with a nod from Mr Ian Hagan sitting on the benches, I will skip over the extensive and detailed and very well-written speech that he has provided me, and I will go straight to the element of the bill which we oppose, that is, the delay in the FOI act. This is disappointing, members. We have been debating these sorts of laws for years, and what we have seen is that the Greens have caved. It is very disappointing, and this is not a small issue.

I will go to what Mr Rattenbury said before the election, as that might be a useful thing. Some of his soaring rhetoric of the time, let's go to it:

> Access to government information should be based on an objective assessment of the best interests of the community and not the subjective interests of the individuals or party forming the government of the day.

Mr Rattenbury then invoked Sir Anthony Mason, the former Chief Justice of the High Court, who said:

> It is unacceptable in our democratic society that there should be a restraint on the publication of information relating to government when the only vice of that information is that it enables the public to discuss, review and criticize government action.

Mr Rattenbury loved that before the election, but he does not want that criticism now he is a minister again. He went on to say that:

> This bill represents a significant step forward. It will take us from the back of the pack to right up the front. It will improve government accountability to the community and community participation in government.

Mr Coe: We're still at the back of the pack.

MR HANSON: We still are, and we will be for a while, Mr Coe. Mr Rattenbury said:

> It is universally true that the more effective the accountability mechanisms in place for the conduct of the executive, the better the quality of that conduct will be.

He went on to say:

> There is no doubt that communities want governments to be more open and accountable for their conduct and that is exactly what this bill will deliver.

Well, it will not, certainly not today. All we are going to do today is delay open government. That is what this bill does: delay. Instead of delivering open government, we are delaying open government, and it is because the Greens again have caved. They have been very good at that this week. They have been very good at doing exactly what their Labor masters required them to do.

Let me go on to refer to what Mr Rattenbury said before the election—because it gets better, members—when he was a believer in open government. He said:

> The Greens do not believe we need to wait until 2018…

Members, the Greens did not believe that we need to wait until 2018. No, no, no; we do not. He went on:

> I believe that there is almost one year, with the date I propose—1 July 2017—

that is the day we are changing today, members—

> to bring this act into force. I believe that that allows enough time for the systems to be put in place and for the training to take place that will need to occur. I note that most of the Queensland Right to Information Act commenced in one month and was entirely commenced in less than six months. To give this some context, at the same time I recognise that it is a significant reform and changes will need to be made. Those who work in various government agencies will need to make adjustments. We will need to engage with the Ombudsman to prepare for this system. I think that is a good compromise position. The one we can accept in order to move forward on this is the proposal to commence on 1 July 2017.

Not so much anymore. We all agreed, and Mrs Dunne observed at the time that:

> The counterproposal put forward by the government to spread this out to July 2018, essentially two years down the track, I think is a sign the government is not really committed to this process.

Well, it would seem that it is not just the Labor Party that is no longer committed to the process, but also Mr Rattenbury. If you think that is not enough, I will go back to Mr Rattenbury, because he was pretty staunch back then, members. This is a good one:

> … at the end of the day, sometimes you need to set a deadline to get places. We have set a deadline today.

There you go. We are going nowhere, because if you have got to set a deadline like that to go somewhere, it turns out we are going nowhere today. The only place we are going is to more delay.

That has caused a little bit of mirth and amusement in my office as we dug into Mr Rattenbury's quotes. But as we have seen from the Greens this week, their propensity to say one thing before an election and then another afterwards once they get into bed with the government and their parliamentary agreements and when all is hunky-dory on the top floor together is quite remarkable.

We will not be supporting this clause. We are believers in the Mr Rattenbury a la 2016. That is the version we liked. He was a true reformer, and he set a deadline members:

> … sometimes you need to set a deadline to get places.

Mr Coe: It's because he's part-time conviction politician.

MR HANSON: Well, I do not know what has happened, but it is very disappointing that he has sold out on this issue, just as we saw Ms Le Couteur sell out on CFZ land earlier this week.

MR RATTENBURY (Kurrajong) (6.39): It is a delight to follow such an interesting intervention from Mr Hanson. Like the other justice and community safety bills, this bill makes minor amendments to a range of legislation relating to justice and community safety. I will not discuss all of these changes as they are largely positive and relatively procedural. But I want to make some brief comments on a few in particular.

We welcome the amendments to the Civil Law (Wrongs) Act and the Limitation Act. It is well known that survivors of childhood sexual abuse can take many years to come forward and talk about their experiences. This is because of the shame and fear that has been instilled by the offender. We know that as many as one in four girls and one in six boys experience sexual abuse as a child. In particular, for boys who grow up to be men, the average time it takes to talk about it and seek support is 30 years. So it is understandable that it may take even more time for a victim to come forward and seek justice through civil proceedings. This is regardless of the environment in which the abuse occurred, and so the removal of the word "institutional" is an obvious and right thing to do.

We also welcome the amendment to the Gaming Machine Act to increase the problem gambling assistance fund levy to 0.75 per cent of gross gaming machine revenue. This commitment, which was contained in the parliamentary agreement, will lead to an increase of approximately $250,000 for research, community groups and counselling services to support people struggling with problem gambling in our community. This is a good start to tackle gambling harm but, as I talked about earlier today, there are many more measures that need to be introduced if we are to start taking poker machine addiction seriously. I look forward to further progress in this space.

I will not touch on the other provisions, but I will come to the issue of the FOI starting date because we will be supporting this delay in the commencement. I have listened to Mr Hanson's comments and it got slightly creepy there with the level of obsession with my comments. I did say at the time I believed it could be done in time. But 12 months down the track I have spent time with the public service officials who are working on this and they have persuaded me that they need more time to implement this.

Mrs Dunne: Didn't you do that before? You spent a whole four years bringing up the legislation.

MR RATTENBURY: Mrs Dunne is interjecting across the chamber and I should not respond but I will. It did take four years to get that legislation done, and that was deeply frustrating to me, but we got it done. That is the persistence we demonstrated to get improved FOI legislation. I will note that on more than one occasion last term we wrote to the Liberal Party seeking to engage them on the issue and got deafening silence—deafening silence. They did not support it until we finally brought it on for a vote in the chamber.

I welcome Mrs Dunne's engagement on the issue because she actually knows something about it and took it seriously, and I welcome the support we got last year. But to come in here and pillory us for saying, "Look, it needs six more months to put it in place effectively," is frankly pathetic. We will see very effective legislation, much improved legislation, come into effect later this year. It is not my preferred outcome that it will take an extra six months after all this time. I would prefer it to be starting on 1 July; I am perfectly happy to admit that. But the reality is that it needs a little bit more time.

I was amused by Mr Hanson's reference to the fact that he liked me in 2016, because it never felt like it. There is nothing like a bit of revisionist history, but I clearly got it wrong in 2016.

That said, the remainder of the changes in the bill are relatively minor and technical and the Greens are pleased to support this legislation this evening.

MR RAMSAY (Ginninderra—Attorney-General, Minister for Regulatory Services, Minister for the Arts and Community Events and Minister for Veterans and Seniors) (6.43), in reply: I am pleased to speak briefly in support of the Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Bill 2017. This bill makes amendments to a broad range of justice and community safety legislation to improve the efficiency, the effectiveness and the fairness of laws in the ACT.

The government has listened to ideas and feedback from service providers, legal professionals and the broader community and has incorporated them into this bill. For example, the amendments to the Limitation Act build on the amendments that were introduced last year to show that the government is taking child sex abuse very seriously. Aligning with recommendations from the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, last year's amendments removed limitation periods for personal injury claims resulting from child sex abuse that occurred in an institutional context. This bill recognises that it can take survivors of child sexual abuse decades to disclose that abuse. Limitation periods on access to legal rights can impose a significant barrier to justice.

This government is committed to joining other states in improving access to justice by removing limitation periods for child sex abuse no matter what the context. It is already the case that if a person seeks compensation for injuries as a result of abuse

from an institution there is no limitation period on their right to take legal action. And these amendments will provide the same right to compensation for child sexual abuse in other contexts.

There is a key item that implements a government commitment in this bill and that is an amendment to the Gaming Machine Act to increase the problem gambling assistance fund levy from 0.6 per cent to 0.75 per cent of gross gaming revenue. Although this is not, legislatively or in terms of policy, a drastic change it is an important and significant demonstration of the government's commitment to harm reduction.

I note Mr Hanson's indication that the Canberra Liberals will be opposing part 7. I note that the amendments to the Freedom of Information Act 2016 that are contained in that part of the bill are reasonable and practical. The new FOI Act will strengthen the community's right to access government-held information unless, on balance, releasing the information would be contrary to public interest. It is a significant departure from the current legislation adopting a push model through an open access scheme. It includes a greater proactive and routine release of information, a new right to information and a maximum disclosure of non-personal information.

Significant changes require significant work and significant preparation. The Justice and Community Safety Directorate is responsible for implementation broadly and in addition the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate has the responsibility for operational matters such as the open access scheme and territory records. The change to the commencement date by six months is to allow the ACT public service sufficient time to prepare for the start of the new scheme.

The scheme involves a significantly different structure and a substantial new role for the Ombudsman. The amendment provides additional time to undertake the necessary preparatory work such as changing the internal guidelines and the processes for responding to FOI requests. The government has been and continues to be in negotiation with the Ombudsman regarding his role.

I remind members of the Assembly that under an agreement between the ACT government and the Australian government the commonwealth Ombudsman is also the ACT Ombudsman. It is also important that the new scheme does not commence at the same time as the reportable conduct scheme.

Secondly, the amendments clarify the scope for information that is open access, ensuring that the new publication scheme is feasible to implement. Open access information requires ensuring that information is suitably formatted for online publication and the government will do this from 1 January 2018 onwards. The amendment in today's bill ensures that there is no suggestion that public service agencies will have to retrieve paper files from the past, potentially back to the commencement of self-government, and scan them in as part of the new scheme. That was never the intention of the new scheme.

Finally, the amendments clarify that where the Ombudsman has been called in to mediate a freedom of information dispute the government will cover the cost of the

mediator but not the cost of the applicant's legal fees. Again this is a matter of clarification in keeping with the original intent of the new scheme. The amendments are straightforward. They are reasonable. They are practical. They will ensure that the operations of the new scheme are efficient, effective and manageable.

Taken as a package, this bill is yet another example of continuous improvement. It will help to achieve better outcomes for the Canberra community. It will improve access to justice for the survivors of child abuse and people in need of legal assistance, and it increases support for people with gambling problems. It reduces red tape for Canberra's home owners and businesses and makes a wide range of legislative improvements to ensure that our laws are operating as effectively, efficiently and smoothly as possible. I commend the bill to the Assembly.

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Bill agreed to in principle.

Detail stage

Clause 1 agreed to.

Clause 2.

MR RAMSAY (Ginninderra—Attorney-General, Minister for Regulatory Services, Minister for the Arts and Community Events and Minister for Veterans and Seniors) (6.49), by leave: Pursuant to standing order 182A(b), I move amendments Nos 1 and 2 that are minor or technical in nature together *[see schedule 7 at page 1793]*.

I table a supplementary explanatory statement to the amendments. The amendments correct a matter in the drafting to ensure that the amendments made to the Public Unleased Land Act 2013 do not commence before the Road Transport (Road Rules) Regulation 2017.

Amendments agreed to.

Clause 2, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 3 to 18, by leave, taken together and agreed to.

Clause 19.

MR HANSON (Murrumbidgee) (6.50): We will be opposing this clause, as I indicated. I will make a couple of brief comments. Firstly, I remind Mr Ramsay—and he may be unaware of this perhaps—that the Labor Party was dragged kicking and screaming to this point to get this FOI law up. It was a rare case of harmony back then, in 2016, just prior to an election when you can get things out of the Greens. It was the Greens and the Liberals that brought this forward and introduced this legislation. My suggestion would be: be careful of taking too much credit for something that the Labor Party fought against all the way.

The second point I would make, because Mr Rattenbury thinks that I have got a creepy obsession with what he says—so I will add to that creepy obsession—is that the member missed it in the paper. It is Mr Rattenbury's directorate. I quote the headline "Rattenbury Directorate cops flack over slow FOI response". It seems that the champion of FOI reform, again, not only is delaying the terms of the new FOI legislation but his directorate is not even complying with the existing legislation, which is very disappointing.

I was remiss when I spoke at the in-principle stage in not thanking the staff who have prepared much of this bill. I know that a lot of the legislation today has been developed through the directorate. I would also like to thank the minister's staff, again, for their cooperative briefings and engagement.

MR RATTENBURY (Kurrajong) (6.52): So that the Assembly record is clear, the bit of that article that Mr Hanson failed to read out about the delayed FOI application at my directorate contains a section where I apologised personally to the applicant. This delay should not have happened and my directorate did make a mistake. The directorate has apologised. I have apologised to the applicant on Twitter. I think the sign of somebody's integrity is their willingness to admit when they are wrong. We have also instituted a process to ensure that the directorate has better processes for processing applications on time; but Mr Hanson forgot to read that bit of the article out because it did not suit his narrative.

Question put:

> That clause 19 be agreed to.

The Assembly voted—

Ayes 12		Noes 9	
Ms Berry	Ms Orr	Mr Coe	Ms Lee
Ms Burch	Mr Pettersson	Mr Doszpot	Mr Milligan
Ms Cheyne	Mr Ramsay	Mrs Dunne	Mr Parton
Ms Cody	Mr Rattenbury	Mr Hanson	
Mr Gentleman	Mr Steel	Mrs Kikkert	
Ms Le Couteur	Ms Stephen-Smith	Ms Lawder	

Question resolved in the affirmative.

Clause 19 agreed to.

Remainder of bill, by leave, taken as a whole and agreed to.

Bill, as amended, agreed to.

Canberra Hospital—electrical switchboard incident
Paper

MR GENTLEMAN (Brindabella—Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Minister for the Environment and Heritage, Minister for Planning and Land Management and Minister for Urban Renewal) (6.58): On behalf of the Minister for Health and in response to the motion passed earlier today, I table the chronology of events relating to the switchboard incident at Canberra Hospital. I present the following paper:

> The Canberra Hospital—Switchboard incident—Chronology of events, pursuant to the resolution of the Assembly earlier this day.

Adjournment

Motion (by **Mr Gentleman**) proposed:

> That the Assembly do now adjourn.

Mother's Day Classic

MS CODY (Murrumbidgee) (6.58): I rise tonight to bring to the awareness of the Assembly the fact that this Sunday is the day of the 11th Canberra Mother's Day Classic fun run and walk. The Mother's Day Classic was established in Australia in 1998 and it started from the most humble of beginnings, as a walk in the park.

MADAM SPEAKER: Members, Ms Cody has the floor, so can we please be quiet.

MS CODY: As I was saying, the Mother's Day Classic is a very important event; it raises much-needed funds for breast cancer. Since 1989 it has raised over $30 million and funded more than 30 breast cancer research projects across Australia. As I said, the first event was held in Melbourne and Sydney back in 1998. It was run there for approximately six years before the other capital cities began to get involved. As Mr Parton mentioned earlier, Canberra is a very active and healthy place, and a fun city to be active in. So it is quite apt that this is the 11th year of the Mother's Day Classic.

As I said before, it is happening this Sunday, and I would encourage everyone to be involved. I was involved in last year's event, doing my first-ever 10k run, and it was a wonderful experience. The support that you get from people at the event and those who have raised much-needed funds for breast cancer research is something to be commended.

I would like once again to remind people who are looking for something active to do on Sunday to get involved in the Mother's Day Classic event. You can take a leisurely 5k walk around the basin of the lake or you can go for a 10k run. You can also do a 5k run. I would also encourage people to raise money in support of the Mother's Day Classic and provide much-needed funds for this worthwhile cause.

I see people have finally calmed down and are listening to what I have to say, but I have just about finished, Madam Speaker. It is never too late to put in a little bit of extra work on those things and remind people to give generously this Sunday. The buckets will be out. I may even have a little bucket in my office tomorrow, and I expect everyone in the opposition and on my side to come around and donate to this fabulous cause.

May Day picnic
UnionsACT May Day awards

MS ORR (Yerrabi) (7.01): I wish to take the opportunity to note events that took place here in Canberra to commemorate the International Workers Day, or May Day, as it is more commonly referred to.

On Monday last week I had the pleasure of attending a May Day picnic for penalty rates in Ainslie Place. The picnic was organised by two passionate CPSU members, Ben Halliday and Nick Dixon-Wilmhurst, and was attended by around 30 local workers. As well as drawing attention to issues facing workers today, such as penalty rate cuts, we were also reminded that May Day is a day of observance for those lives lost at a labour rally proposing an eight-hour working day. I thank those union members who organised the event and all of my colleagues who stood together in solidarity with them.

I was also proud to be invited to and attend the UnionsACT May Day awards on Friday, 29 May. The annual awards recognise people who have made a significant contribution to improving and advancing the conditions of working people in the ACT. I would like to take the opportunity to congratulate everyone who was nominated for awards on the night. Noting the achievements today in the chamber of some of the recipients also serves to highlight some of the challenges that workers in the ACT face.

I wish to congratulate Ron Marks, an active member of the CPSU for almost 20 years. Ron was a workplace delegate in the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority for 10 years. His dedication and diligence in performing the role meant he gained wide respect from members and colleagues in his workplace. Ron spearheaded a safeguard campaign within the APVMA as it was being relocated and fought for improved support for staff.

He represented his colleagues at the bargaining table from the APVMA's commencement in 2013 and Ron continued to play a pivotal role in bargaining, even as the agency was being relocated. While Ron will not have to move because he has now retired, this did not stop his commitment to his co-workers, and he continued to campaign on their behalf. He kept fighting against the move and for improved support for staff while the relocation took place.

Ron also fronted the Senate inquiry to give evidence on the impact the decision to move the agency has had on APVMA staff. Congratulations, Ron, on your contribution to workers in your workplace. I hope Ron continues the fight for workers' rights even as he enjoys his well-earned retirement.

I would also like to applaud the workplace delegates from the National Gallery of Australia. This fantastic group of seven delegates continues a tradition of excellence within the NGA team. The delegates have shown a strong willingness to actively represent the interests of their colleagues. As CPSU members, they have also offered enthusiastic support to the union campaign against federal cuts to the cultural institutions that grace the national capital.

The group's efforts were most felt in ensuring that the NGA handled its 10 per cent job cuts appropriately, seeking to minimise harm and shining a light on unfair practices. The NGA delegates have together made a strong contribution to the NGA, the APS and the CPSU and thoroughly deserve their award.

I would also like to commend Pema Choden for her work in connecting the Bhutanese community in Canberra with the union movement and strengthening their understanding of the protections they have in the workplace. Pema is here working on a student visa and has experienced abuse at work. She knows many colleagues who were underpaid and others who did not receive superannuation contributions. Pema also knows of workers who were threatened by their employer.

Coming from Bhutan, Pema was not aware of the union movement. However, as she learned of the important work unions do, she quickly came to realise the assistance the union could provide her and her co-workers who were being exploited. Pema sought to link the Australian Bhutanese Association of Canberra with United Voice and encouraged members to join the union.

This link has led to the organisations forging a memorandum of understanding which commits each of them to a cooperative working relationship. United Voice and the Australian Bhutanese Association of Canberra will shortly hold joint industrial rights training sessions for the Bhutanese community, building on an earlier session on visa and immigration rights. Pema's story shows how unions can work with the community to increase awareness of rights at work.

I would like to congratulate those who were recognised for their work and acknowledge the contribution of those who did not receive awards this year. Noting their efforts here highlights the important work that unions, represented by their membership, undertake within our community.

Monaro football club

MR DOSZPOT (Kurrajong) (7.06): I rise tonight to speak about one of the great football clubs of the region, Monaro football club, which is celebrating its 50th year. I thank John Santolin and Mario Donda, both great past players, for their recollections of the foundation of this great club. Monaro can trace its beginnings to a Friday night in 1966 in the bar of the Royal Hotel in Queanbeyan. Italian expatriates, many of them still with vivid memories of the postwar chaos that had driven them from their homeland, met there at the end of each week to spend their pay and talk over old times.

From its first home at the Royal Hotel, the new club moved for the first official meeting to a little shed in the middle of what became the football field, before the Monaro Marco Polo Club was built, which was used by the community to play bocce and cards, and, of course, to have a drink. The first order of business at that first meeting was to agree on a name for the club. Mario Donda, a 1967 foundation player whose father had formed the club, recalled that they could not get agreement, so he suggested that, since the club played in the electorate of Eden-Monaro, they call it Monaro. That was duly accepted. I quote Mario's recollection:

> We went into the second division … with a 100 per cent record.

Mario said:

> We were playing against teams from the Police Force, the RAAF, Army, R.M.C. Kosciosko and Braddon, there was even a side from the Bureau of Statistics. Football in those days was very volatile and people brought their rivalries from the old country onto the playing fields. I remember one year there were two Spanish teams—one supported Franco and the other the Republicans. We were playing at Woden in a double header and they were on first. There was a riot with the crowd joining in. One team got kicked out of the competition and the other was heavily penalised.

Mario said he was proud that Monaro were never about politics. Monaro soccer club was about football, the beauty of playing the game and winning. They always had an open door for anybody who came along to training and was good enough. They got a game. They got some game time.

Monaro went from strength to strength, entering the New South Wales state league in 1978 and winning it twice. In 1984 Monaro was promoted to the national league. A period of rapid decline followed, which saw the club briefly go into recess at the beginning of the 1990s. Then one day Mario Donda got a call from a friend saying that there were all these kids running around Canberra and Queanbeyan with no team to play for and would he help re-form the club? Mario Donda recalled that they did that in 1995. He said:

> It was like the 1960s all over again with the same ideals, football, the families and so on, we had to start at the bottom, this time it was the fifth division. Just like before we played our way back, got to the top level and won the 1999 Premier League title.

Now in his 70s, Mario may not be as involved as he was, but he says:

> Whenever I hear the name "Monaro" my heart skips a beat.

Another former player whose heart skips a beat every time Monaro is mentioned is John Santolin, one of the great players of Monaro, who recalled the following memories, which I believe capture very well the spirit of Monaro. He said:

> For a very small regional club with limited resources, Monaro punched way above its weight. Our budget compared to the big boys was miniscule but the club's supporter base was fanatical and took the club to success. My most memorable game in the NSL was against Eddy Thompson and John Kosmina's Sydney City in 1985. Our already thin squad was decimated with half the team out. Despite playing against a full strength team of champions like Pezzano, Watson, Farina, O'Connor, Barnes etc—

Tony Pezzano, Joe Watson, Frank Farina, Steve O'Connor and Murray Barnes—

> we came away with a 2 all draw. Kossie, the apparent team leader, was not impressed. I reckon we were 100 to 1 underdogs and really enjoyed the trip home.

I can believe that, knowing the way they enjoyed their trips home.

Let me give some of the highlights of Monaro's history. In their first year, in 1967, they won the ACT second division title undefeated and were the ACT first division champions in 1977. They joined the New South Wales State League in 1978 and were New South Wales state league champions in 1979. Some of their notable players were John Santolin, Mario Donda, Sebastian Giampaolo, Walter Valeri, Tony Brennan and Steve Bryant. The current club president is Simon France. They have 1,000 players and some 200 volunteers. A past president, John Barilaro, is now the Deputy Premier of New South Wales.

MR GENTLEMAN (Brindabella—Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Minister for the Environment and Heritage, Minister for Planning and Land Management and Minister for Urban Renewal) (7.11): I stand to close debate on this motion and just make a note that while the opposition may wish to make a point with regard to a private member's motion, it is our intention to ensure that we look after our staff and the staff of the Assembly. It is now past 7 pm, Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr Gentleman, but, as I understand, the Clerk has indicated that you cannot close the debate when another member is rising. The question is that the Assembly do now adjourn.

Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—bush healing farm

MR MILLIGAN (Yerrabi) (7.12): This week we received the information that the Ngunnawal bush healing farm would not be operated as a drug and alcohol residential rehabilitation service. The Chief Minister made the statement that the community was, in his words, confused about the role and purpose of the farm and its zoning, whilst the health minister claimed that a precise model of care and the nature of the service still had to be worked out. It is interesting that neither of these members of the government is aware of what is going on. They seem to be completely misinformed about the history of Winnunga's recent involvement with the bush healing farm. I want to take this opportunity to set the record straight and perhaps educate them.

The Ngunnawal bush healing farm began as a concept in 2003 and has a chequered history. But at all times it has been referred to as a drug and alcohol rehabilitation service. When in 2015 it looked as though it might finally be nearing completion, the government put out to tender a request for proposal for a service delivery model of care. This was where matters got interesting, because no proposals were received. Following the lack of applicants—for the record, the health directorate met with Winnunga Aboriginal health service—they requested that Winnunga engage in a single select tender process for this purpose. Winnunga agreed.

Between February and December 2016 Winnunga engaged with ACT Health, ATODA and the alcohol and other drugs service sector on the establishment of an Indigenous drug and alcohol residential rehabilitation service at the bush healing farm. In July, ATODA and Winnunga were contracted and funded by ACT Health to prepare a response to a request for quotation. This was submitted in October 2016. It was an evidence based, robust proposal.

At no time was there an understanding by Winnunga that the rehabilitation service to be delivered at the bush healing farm would include a detoxification component or methadone dosing on site. Just for the record, Winnunga do not do community detoxification at their premises. What Winnunga GPs do is prescribe methadone but then refer clients to the Canberra Hospital or a community pharmacy for dosing. Winnunga do not have S8 drugs on their current premises. They cannot understand why ACT Health or anyone else would think that they would put their clients or service at risk by doing so at the bush healing farm.

In their comprehensive 120-page response to the request for quotation, Winnunga outlined mandatory specific eligibility for clients. This was consistent with the evidence for those for whom residential rehab is indicated. It also outlined the exclusions to ensure that the best possible implementation and outcomes are achieved. These exclusions include opiate maintenance therapy clients and clients whose behaviour presents an unacceptable management or safety risk within the bush healing concept.

Winnunga always have had the best interests of their community uppermost in their mind, based on their extensive experience and expertise and long history of working with their community. The staffing structure was developed to be consistent with the response to the request for quotation. This included access to one GP and one diagnosis nurse as well as a team of 10 Indigenous social health workers. The role of the GP was to provide holistic psychotherapy as per the original intentions of the farm.

On 2 February 2017 ACT Health met Winnunga to inform them that the zoning for the bush healing farm site to deliver the Indigenous drug and alcohol residential rehabilitation service may not be possible, to the extent that counselling services were not allowable. Since that time, Winnunga has not been kept up to date with any further developments—that is, until the meeting mentioned by the minister, on 8 May, at which documentation was provided of the new draft service model. Winnunga was not aware that this new document had been developed or approached to engage in the development of that document.

From this history, it will appear that the minister and her directorate are not aware of the requirements under ACT Health's own letter of contract with Winnunga or what is required to run a residential drug and alcohol rehabilitation service. We call on the minister and the Chief Minister to please stop blaming the Indigenous community, in particular Winnunga, for their directorate's failing in relation to the bush healing farm and to retract their inaccurate statements made during the week.

MADAM SPEAKER: Before I go to the question that the Assembly do now adjourn, I want to make reference to what happened when Mr Gentleman stood to seek to close the debate. The Clerk has provided me with a reference to page 496 of *House of Representatives Practice*:

> The mover of a motion is not entitled to the call to close the debate while any other Member is seeking the call.

That is why that happened, Mr Gentleman: there were other members seeking the call. I will just bring to the attention of members that we got to the adjournment debate at 6.57. Thirty minutes are allocated for the debate. That takes us to 7.27. Whilst this is a house of assembly and a parliament, I ask all members to reflect on the impact on staff, who provide great service, and the ramifications of going beyond what was an assumed or agreed time.

Pegasus Riding for the Disabled open day

MS LEE (Kurrajong) (7.17): On Saturday I had the great pleasure of attending the Pegasus Riding for the Disabled open day at Holt. Pegasus is an iconic Canberra charity established in 1973 by a hardworking woman with a big heart, Bid Williams. Around 80 people with a disability participate each week in their horse-based therapy programs, assisted by a team of over 250 volunteers.

It is fitting, Madam Speaker, that this week, as we celebrate and thank our volunteers, I speak about Pegasus because it is the epitome of volunteerism. From the horses to the staff, the facilities and the upkeep of the place, it is all driven by volunteers. I refer to the people who donate suitable horses to Pegasus to be trained for the lessons that Pegasus delivers; the people and businesses that donate money for Pegasus to purchase horses and ponies to be schooled; the people who come each week to assist with the horses; the people who donate their skills to build equipment and facilities; the CIT students who donate their time to practice their building skills; the businesses like Harvey Norman and Watson blinds who donate appliances and household necessities; and foundations like the Snow Foundation, the John James Foundation, the Tall Foundation and the Honda Foundation who provide funds for essential items like horse floats and arenas.

Even the land on which Pegasus sits was provided in 1977 by the National Capital Development Commission—the NCDC, as it was known then—and it had only a dilapidated cottage, power, telephone, two boundary fences and "absolutely nothing else", as Pegasus history records.

Pegasus has a proud history of growth and persistence, from when it started at the Forest Park Riding School at Curtin, fitting in between the school's other lessons and activities. It survived and grew through the persistence of people like Bid Williams, with help from people like the late Michael Hodgman, the father of the current Tasmanian Premier, who advocated on behalf of Pegasus to the NCDC for the land.

You do not have to spend much time at Pegasus to realise why people become committed to Pegasus and the work that it does, to see and appreciate what joy it gives to the many students who participate in the hippotherapy classes, as they are called. As Bid Williams herself has recalled:

> In the beginning we were woefully ignorant of the implications of the rider's disabilities—we just had to suck it and see.

However, on the first afternoon of lessons, she recalls that a young girl who was usually wheelchair bound rode under a tree and reached up to touch the leaves. Suddenly the girl shouted: "I can touch them! They are so soft!" That is the special magic that is Pegasus, and that is why it is so important that it continues.

Today it stands at a crossroads; it is another victim that has fallen through the cracks because it does not fit neatly into the NDIS box. It is another iconic ACT organisation that has not only been denied ILC funding but has been abandoned by Disability ACT.

The current CEO, Jane Thompson, is to be commended for the enormous efforts she has made in the past few years to ensure that no stone is left unturned in keeping the doors of Pegasus open for every person that needs its unique services. I congratulate and thank all the volunteers who played a part in making the open day a success. In the current climate of uncertainty about future funding, it is a credit to the important work of Pegasus that the Canberra community came out in force to support its ongoing services.

Lake Ginninderra—clean-up day

MS CHEYNE (Ginninderra) (7.21): I rise to inform the Assembly and the broader public about an event this weekend at Lake Ginninderra which is being held on Saturday at 1 pm. In a week when we are reflecting on volunteers, in National Volunteer Week, I thought it was important to draw attention to the fact that the member for Fenner, Andrew Leigh, and I will be hosting a clean-up around the lake. That will be at John Knight Memorial Park from 1 pm until 3 pm, and we encourage the community to join us.

From 2 pm until 3 pm we will be having a barbecue and a chat. It is a bit of an extension of what we were doing for Clean Up Australia Day earlier this year. A lot of people came out for the Belconnen town centre clean-up. Lake Ginninderra can always use a little bit of tender loving care, a bit of TLC, so I am very much looking forward to that event, which will be held on Saturday at 1 pm. People can RSVP on my Facebook page.

Six Degrees Cafe
Pegasus Riding for the Disabled open day

MS BERRY (Ginninderra—Deputy Chief Minister, Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, Minister for Women and Minister for Sport and Recreation) (7.22): I want to take the opportunity this evening during the adjournment debate to let the Assembly know of a new social enterprise cafe called Six Degrees, which has opened up at the Black Mountain School.

It is a new cafe that is open every Tuesday and Wednesday from 9 am to 2 pm. It is open to the public and you can get along and support this great initiative. It is an opportunity to train and certify young people who are learning and living with a disability. It helps them to get an opportunity to gain future employment and also volunteer work. Six Degrees is located inside the school grounds of the Black Mountain School, on Cockle Street, O'Connor. I can attest that the coffee is actually a decent brew. People should get along as much as they can to support these young people in gaining qualifications and getting a chance for a future life.

I also want to recognise Pegasus Riding for the Disabled. It is something that I have known about, growing up in west Belconnen, for most of my life. In fact, as a young person, like a lot of the young people that went to school around my neighbourhood, we had the chance to volunteer there, to get to meet the other volunteers that worked there, and work alongside some of the people there who were getting support through having an opportunity to interact and engage with horses.

It is such a great and important part of our community, and it was great to see Minister Rachel Stephen-Smith there as well, enjoying a crepe. They were also getting support from the model railway association who were there, and who were also very keen to get involved in the future light rail, and looking at how that will progress in the ACT. They are looking forward to having their own light rail, as part of their model railway display at Kaleen school.

Once again, I encourage members to drop by Black Mountain School's new social enterprise cafe, Six Degrees, every Tuesday and Wednesday from 9 am to 2 pm. Not only will they get a decent coffee to start their day but they will also be supporting some young people with a disability and helping them to gain future employment and volunteer work.

Conflict Resolution Service

MRS KIKKERT (Ginninderra) (7.25): I wish to say a few words today in support of Conflict Resolution Service, an organisation that for more than 30 years has provided an invaluable service to the ACT community and economy by providing alternative methods for dispute resolution.

Alternative dispute resolution approaches are a well-tested way of managing conflicts and are becoming standard practice across Australia. They are cost effective and often

deliver better outcomes for the people involved. Conflict Resolution Service seeks to resolve disputes by means of mediation. Trained mediators meet with those involved in a conflict to help them identify the issues, think of ways to resolve these issues, consider alternatives and then work together to reach an agreement.

Mediators do not take sides or sit in judgement but instead simply facilitate the mediation process. Common disputes handled by mediators at Conflict Resolution Service include neighbourhood disputes, such as those involving pets, fences and noise; disputes within and between families, including those involving youth; workplace disputes; and commercial and small business disputes. In each case, the goal is to find productive solutions to conflicts that will satisfy all involved parties and prevent the situation from escalating or dragging on.

Without such mediation, many of these conflicts will end up seriously harming some or all of the parties involved and frequently require expensive legal action. Resolving conflicts creates a better society for all Canberrans to live in. These alternative dispute resolution processes help prevent such conflicts from clogging up our already overstretched courts, saving significant sums of money and allowing the justice system to focus on cases that genuinely require litigation.

This is a win for the parties involved, a win for the Canberra community at large, and a win for the ACT government and our justice system. Persons may contact Conflict Resolution Service for free if they wish to seek advice or discuss ways that clients can resolve disputes themselves. Mediation is also free for disputes involving a neighbourhood, family, friends and adolescents.

This service is likewise provided without charge for those on a low income regardless of what types of issues are involved. In all other situations, charges are based on a sliding scale of gross income. This arrangement removes any cost barriers to those in need of mediation.

The time for the debate having expired—

The Assembly adjourned at 7.27 pm until Tuesday, 6 June, at 10 am.

Schedules of amendments

Schedule 1

Revenue Legislation Amendment Bill 2017

Amendment moved by the Treasurer

1
Clause 16
Proposed new section 29 (5), definition of *AUVU*
Page 9, line 8—

omit the definition, substitute

AUVU means the AUV of the parcel proportionate to the unit in the parcel, worked out as follows:

$$\text{AUV} \quad \text{X} \frac{\text{UE}}{\text{TUE}}$$

Schedule 2

City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017

Amendments moved by the Chief Minister

1
Clause 7, proposed new note
Page 4, line 12—

insert

Note The authority is a corporation if the authority is prescribed by the financial management guidelines for the *Financial Management Act 1996*, pt 8 (see *Financial Management Act 1996*, s 54, s 72, def ***relevant territory authority*** and s 73).

2
Clause 9 (1) (g)
Page 5, line 25—

before

urban renewal

insert

sustainable

3
Clause 16 (1), proposed new examples
Page 9, line 24—

insert

Examples—par (a)

- particular project to be undertaken by the authority
- dividend or other financial return to be made to the Territory by the authority
- affordable housing, community housing or public housing targets
- environmental performance
- whole-of-government strategy or plan

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

4
Clause 20 (1) (c)
Page 12, line 1—

omit

3 expert members.

substitute

at least 3, but not more than 5, expert members.

5
Clause 20 (2)
Page 12, line 6—

omit

following areas:

substitute

following disciplines and areas of expertise:

6
Clause 20 (2) (e)
Page 12, line 11—

omit clause 20 (2) (e), substitute

(e) environmentally sustainable development;

7
Proposed new clause 20 (2) (i)
Page 12, line 14—

insert

(i) affordable housing, community housing and public housing.

8
Proposed new clause 20 (2A)
Page 12, line 14—

insert

(2A) The Minister must, as far as practicable, ensure that each discipline and area of expertise mentioned in subsection (2) is represented among the appointed members.

9
Proposed new clause 20 (2B)
Page 12, line 14—

insert

(2B) A member must not be a public servant.

10
Clause 36, proposed new note
Page 21, line 5—

insert

Note The agency is a corporation if the agency is prescribed by the financial management guidelines for the *Financial Management Act 1996*, pt 8 (see

Financial Management Act 1996, s 54, s 72, def ***relevant territory authority*** and s 73).

11
Proposed new clause 37 (a) (ii) (E)
Page 21, line 15—

insert

(E) environmental sustainability; and

12
Proposed new clause 37 (a) (v)
Page 21, line 19—

insert

(v) social and environmental sustainability; and

13
Clause 38 (1) (d)
Page 22, line 8—

after

land

insert

in a manner that is environmentally sustainable

14
Proposed new clause 43A
Page 24, line 27—

insert

43A Agency board members duty of good conduct

An agency board member has a duty to the Minister when acting as a board member—

(a) to act in good faith; and

(b) not to pursue personal interests at the expense of the agency's interests; and

(c) not to use board membership to gain personal advantage; and

(d) not to cause detriment to the agency or undermine the reputation of the agency.

Note The duty set out in this section supplements the requirements under the *Financial Management Act 1996*, pt 8 (Financial provisions for territory authorities) and pt 9 (Governance of territory authorities) and the requirements under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, div 2.1 (Public sector standards).

15
Clause 44 (1) (c)
Page 25, line 5—

omit

3 expert members.

substitute

at least 3, but not more than 5, expert members.

16
Clause 44 (2)
Page 25, line 9—

omit

following areas:

substitute

following disciplines and areas of expertise:

17
Proposed new clause 44 (2) (g)
Page 25, line 15—

insert

(g) affordable housing, community housing and public housing.

18
Proposed new clause 44 (2) (h)
Page 25, line 15—

insert

(h) environmentally sustainable development.

19
Proposed new clause 44 (3)
Page 25, line 15—

insert

(3) The Minister must, as far as practicable, ensure that each discipline and area of expertise mentioned in subsection (2) is represented among the appointed members.

20
Proposed new clause 44 (4)
Page 25, line 15—

insert

(4) A member must not be a public servant.

21
Schedule 1, part 1.4
Amendment 1.9
Page 37, line 1—

omit amendment 1.9, substitute

[1.9] Section 229 (4) (c)

substitute

(c) a member of the city renewal authority's staff;

(ca) a member of the suburban land agency's staff;

Schedule 3

City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017

Amendments moved by Ms Le Couteur

1
Clause 8 (c)
Page 5, line 6—

omit clause 8 (c), substitute

(c) to operate effectively, in a way that delivers value for money, in accordance with sound risk management practices.

2
Proposed new clause 9 (1) (ga)
Page 5, line 26—

insert

(ga) meet housing targets determined under section 56A (Affordable, community and public housing targets); and

3
Proposed new clause 9 (1) (gb)
Page 5, line 26—

insert

(gb) support statutory greenhouse gas emissions targets and deliver environmentally sustainable development; and

4
Proposed new clause 9 (1) (gc)
Page 5, line 26—

insert

(gc) follow and support whole-of-government strategies; and

5
Clause 9 (1), proposed new note
Page 6, line 2—

insert

Note 1 A territory authority must not do any act, or approve the doing of an act, that is inconsistent with the territory plan (see *Planning and Development Act 2007*, s 50).

6
Proposed new clause 36 (2)
Page 21, line 5—

insert

(2) The agency is a territory authority.

7
Clause 37 (b)
Page 21, line 20—

omit clause 37 (b), substitute

(b) operate effectively, in a way that delivers value for money, in accordance with sound risk management practices.

8
Proposed new clause 38 (1) (ca)
Page 22, line 7—

insert

(ca) to meet housing targets determined under section 56A (Affordable, community and public housing targets); and

9
Proposed new clause 38 (1) (da)
Page 22, line 8—

insert

(da) to exercise functions in a way that supports statutory greenhouse gas emissions targets and delivers environmentally sustainable development; and

10
Proposed new clause 38 (1) (db)
Page 22, line 8—

insert

(db) to follow and support whole-of-government strategies; and

11
Proposed new clause 56A
Page 32, line 11—

insert

56A Affordable, community and public housing targets

(1) The Minister must set housing targets for—

(a) residential development in an urban renewal precinct; and

(b) residential development in connection with urban renewal other than in an urban renewal precinct; and

(c) the development of a new suburb.

(2) Housing targets must determine the minimum percentage of the development that must be made up of each of the following types of housing:

(a) affordable housing;

(b) community housing;

(c) public housing.

(3) Before setting housing targets, the Minister must seek the views of the housing commissioner in relation to the proposed housing targets.

(4) A housing target determination is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

12
Dictionary, note 2, proposed new dot point
Page 40, line 11—

insert

territory authority

13
Dictionary, proposed new definition of *statutory greenhouse gas emission targets*
Page 41, line 14—

insert

statutory greenhouse gas emissions targets means—

(a) the ACT greenhouse gas emissions target under the *Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act 2010*, section 6; and

(b) the interim greenhouse gas emissions target under the *Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act 2010*, section 7.

14
Dictionary, proposed new definition of *whole-of-government strategy*
Page 42, line 6—

insert

whole-of-government strategy—see the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, dictionary.

Schedule 4

City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017

Amendments moved by Mr Coe

1
Proposed new clause 9 (2A)
Page 6, line 7—

insert

(2A) The authority must comply with a direction given to the authority under this Act or another territory law.

Note The Minister may give the authority directions under s 11.

2
Proposed new clauses 12A and 12B
Page 8, line 3—

insert

12A Report for Legislative Assembly

(1) The authority must, for each quarter, prepare a report for the Legislative Assembly including the following for any land acquired by the authority during the reporting period:

(a) details of the land;

(b) a copy of the valuations for the land relied on by the authority in deciding the amount paid for the land.

(2) The authority must give the report to the Legislative Assembly not later than 1 month after the end of the quarter.

(3) If the Legislative Assembly is sitting when the authority has finished the report—

(a) the authority must give the report to the Speaker; and

(b) the Speaker must present the report to the Legislative Assembly on the next sitting day.

(4) If the Legislative Assembly is not sitting when the authority has finished the report—

(a) the authority must give the report, and a copy for each member of the Legislative Assembly, to the Speaker; and

(b) the report is taken for all purposes to have been presented to the Legislative Assembly on the day the authority gives it to the Speaker (the ***report day***); and

(c) publication of the report is taken to have been ordered by the Legislative Assembly on the report day; and

(d) the Speaker must arrange for a copy of the report to be given to each member of the Legislative Assembly on the report day; and

(e) the Speaker may give directions for the printing and circulation, and in relation to the publication, of the report; and

(f) despite paragraph (b), the Speaker must present the report to the Legislative Assembly on the next sitting day.

(5) In this section:

Speaker, for a report given to the Deputy Speaker or clerk under section 12B (Report to be given to Speaker), means the Deputy Speaker or clerk.

12B Report to be given to Speaker

(1) A report required under section 12A to be given to the Speaker must—

(a) if the Speaker is unavailable—be given to the Deputy Speaker; or

(b) if both the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are unavailable—be given to the clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) For subsection (1), the Speaker or Deputy Speaker is unavailable if—

(a) he or she is absent from duty; or

(b) there is a vacancy in the office.

3
Clause 17 (1)
Page 10, line 2—

omit

As soon as possible after

insert

Within 60 days after the day

4
Clause 17 (3)
Page 10, line 10—

omit clause 17 (3), substitute

(3) The Minister must, within 30 days after the day the Minister receives a draft statement of operational intent—

(a) approve the draft statement; or

(b) reject the draft statement; or

(c) approve the draft statement with conditions.

5
Proposed new clause 17 (5)
Page 10, line 16—

insert

(5) If the Minister rejects a draft statement of operational intent, the authority board must, within 30 days after the day the draft statement is rejected, give the Minister a revised statement of operational intent.

6
Proposed new clause 17A
Page 10, line 16—

insert

17A Publication of authority board meeting proceedings

(1) For each board meeting, the chair must publish the agenda, attendance and minutes within the earlier of—

(a) 90 days after the day of the meeting; or

(b) 5 days after the day the minutes are approved at a subsequent board meeting.

(2) The chair must publish the agenda, attendance and minutes on—

(a) a website under the authority's control; or

(b) if the authority does not have a website—an ACT government website.

7
Proposed new clause 19 (e)
Page 11, line 14—

insert

(e) to act in the best interest of the community.

8
Proposed new clause 19 (2)
Page 11, line 19—

insert

(2) The authority must report to the Legislative Assembly any allegation made to the authority, in relation to an authority board member's failure to comply with the member's duty under this section, within 5 days after the day the authority receives the allegation.

9
Proposed new clause 19A
Page 11, line 19—

insert

19A Record of authority board members' material interests

(1) This section applies if an authority board member discloses to the authority board (a ***member disclosure***) a material interest in an issue being considered, or about to be considered, by the board.

Note The board member must disclose the nature of the material interest at a board meeting as soon as practicable after the relevant facts come to the board member's knowledge (see Financial Management Act 1996, s 88).

(2) The authority board must—

(a) publish the member disclosure; and

(b) keep a permanent public record of the member disclosure.

(3) In this section:

material interest—see the *Financial Management Act 1996*, section 88.

10
Proposed new clause 20 (2) (i)
Page 12, line 14—

insert

(i) commercial expertise.

11

Proposed new clause 20 (2A) and (2B)

Page 12, line 14—

insert

(2A) A member must not—

(a) be a member of the agency; or

(b) be under investigation for, or have been found guilty of an offence involving, conduct relating to any of the following:

(i) fraud;

(ii) corruption;

(iii) misconduct.

(2B) However, a member who is under investigation only may remain a member of the board if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that it is in the public interest for the member to remain.

12
Proposed new clause 20A
Page 12, line 17—

insert

20A Establishment of authority audit and risk committee

(1) The authority must establish an audit and risk committee.

(2) A member of the audit and risk committee must not—

(a) be a member of the agency; or

(b) be under investigation for, or have been found guilty of an offence involving, conduct relating to any of the following:

(i) fraud;

(ii) corruption;

(iii) misconduct.

(3) However, a member who is under investigation only may remain a member of the committee if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that it is in the public interest for the member to remain.

13
Clause 21 heading
Page 12, line 18—

omit the heading, substitute

21 Establishment of other authority committees

14
Clause 21 (1)
Page 12, line 19—

after

establish

insert

other

15
Clause 21 (2) (b)
Page 12, line 24—

omit

16
Proposed new clause 23A
Page 14, line 10—

insert

23A Sale of lease of land by authority

(1) This section applies to a sale of a lease of land by the authority.

(2) Before a sale, the authority must—

(a) have the land independently valued by at least 3 separate valuers; and

(b) publish the valuations on—

(i) a website under the authority's control; or

(ii) if the authority does not have a website—an ACT government website.

(3) The sale must be—

(a) public; and

(b) undertaken by tender or auction.

(4) However, if a sale in accordance with subsection (3) is unsuccessful, the sale may be made in another way, for example, by private sale.

Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

17
Clause 27 (2)
Page 15, line 13—

omit

chair of the

18
Proposed new clause 28 (4)
Page 17, line 2—

insert

(4) The authority CEO must comply with a direction given to the authority CEO under this Act or another territory law.

19
Proposed new clause 29 (2) (e)
Page 17, line 14—

insert

(e) to act in the best interest of the community.

20
Proposed new clause 29 (3)
Page 17, line 16—

insert

(3) The authority must report to the Legislative Assembly any allegation made to the authority in relation to the authority CEO's failure to comply with this section within 5 days after the day the authority receives the allegation.

21
Proposed new clause 38 (2A)
Page 22, line 22—

insert

(2A) The agency must comply with a direction given to the agency under this Act or another territory law.

Note The Minister may give the agency directions under s 40.

22
Proposed new clauses 41A and 41B
Page 24, line 7—

insert

41A Report for Legislative Assembly

(1) The agency must, for each quarter, prepare a report for the Legislative Assembly including the following for any land acquired by the agency during the reporting period:

(a) details of the land;

(b) a copy of the valuations for the land relied on by the agency in deciding the amount paid for the land.

(2) The agency must give the report to the Legislative Assembly not later than 1 month after the end of the quarter.

(3) If the Legislative Assembly is sitting when the agency has finished the report—

(a) the agency must give the report to the Speaker; and

(b) the Speaker must present the report to the Legislative Assembly on the next sitting day.

(4) If the Legislative Assembly is not sitting when the agency has finished the report—

(a) the agency must give the report, and a copy for each member of the Legislative Assembly, to the Speaker; and

(b) the report is taken for all purposes to have been presented to the Legislative Assembly on the day the agency gives it to the Speaker (the ***report day***); and

(c) publication of the report is taken to have been ordered by the Legislative Assembly on the report day; and

(d) the Speaker must arrange for a copy of the report to be given to each member of the Legislative Assembly on the report day; and

(e) the Speaker may give directions for the printing and circulation, and in relation to the publication, of the report; and

(f) despite paragraph (b), the Speaker must present the report to the Legislative Assembly on the next sitting day.

(5) In this section:

Speaker, for a report given to the Deputy Speaker or clerk under section 41B (Report to be given to Speaker), means the Deputy Speaker or clerk.

41B Report to be given to Speaker

(1) A report required under section 41A to be given to the Speaker must—

(a) if the Speaker is unavailable—be given to the Deputy Speaker; or

(b) if both the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are unavailable—be given to the clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) For subsection (1), the Speaker or Deputy Speaker is unavailable if—

(a) he or she is absent from duty; or

(b) there is a vacancy in the office.

23
Proposed new clause 41C
Page 24, line 7—

insert

41C Annual report of agency

(1) The agency must prepare an annual report under the Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 2004.

(2) The report must—

(a) include any statement of expectations and statement of operational intent in effect during the reporting year; and

(b) report on the extent to which the statement of operational intent in effect during the reporting year was met during the reporting year; and

(c) if the statement of operational intent was not met in whole or in part during the reporting year—give reasons why the statement of operational intent was not met.

24
Proposed new clause 43 (aa), (ab) and (ac)
Page 24, line 16—

insert

(aa) to promote the statement of expectations; and

(ab) to implement the statement of operational intent; and

(ac) to make arrangements about the conduct and operation of the agency board; and

25
Proposed new clauses 43A and 43B
Page 24, line 27—

insert

43A Ministerial statement of expectations for agency

(1) The Minister must, at least once every 12 months—

(a) make a statement setting out the government's requirements and priorities in relation to suburban development and urban renewal, other than in an urban renewal precinct (a ***statement of expectations***); and

(b) give the statement of expectations to the agency board.

(2) The statement of expectations may include any information the Minister believes will assist the agency board to implement the statement of expectations.

(3) A statement of expectations is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

43B Agency's statement of operational intent

(1) Within 60 days after the day the Minister gives the statement of expectations to the agency board, the agency board must give the Minister a draft statement of response setting out how the agency board will give effect to the statement of expectations (a ***statement of operational intent***).

(2) The draft statement of operational intent may refer to a matter covered in the statement of intent for the agency prepared under the *Financial Management Act 1996*, section 61.

(3) The Minister must, within 30 days after the day the Minister receives a draft statement of operational intent—

(a) approve the draft statement; or

(b) reject the draft statement; or

(c) approve the draft statement with conditions.

(4) An approved statement of operational intent is a notifiable instrument.

Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

(5) If the Minister rejects a draft statement of operational intent, the agency board must, within 30 days after the day the draft statement is rejected, give the Minister a revised draft statement of operational intent.

26
Proposed new clause 43C
Page 24, line 27—

Insert

43C Agency board members duty of good conduct

(1) An agency board member has a duty to the Minister when acting as a board member—

(a) to act in good faith; and

(b) not to pursue personal interests at the expense of the agency's interests; and

(c) not to use board membership to gain personal advantage; and

(d) not to cause detriment to the agency or undermine the reputation of the agency; and

(e) to act in the best interest of the community.

Note The duty set out in this section supplements the requirements under the *Financial Management Act 1996*, pt 8 (Financial provisions for territory authorities) and pt 9 (Governance of territory authorities) and the requirements under the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, div 2.1 (Public sector standards).

(2) The agency must report to the Legislative Assembly any allegation made to the agency in relation to an agency board member's failure to comply with the member's duty under this section within 5 days after the day the agency receives the allegation.

27
Proposed new clause 43D
Page 24, line 27—

insert

43D Record of board members' material interests

(1) This section applies if an agency board member discloses to the agency board (a ***member disclosure***) a material interest in an issue being considered, or about to be considered, by the board.

Note The board member must disclose the nature of the material interest at a board meeting as soon as practicable after the relevant facts come to the board member's knowledge (see *Financial Management Act 1996*, s 88).

(2) The agency board must—

(a) publish the member disclosure; and

(b) keep a permanent public record of the member disclosure.

(3) In this section:

material interest—see the *Financial Management Act 1996*, section 88.

28
Proposed new clause 44 (2) (g)
Page 25, line 15—

insert

(g) commercial expertise.

29
Proposed new clause 44 (3) and (4)
Page 25, line 15—

insert

(3) A member must not—

(a) be a member of the authority; or

(b) be under investigation for, or have been found guilty of an offence involving, conduct relating to any of the following:

(i) fraud;

(ii) corruption;

(iii) misconduct.

(4) However, a member who is under investigation only may remain a member of the board if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that it is in the public interest for the member to remain.

30
Proposed new clause 44A
Page 25, line 15—

insert

44A Publication of agency board meeting proceedings

(1) For each board meeting, the chair must publish the agenda, attendance and minutes within the earlier of—

(a) 90 days after the day of the meeting; or

(b) 5 days after the day the minutes are approved at a subsequent board meeting.

(2) The chair must publish the agenda, attendance and minutes on—

(a) a website under the agency's control; or

(b) if the agency does not have a website—an ACT government website.

31
Proposed new division 3.2A
Page 26, line 4—

insert

Division 3.2A Agency committees

45A Establishment of agency audit and risk committee

(1) The agency must establish an audit and risk committee.

(2) A member of the audit and risk committee must not—

(a) be a member of the authority; or

(b) be under investigation for, or have been found guilty of an offence involving, conduct relating to any of the following:

(i) fraud;

(ii) corruption;

(iii) misconduct.

(3) However, a member who is under investigation only may remain a member of the committee if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that it is in the public interest for the member to remain.

45B Establishment of other agency committees

(1) The agency board may establish other committees to help the agency to exercise its functions.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), committees may be established in relation to the following:

(a) corporate governance;

(b) design review;

(c) community engagement.

(3) The agency board must establish any committee prescribed by regulation.

(4) A regulation may prescribe—

(a) matters on which a committee can provide advice; and

(b) functions of the agency that may only be exercised after considering the advice of a committee.

45C Exercise of committee functions

(1) The agency board may decide—

(a) how a committee is to exercise its functions; and

(b) the procedure to be followed for meetings of a committee, including—

(i) calling meetings; and

(ii) the number of committee members to be present at meetings (including requirements that particular members be present); and

(iii) the committee member who is to preside at meetings; and

(iv) how questions arising at a meeting are to be decided; and

(v) keeping minutes of meetings.

(2) Subject to any decision of the agency board under subsection (1), a committee may decide its own procedures.

45D Membership of committees

(1) A committee consists of the people appointed by the agency board.

Note For the making of appointments (including acting appointments), see the Legislation Act, div 19.3.

(2) A committee may consist entirely or partly of agency board members.

32
Clause 49 (2)
Page 27, line 12—

omit

chair of the

33
Proposed new clause 51 (2) (e)
Page 29, line 2—

insert

(e) to act in the best interest of the community.

34
Proposed new clause 51 (3)
Page 29, line 4—

insert

(3) The agency must report to the Legislative Assembly any allegation made to the agency in relation to the agency CEO's failure to comply with this section within 5 days after the day the agency receives the allegation.

35
Clause 55 (2)
Page 30, line 9—

after

agency

insert

CEO

36
Proposed new part 3A
Page 30, line 10—

insert

Part 3A Land acquisitions by authority or agency

55A Application—pt 3A

This part applies to the acquisition of land by the authority or agency (the ***entity***).

55B Acquisition of land for less than $5 million

(1) The entity may acquire land for less than $5 million if—

the entity's board approves the acquisition; and

the Minister is advised of the acquisition.

(2) The entity may refer the proposed acquisition to the Executive for consideration if the entity considers the referral appropriate.

(3) This section is subject to section 55D.

55C Acquisition of land for $5 million or more and less than $20 million

(1) The entity may acquire land for $5 million or more, but less than $20 million, if—

(a) the entity submits a business case for the acquisition to the Treasury; and

(b) the Chief Minister and the Treasurer approve the acquisition.

(2) This section is subject to section 55D.

55D Acquisition of land for $20 million or more

(1) This section applies to an acquisition of land if—

(a) the acquisition is for $20 million or more; or

(b) the acquisition would result in total acquisitions of land by the entity for the financial year in which the acquisition is proposed of $20 million or more.

(2) The entity may acquire the land if—

(a) the entity submits a business case for the acquisition to the Treasury; and

(b) the Executive approves the acquisition.

37
Schedule 1, part 1.1
Amendment 1.1
Section 7 (2), note, proposed new dot point
Page 35, line 8—

insert

the suburban land agency (see *City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Act 2017*, s 41A)

38
Dictionary, definition of *statement of expectations*
Page 41, line 9

omit the definition, substitute

***statement of expectations*—**

(a) for part 2 (City renewal authority)—see section 16 (1); and

(b) for part 3 (Suburban land agency)—see section 43A (1).

39
Dictionary, definition of *statement of operational intent*
Page 41, line 11—

omit the definition, substitute

statement of operational intent—

(a) for part 2 (City renewal authority)—see section 17 (1); and

(b) for part 3 (Suburban land agency)—see section 43B (1).

Schedule 5

City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017

Amendments moved by Ms Le Couteur

1
Proposed new clause 12A
Page 8, line 3—

insert

12A Land acquisition report of authority

(1) The authority must, not later than 10 working days after the end of a quarter, give the Minister a report that includes—

(a) details of any land acquired by the authority during the quarter; and

(b) a copy of all valuations of the acquired land that the authority considered in relation to the acquisition; and

(c) any other information prescribed by regulation for the report.

(2) The Minister must present the report to the Legislative Assembly not later than 5 sitting days after the day the Minister receives the report.

2
Clause 17 (3)
Page 10, line 10—

omit clause 17 (3), substitute

(3) The Minister must, within 60 days after the day the Minister receives a draft statement of operational intent—

(a) approve the draft statement; or

(b) reject the draft statement; or

(c) approve the draft statement with conditions.

3
Proposed new clause 21 (1A)
Page 12, line 18—

insert

(1A) The authority must establish an audit and risk committee.

4
Proposed new clause 41A
Page 24, line 7—

insert

41A Land acquisition report of agency

(1) The agency must, not later than 10 working days after the end of a quarter, give the Minister a report that includes—

(a) details of any land acquired by the agency during the quarter; and

(b) a copy of all valuations of the acquired land that the agency considered in relation to the acquisition; and

(c) any other information prescribed by regulation for the report.

(2) The Minister must present the report to the Legislative Assembly not later than 5 sitting days after the day the Minister receives the report.

5
Proposed new clause 41B
Page 24, line 7—

insert

41B Annual report of agency

The agency must prepare an annual report under the *Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 2004*.

6
Proposed new division 3.2A
Page 26, line 4—

insert

Division 3.2A Agency committees

45A Establishment of agency committees

(1) The agency must establish an audit and risk committee.

(2) The agency board may establish other committees to help the agency to exercise its functions.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2), committees may be established in relation to the following:

(a) corporate governance;

(b) design review;

(c) community engagement.

(4) The agency board must establish any committee prescribed by regulation.

(5) A regulation may prescribe—

(a) matters on which a committee can provide advice; and

(b) functions of the agency that may only be exercised after considering the advice of a committee.

45B Exercise of committee functions

(1) The agency board may decide—

(a) how a committee is to exercise its functions; and

(b) the procedure to be followed for meetings of a committee, including—

(i) calling meetings; and

(ii) the number of committee members to be present at meetings (including requirements that particular members be present); and

(iii) the committee member who is to preside at meetings; and

(iv) how questions arising at a meeting are to be decided; and

(v) keeping minutes of meetings.

(2) Subject to any decision of the agency board under subsection (1), a committee may decide its own procedures.

45C Membership of committees

(1) A committee consists of the people appointed by the agency board.

Note For the making of appointments (including acting appointments), see the Legislation Act, div 19.3.

(2) A committee may consist entirely or partly of agency board members.

7
Schedule 1, part 1.1
Amendment 1.1
Section 7 (2), note, proposed new dot point
Page 35, line 8—

insert

the suburban land agency (see *City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Act 2017*, s 41B)

Schedule 6

City Renewal Authority and Suburban Land Agency Bill 2017

Amendment moved by the Chief Minister

1
Amendment 36
Proposed new part 3A

omit proposed new part 3A, substitute

55A Minister must make directions for land acquisition

(1) The Minister must make directions relating to the acquisition of land by the authority or agency.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a direction may be made in relation to the following:

(a) approval needed by the authority or agency to acquire land;

(b) requirements for acquiring land of a particular value.

(3) A direction is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

Schedule 7

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Bill 2017

Amendments moved by the Attorney-General

1
Clause 2 (1), proposed new dot point
Page 2, line 11—

insert

part 15 (Public Unleased Land Act 2013)

2
Clause 2 (2)
Page 2, line 19—

after

Parts 5, 9,

insert

15,

Answers to questions

Municipal Services—mowing (Question No 68)

Mr Doszpot asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) Do all of the local city services depots that manage grass mowing and other maintenance services keep electronic records of the amount of staff time used on various tasks.

(2) What is the list of tasks for which staff time is recorded eg grass mowing, shop cleaning etc.

(3) Are these called GSO hours; if not, what are they called.

(4) Are these records entered into electronic databases in the individual depots.

(5) Are these records recorded electronically on a daily basis.

(6) How much staff time was used for each of the tasks referred to in part (2) on a (a) weekly and (b) monthly basis from 1 July 2016 to 30 November 2016.

(7) Do all of the local city services depots that manage grass mowing and other maintenance services keep electronic records of the amount of machine time used on various tasks.

(8) What machine time is recorded.

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

(1) Yes.

(2) List of tasks comprise:

- Asset maintenance
- Cleaning
- Horticultural maintenance
- Litter removal
- Mowing
- Pest management
- Weed control
- Administration, including workplace health and safety, procurement, supervision/staff management, training, reporting, rostering, public inquiries and correspondence, budget management, site inspections.

(3) No. They are called staff hours.

(4) Yes.

(5) No. The manually collected data is entered electronically each fortnight.

(6) Indicative staff time recorded against each task is provided at **Attachment A**.

(7) An electronic record is kept of engine hours for all equipment however the machine time is not broken down into specific tasks other than for mowing.

(8) Engine hours are recorded.

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

Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate—Transport Canberra (Question No 84)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) What has been the total cost to establish Transport Canberra in the financial years of (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17 to date.

(2) Of the total cost spent to establish Transport Canberra in (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17 to date, how much has been spent on (i) developing the branding for Transport Canberra, (ii) designing new uniforms for Transport Canberra staff, (iii) providing new uniforms for Transport Canberra staff, (iv) promotional material for Transport Canberra and (v) signage for Transport Canberra, including posters.

(3) How much is projected to be spent for Transport Canberra in the remainder of the financial year (a) 2016-17 and (b) 2017-18 for (i) designing new uniforms for Transport Canberra staff, (ii) providing new uniforms for Transport Canberra staff and (iii) promotional material for Transport Canberra.

(4) Have Transport Canberra staff been consulted on the development of new uniforms; if so, can the Minister outline the consultation process.

(5) Can the Minister list any external organisations involved with or consulted about the development and procurement of new uniforms.

(6) Can the Minister list the uniform items to be procured for Transport Canberra staff.

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

(1) 2015-16 - $686 137.57 and 2016-17 to date – $40,757.

(2)

	(a) 2015-16	(b) 2016-17
(i)	$84,216.00	nil
(ii)	nil	nil
(iii)	$2,414.00	$435.00
(iv)	$40,960.45	nil
(v)	$26,942.12	nil

(3) (a)(b)(i) and (ii) See response below. Uniforms will be replaced as needed through the year as part of business as usual activities. (iii) Promotional material will be produced as required and within existing budgets.

(4) An Expression of Interest was sent to all staff asking for nominations for the Uniform Committee. The Director of Public Transport reviewed the nominations and selected 12 staff for the Committee. The committee was responsible for the development of a set uniform requirements that were used as part of the tender process. The committee was made up of male and female staff who were responsible for providing the information discussed at meetings to the other staff members.

(5) No external organisations were consulted on the development of new uniforms.

(6) Uniforms to be procured for Transport Canberra staff include:

- shirts, combination of long and short sleeves
- pants, shorts, skirts
- polo shirts
- cold weather jackets
- cold weather vests
- high visibility rain jackets
- baseball caps
- ties
- sunglasses
- socks

Government—rental arrangements (Question No 95)

Mr Wall asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 17 February 2017 *(redirected to the Minister for Economic Development)*:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 20 December 2016 to Colliers International (ACT) Pty Ltd, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 20 December 2016 to Knight Frank Australia Pty, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 20 December 2016 to the Trustee for 96 King William Street Trust, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to, (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property and (c) who is the Trustee for 96 King William Street Trust.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 20 December 2016 to The Trustee for Blackwall Telstra Trust, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to, (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property and (c) who is the Trustee for the Blackwall Telstra Trust.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2016 to Canberra Airport Pty Ltd, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2016 to Colliers International (ACT) Pty Ltd, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2016 to Raine and Horne Commercial Canberra, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(8) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2016 to the Reserve Bank of Australia, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(9) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2016 to Savills ACT Pty Ltd, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(10) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2016 to the Trustee for Debra Nominees No2 Trust and the Trustee for Nectaria Nominees No2 Trust, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(11) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2016 to the Trustee for the Scithom Unit Trust, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to, (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property and (c) who is the Trustee for the Scithom Unit Trust.

(12) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2016 to Willemsen Property Corporation, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

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

(1) – (12) See Attachment A.

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

Government—rental arrangements (Question No 96)

Mr Wall asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 17 February 2017 *(redirected to the Minister for Economic Development)*:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 November 2016 to Canberra Airport Pty Ltd, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 November 2016 to Knight Frank Australia, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 November 2016 to Raine and Horne Commercial Canberra, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 November 2016 to the Reserve Bank of Australia, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 November 2016 to Savills ACT Pty Ltd, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 November 2016 to the Trustee for 96 King William Street Trust, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to, (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property and (c) who is the Trustee for 96 King William Street Trust.

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 November 2016 to the Trustee for Blackwall Telstra Trust, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to, (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property and (c) who is the Trustee for the Blackwall Telstra Trust.

(8) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 November 2016 to the Trustee for Debra Nominees No2 Trust and The Trustee for Nectaria Nominees No2 Trust, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(9) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 November 2016 to the Trustee for the Scithom Unit Trust, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to, (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property and (c) who is the Trustee for the Scithom Unit Trust.

(10) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 November 2016 to Willemsen Property Corporation, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

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

(1) – (10) See Attachment A.

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

Government—rental arrangements (Question No 97)

Mr Wall asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 17 February 2017 *(redirected to the Minister for Economic Development)*:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 October 2016 to Canberra Airport Pty Ltd, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 October 2016 to Colliers International (ACT) Pty Ltd, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 October 2016 to Knight Frank Australia Pty Ltd, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to, (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 October 2016 to Raine and Horne Commercial Canberra, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 October 2016 to Savills ACT Pty Ltd, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 October 2016 to Rolfe Property Services Pty Ltd, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 October 2016 to the Trustee for 96 King William Street Trust, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to, (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property and (c) who is the Trustee for 96 King William Street Trust.

(8) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 October 2016 to the Trustee for Blackwall Telstra Trust, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to, (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property and (c) who is the Trustee for 96 King William Street Trust.

(9) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 October 2016 to the Trustee for Debra Nominees No2 Trust and the Trustee for Nectaria Nominees No2 Trust, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(10) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 October 2016 to the Trustee for the Scithom Unit Trust, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

(11) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 October 2016 to Willemsen Property Corporation, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property?

(12) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 27 October 2016 to SG Fleet Australia Pty Ltd, (a) what are the addresses of the properties that each rental payment relates to and (b) who is the owner or landlord of each property.

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

(1) – (12) See Attachment A.

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

Government—rental arrangements (Question No 98)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 2 July 2015 to Ray White Commercial, what (a) property was sold and (b) was the sale price of the property sold.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 7 July 2015 to Micromex Research, what was the market research for.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 7 July 2015 to Motivator Media Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were provided for the two payments and (b) was the nature of the goods or services provided.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 7 July 2015 to Regional Publishers Pty Ltd, what products or services were delivered as part of these payments.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 8 July 2015 to Hawkins Civil Pty Ltd, (a) what was this project for, (b) who are the joint partners and (c) how are costs distributed between partners.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 14 July 2015 to Pinc Group Pty Ltd, what were the advisory services for.

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 16 July 2015 to Capital Education and Tourism, (a) what does this project seek to do and (b) who else was involved in the project.

(8) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 16 July 2015 to Out and About Landscapes, (a) what was this project for, (b) who are the joint partners and (c) how are costs distributed between partners.

(9) In relation to payments made to from the ACT Government on 30 July 2015 to National Capital Attractions, at what stage is this project at.

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

(1) (a) The property sold was Block 2 Section 200 Belconnen.

(b) The property sold for $22,100,000.

(2) The invoice is related to the annual satisfaction survey for the annual accountability indicators.

(3) (a) These invoices were for an annual media plan to promote Canberra to key domestic target markets.

(c) The payments were for media buy.

(4) (a) The payments were for a summer campaign to promote Canberra to key domestic target markets

(b) The payments were for media buy.

(5) There was no payment made on 8 July 2015; however, as the question refers to joint partners it is assumed the question refers to a payment on 16 July 2015 by the Education Directorate for Joint Funded Infrastructure Project - Calwell Primary School - Progress Payment 2 Erosion Works

(a) This project was ground and hydraulic works undertaken to prevent erosion and address storm water management to prevent water flow onto a basket ball court and synthetic soccer field.

(b) The partners in the project were the Education Directorate and Calwell Primary School

(c) The Educations Directorate contributed 94 per cent and Calwell Primary School contributed 6 per cent.

(6) Pinc Group Pty Ltd was engaged as a senior commercial advisor for the ACT Courts Public Private Partnership Project.

(7) (a) The National Capital Educational Tourism Project is an initiative that seeks to increase educational visits by Australian schools to the National Capital Region and foster an awareness of national identity and the educational opportunities for Australian schools.

(b) This is a joint venture between National Capital Attractions Association and the ACT Government represented by Economic Development.

(8) (a) This payment was for installation of a dirt bike track.

(b) The partners in the project were the Education Directorate and Charnwood Dunlop Primary School.

(c) The Education Directorate contributed 64 per cent and Charnwood Dunlop Primary School contributed 36 per cent.

(9) The development of the online booking system is complete and testing has commenced internally. Training/testing of the system will commence in early April 2017, with the project expected to go live in the week commencing 24 April 2017.

Government—expenditure (Question No 99)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on (a) 4 August 2015 and (b) 27 August 2015 to Scinta Pty Ltd, what (i) goods or services were delivered for the payment and (ii) was the purpose of the goods or services.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 4 August 2015 to Canberra Convention Bureau, (a) what was the scope of the marketing program and (b) how are the costs shared in relation to the program.

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

(1) (a) and (b) All these payments were for Contract Management Services provided in relation to the Revenue Collection Transformation Program.

(2) (a) and (b) Cooperative Marketing campaigns are one of a range of means utilised by the Government to promote Canberra as a business and tourism destination. As a general principle, Cooperative Marketing campaigns are on the basis of dollar for dollar funding. This funding enabled enhanced marketing campaigns to be undertaken.

Government—expenditure (Question No 100)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 8 September 2015 to Talent International (ACT) Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were delivered and (b) is the purpose of the goods or services delivered.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 15 September 2015 to SMS Consulting Group Ltd, what (a) goods or services were delivered and (b) is the purpose of the goods or services delivered.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 15 September 2015 to KPMG, what was the scope of the project.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 September 2015 to Victoria University, what was this report on.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 September 2015 to Talent International (ACT) Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were delivered and (b) was the purpose of the goods or services delivered.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 September 2015 to Sue Packer, what was the scope of this consultancy

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 September 2015 to SV Forum, (a) what was the trade mission for, (b) what was the total cost of the trade mission and (c) who attended the trade mission.

(8) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 September 2015 to Scinta Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were delivered and (b) was the purpose of the goods or services delivered.

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

(1) (a) This payment was for Project Management Services and Business Analytical Services.

(b) The services provided were in relation to the Revenue Collection Transformation Program.

(2) (a) This payment was for Professional services - Data Governance Manager

(b) The services were provided in relation to the Revenue Collection Transformation Program.

(3) The project was to refine the current developed Student Resource (SRA) Allocation funding model (Stage 1) based on the methodologies and agreed parameters developed by the SRA Project Team and its assessment for the 2015 school year

(4) This report was on a Review of the Provision of Vocational Education and Training in ACT Public Schools.

(5) (a) This payment was for Project Management Services and Business Analytical Services.

(b) The services provided were in relation to the Revenue Collection Transformation Program.

(6) The terms of reference for the engagement of Sue Packer as an expert panel member were for her to:

- participate in the activities of the Expert Panel having regard to the role of the chairman of the Panel, and do all things reasonably necessary for the Expert Panel to undertake the activities prescribed for the Panel; and
- participate in carrying out the work of the Expert Panel in the review including evaluations, research, consultations and other activities outlined in the Terms of Reference according to a timetable that will enable the Expert Panel to prepare the draft and final report.

(7) (a) The objectives of the United States leg of the trade mission were to:

- promote and raise awareness of the ACT and region's strengths as a knowledge economy, a place to invest and establish business links;
- grow awareness of Canberra's strengths in innovation, research and advanced technologies;
- create a foundation for further collaboration and partnerships between Canberra business communities in San Francisco, San Jose and Austin;
- progress discussions about the opportunity to engage more closely with Washington DC; and
- support the efforts of the delegation of Canberra businesses in building networks, demonstrating technology, gaining insights into US industry best practice, exploring opportunities to access the US market and exploring opportunities for investment.

(b) The total cost for the trade mission to the USA and Japan (San Francisco, Austin, Washington DC, Nara, and Tokyo) was $212,997.

(c) Attending the trade mission were:

- From Government:
  - Chief Minister;
  - Chief Minister's Chief of Staff;
  - Chief Digital Officer, CMTEDD;
  - Director-General Economic Development;
  - Senior Manager Invest Canberra, CMTEDD; and
  - Manager International Programs, CMTEDD.

- Participating businesses:
  - QuintessenceLabs Pty Ltd;
  - DAMsmart;
  - Centre for Internet Safety;
  - Clarus Technologies;
  - Fyshh Pty Ltd;
  - HLS Vehicle Customisation;
  - CBR Innovation Network Limited;
  - Power Saving Centre (Canberra) Pty Ltd;
  - IT Power (Australia) Pty Ltd;
  - National Capital Educational Tourism;
  - Delv Pty Ltd;
  - Domestic Commercial Solar & Electrics;
  - eReflect; Intelledox Pty Ltd;
  - iSimulate;
  - Link Web Services Pty Ltd;
  - Mineral Carbonation International;
  - Mobflic Pty Ltd; and
  - Web Active.

(8) (a) This payment was for Contract Management Services.

(b) The payment was for services provided in relation to the Revenue Collection Transformation Program.

Government—expenditure (Question No 101)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 6 October 2015 to SMS Consulting Group Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were delivered and (b) was the purpose of the goods or services delivered.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 6 October 2015 to Leaves Away Pty Ltd, which schools were part of the invoice.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 20 October 2015 to Talent International (ACT) Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were provided and (b) was the purpose of these goods or services.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 October 2015 to Talent International (ACT) Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were provided and (b) was the purpose of these services.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 17 October 2015 to Trades and Labour Council of ACT Inc, (a) what goods or services were delivered, (b) what training was delivered, (c) how was the supplier chosen and (d) what period is the payment for.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 17 October 2015 to Professionals Holdings Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were delivered and (b) was the purpose of these goods or services.

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 October 2015 to Scinta Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were delivered and (b) was the purpose of these goods or services.

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

(1) (a) The payment to SMS Consulting Group Pty Ltd was for Professional Services – Data Governance Manager

(b) The professional services were provided in relation to the Revenue Collection Transformation Program.

(2) The following schools were part of this payment to Leaves Away Pty Ltd:

- Aranda Primary;
- Belconnen High;
- Cranleigh School;
- Erindale College;
- Fadden Primary;
- Farrer Primary;
- Forrest Primary;
- Gold Creek School - Junior Campus;
- Gold Creek School - Senior Campus;
- Gowrie Primary;
- Hawker Primary;
- Majura Primary;
- Maribyrnong Primary;
- Monash Primary;
- Narrabundah College;
- O'Connor Co-operative School (Including the Preschool);
- Southern Cross Early Childhood School (Including the Preschool);
- Telopea Park School (Includes Primary);
- Aranda Preschool;
- Fadden Preschool;
- Farrer Preschool;
- Gowrie Preschool;
- Hall Preschool;
- Maribyrnong Preschool;
- Monash Preschool;
- Nicholls Preschool; and
- Watson Preschool.

(3) (a) This payment was for Project Management Services and Business Analytical Services.

(b) The payment was for services provided in relation to the Revenue Collection Transformation Program.

(4) There was no payment to Talent International (ACT) Pty Ltd on 22 October 2015. The only payment to this organisation in that month was on 20 October 2015; refer to the response in 3 above.

(5) (a) The payment to the Trades & Labour Council of ACT Inc. on 27 October 2015 (not 17 October 2015) was a quarterly payment to UnionsACT for WHS Liaison Officer Functions.

(b) This was a grant; no training was delivered

(c) The Government funded UnionsACT directly as it considered they were in a unique position to deliver the service in view of its networks and trusted advisor status.

The agreement between the Government and UnionsACT has been the subject of two independent reviews, in 2011 and 2014. Both reviews supported the effectiveness and continuation of the arrangement.
Information regarding the Grant has been released under Freedom of Information and is publically available on the Freedom of Information page of the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate's website at http://www.cmd.act.gov.au/open_government/foi/cmtedd/funding-of-workplace-health-and-safety-liaison-officer

(d) The payment was for the period July to September 2015.

(6) (a) This payment to Professionals Holdings Pty Ltd on 27 October 2015 was for program manager professional services.

(b) The services were provided for the Revenue Collection Transformation Program.

(7) (a) This payment was for Contract Management Services.

(b) The payment was for services provided in relation to the Revenue Collection Transformation Program.

Government—expenditure (Question No 102)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 3 November 2015 to Indec Consulting, what (a) goods or services were delivered and (b) was the purpose of the goods or services delivered.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 3 November 2015 to Dan and Dan Landscaping Pty Ltd, (a) what was the project for, (b) who are the joint partners and (c) how are costs distributed between partners.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 5 November 2015 to Dynamic Sports Facilities Pty Ltd, (a) what was the project for, (b) who are the joint partners and (c) how are costs distributed between partners.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 10 November 2015 to PriceWaterhouseCoopers – Australia Firm, what (a) goods or services were delivered and (b) was the purpose of these goods or services.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 10 November 2015 to the Trustee for Birdanco Practice Trust, what (a) goods or services were delivered and (b) was the purpose of these goods or services.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 12 November 2015 to Pet Tech Pty Ltd, what (a) was the total cost of the contract and (b) is the system for.

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 19 November 2015 to Quality Learning Australia Pty Ltd, what was the invoice for.

(8) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 26 November 2015 to Australian Council for Educational Research Ltd, what was the scope of the assessment.

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

(1) (a) This was a progress payment for consultancy services.

(b) The services were delivered by Indec as the Technical Advisor(s) for the Sustainable Delivery of Public School Facilities project (Contract 2015.26243.002).

(2) (a) This project was for the installation of a nature garden to mitigate erosion and trip hazards.

(b) The Education Directorate and Monash Primary School were the joint partners.

(c) The Education Directorate paid 75 per cent and Monash Primary School paid 25 per cent.

(3) (a) The project was for installation of a multi-purpose hard court with a focus on netball physical education activities.

(b) The partners were the Education Directorate and Yarralumla Primary School.

(c) The Education Directorate paid 67 per cent and Yarralumla Primary School paid 33 per cent.

(4) (a) This was a progress payment for advisory services.

(b) Payment was made to PriceWaterhouseCoopers for advice provided regarding the applicability of the Goods and Services Tax in connection with the ACT Land Rent Scheme.

(5) (a) This was a progress payment for consultancy Services.

(b) Payment was made to RSM Bird Cameron for consultancy services to assist with the development of the Channel Management Strategy in relation to the Revenue Collection Transformation Program.

(6) (a) The total cost of the contract was $5.1 million.

(b) The contract was for a contract management system for ACT Vocational Education and Training Administration of Records Management System (AVETARS).

(7) The payment was for leading the external validation process in ACT public schools. Under section 23 of the *ACT Education Act 2004* schools are required to be reviewed at least once every five years.

(8) The scope was to develop questions to be included in test papers for the ACT Scaling Test (AST) to be used as the basis for scaling the scores of Year 12 students attending ACT colleges and associated overseas schools, for aggregation and calculation of the Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR), as required by required by the ACT Board of Senior Secondary Studies.

Government—expenditure (Question No 103)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 1 December 2015 to Goldsmith Civil and Environmental, (a) what was the invoice for, (b) what was the date of service delivery and (c) how was the supplier engaged.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 1 December 2015 to International Asbestos Removal Pty Ltd, (a) what was the invoice for, (b) what was the date of service delivery and (c) how was the supplier engaged.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 1 December 2015 to Robson Environmental, (a) what was the invoice for, (b) what was the date of service delivery and (c) how was the supplier engaged.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 1 December 2015 to KPMG, what was the scope of the consultation.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 3 December 2015 to Dale and Hitchcock Civil Engineering and LandSc, (a) what was the invoice for, (b) what was the date of service delivery and (c) how was the supplier engaged.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 8 December 2015 to Dale and Hitchcock Civil Engineering and LandSc, (a) what was the invoice for, (b) what was the date of service delivery and (c) how was the supplier engaged.

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 8 December 2015 to Goldsmith Civil and Environmental, (a) what was the invoice for, (b) what was the date of service delivery and (c) how was the supplier engaged.

(8) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 9 December 2015 to PriceWaterhouseCooper – Australian Firm, what (a) goods or services were delivered, (b) was the purpose of these goods or services and (c) was the scope of the engagement.

(9) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 10 December 2015 to Dale and Hitchcock Civil Engineering and LandSc, (a) what was the invoice for, (b) what was the date of service delivery and (c) how was the supplier engaged.

(10) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 15 December 2015 to International Asbestos Removal Pty Ltd, (a) what was the invoice for, (b) what was the date of service delivery and (c) how was the supplier engaged.

(11) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 15 December 2015 to Gate Ways Education, what (a) products, programs or services were delivered and (b) were the terms of the contract.

(12) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 15 December 2015 to Dale and Hitchcock Civil Engineering and LandSc, (a) what was each invoice for, (b) what was each date of service delivery and (c) how was the supplier engaged at each time.

(13) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2015 to Trades and Labour Council of ACT Inc, what (a) training is being delivered and (b) period is the payment for.

(14) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2015 to The WorkSydney Pty Ltd, what was delivered in exchange for each payment.

(15) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2015 to the Australian Council for Educational Research, what is this contract for.

(16) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2015 to the Australian National University, what (a) is the scope of the project and (b) is the total cost of the project.

(17) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 23 December 2015 to C M Dale and Hitchcock and A M McKenna, (a) what was the invoice for, (b) what was the date of service delivery and (c) how was the supplier engaged.

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

(1) There were three payments to Goldmiths Civil and Environmental on 1 December 2015.

(a) The payments were for:

(i) (Payment from CMTEDD-ED) the use of dump trucks to cart waste from the Parkwood Recycling Estate to the Belconnen Waste Resource Centre (WRC), and management of waste within the WRC.

(ii) (Payment from TAMS for $43,576.01) site management fee (Contract 2015.25200.210).

(iii) (Payment from TAMS for $29,503.00) construction of the leachate control area for the disposal of Mr Fluffy material.

(b) (i) The services at Parkwood were delivered on 20 and 22 November 2015.

(ii) This invoice was for site management services for October 2015.

(iii) This invoice was for construction in October 2015.

(c) (i) Goldsmiths Civil and Environment retain a contract for material movement within the West Belconnen Waste Resource Centre, following a public tender.

(ii) These services were procured following an open tender.

(iii) The supplier was engaged under the 'Additional Services' provision in Contract 2015.25200.210.

(2) (a) This invoice was for brushing down trucks, and supervision and advice for removal of contaminated material as required.

(b) The services were delivered on 7, 11 and 20 November 2015.

(c) The services were an urgent requirement due to fire and were acquired through a work order following direct sourcing (hourly rates).

(3) (a) This payment was for supervision of contaminated waste removal services.

(b) The services were provided on 11 and 27 November 2015.

(c) The services were an urgent requirement due to fire and were acquired through a work order following direct sourcing (hourly rates).

(4) This consultancy was for the National Partnership Agreement on Empowering Local Decisions.

(5) (a) This payment was for the removal of contaminated waste.

(b) The services were provided on 4 and 8 November 2015.

(c) Dale & Hitchcock Civil Engineering & Landscaping was selected from a panel of contractors established following a public tender.

(6) (a) This payment was for a clean-up after a fire at the Parkwood Recycling Estate.

(b) The services were provided on 12 November 2015.

(c) The supplier was selected from a panel of contractors established following a public tender.

(7) (a) This payment was for clean-up and disposal of rubbish from the Parkwood Recycling Estate.

(b) The services were delivered on 27 and 29 November 2015.

(c) Goldsmiths Civil and Environment retain contract for material movement within Belconnen Waste Resource Centre following a public tender.

(8) (a) This payment was for internal audit services.

(b) The purpose of the services was to provide two internal compliance audits.

(c) The two internal compliance audits covered compliance with record keeping processes for cabinet documents; and grants and contract expenditure forecasting.

(9) (a) This payment was for clean-up after a fire at the Parkwood Recycling Estate.

(b) The services were provided on 13 and 15 November 2015.

(c) The supplier was selected from a panel of contractors established following a public tender.

(10) (a) This payment was for supervision and advice for the removal of asbestos from the Parkwood Recycling Estate.

(b) The services were delivered on 21 November and 4 December 2015.

(c) The services were an urgent requirement due to fire and were acquired through a work order following direct sourcing (hourly rates).

(11) (a) This contract was for delivery of workshops on the Implementation Support for the Gifted and Talented Student Policy.

(b) The standard ACT Government Services contract was used (Contract No ES2014.011).

(12) (a) Each of the five payments were for clean-up after a fire at the Parkwood Recycling Estate.

(b) The services for the invoices were delivered on:
- 4 and 6 December 2015;
- 23 and 24 November 2015;
- 20 and 22 November 2015;
- 27 and 29 November 2015; and
- 7 December 2015.

(c) The supplier was selected from a panel of contractors established following a public tender.

(13) (a) This was a quarterly payment to UnionsACT for WHS Liaison Officer Functions; no training was involved.

(b) The payment was for the period October to December 2015.

(14) These invoices were for development of key content and assets for the destinations new marketing platform (the suite of creative assets (including print, digital, video, etc.) for VisitCanberra's new marketing platform: 'One Good Thing After Another').
- Invoice 1($56,743.50): Video itineraries - digital scoping
- Invoice 2: ($48,823.50): Video itineraries
- Invoice 3: ($49,940): Video itineraries

(15) This contract is for the development, provision and marking of the ACT Scaling Test.

(16) (a) The funds were used for a collaborative study between ACT Health and ANU for 'The genetic structure and prevalence of antibiotic resistant Eschericia coli in poultry meat products in the Canberra region'. The project had ethics approval and the funding was approved through the Private Practice Fund administration. The invoice was for ANU to purchase consumables for the project the provision of all materials required for the collaborative study.

(b) The total cost of the project was $31,390.24

(17) (a) This payment was for clean-up after a fire at the Parkwood Recycling Estate.

(b) The services were delivered on 9 November 2015.

(c) The supplier was selected from a panel of contractors established following a public tender.

Government—expenditure (Question No 104)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 5 January 2016 to Aus Recent Pty Ltd, what was the scope of the advice.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 5 January 2016 to Medium Rare Content Agency Pty Ltd, what goods, products or services were delivered.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 12 January 2016 to Marsh Pty Ltd, what was the scope of the advice.

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

(1) Study Canberra engaged AusRecent to establish, operate and maintain Chinese social media platforms (Weibo, Wechat) and a Chinese language version of its web site hosted in China, created and tailored specifically on platforms that meet Chinese Government requirements. The invoice was for delivery of social media accounts for Study Canberra in China to ensure that Study Canberra and ACT providers are speaking to our key market in their own languages and across social media platforms they can access.

(2) This payment was for print and digital versions of VisitCanberra's flagship publication: 2017 Canberra Visitor Guide.

(3) The invoice was for consultant fees for the provision of services as Workers' Compensation Insurance Policy Advisor to the Territory. The advice details are confidential.

Government—expenditure (Question No 105)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 2 February 2016 to Australian Council for Educational Research Ltd, what was this payment for.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 2 February 2016 to Monarch Building Solutions Pty Ltd, what upgrade work was undertaken.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 4 February 2016 to Can Disk Chemicals Pl ta The Cleaning Warehouse, what was the purpose of this purchase.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 9 February 2016 to Annasson Painting and Maintenance Pty Ltd, what upgrade work was undertaken.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 9 February 2016 to ARIS Building Services Pty Ltd, what upgrade work was undertaken.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 9 February 2016 to the Australian National University, what was the scope of the project.

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 9 February 2016 to University of Western Sydney, what is the scope of this work.

(8) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 10 February 2016 to Hay Group Pty Ltd, what is the scope of this work?

(9) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 11 February 2016 to Monarch Building Solutions Pty Ltd, what upgrade work was undertaken.

(10) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 11 February 2016 to Woods Furniture Pty Ltd, what is the purpose of this purchase.

(11) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 11 February 2016 to Worksydney Pty Ltd, what goods or services were delivered.

(12) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 16 February 2016 to COBUL Constructions, what upgrade work was undertaken for each payment.

(13) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 18 February 2016 to Binutti Constructions Pty Limited, (a) what was the project for, (b) who are the joint partners and (c) how are costs distributed between partners.

(14) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 23 February 2016 to Pro Plumbing and Gasfitting Trust, what upgrade work was undertaken.

(15) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 23 February 2016 to RADMO Construction Australia Pty Ltd, what upgrade work was undertaken.

(16) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 23 February 2016 to Worksydney Pty Ltd, what goods or services were delivered.

(17) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 23 February 2016 to Tri-Delt Pty Ltd T/A Quay Building Group, what upgrade work was undertaken.

(18) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 February 2016 to COBUL Constructions, what upgrade work was undertaken for each payment.

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

(1) This payment was for delivery of the Canberra Teachers Recruitment Assessment.

(2) This invoice was for upgrade of the Belconnen Regional Trades Skill Centre – refurbishment of Home Economics at University of Canberra Lake Ginninderra College and University of Canberra Kaleen High School.

(3) This purchase was a of petrol ride-on hydraulic vacuum cleaner by Gungahlin College for cleaning of the gymnasium floor.

(4) This payment was for external painting at Gold Creek School.

(5) These payments were for door and window replacement at Stromlo High, Garran Primary and The Woden School.

(6) This project was a Trauma Understanding and Sensitive Teaching pilot program.

(7) The Early Childhood Schools and Koori Preschool Program project outcomes were the development of key outcomes and benefits in line with the 2012 Attorney General's Report recommendations for the review and evaluation of both the Early Childhood Schools and Koori Preschool Program.

(8) This contract was for consultant services for School Leadership Strategy including working closely with the Territory to deliver a leadership strategy focused on meeting the most critical requirements for new and existing leaders

(9) This was invoice claim No. 2 for the Belconnen Regional Trades Skill Centre – refurbishment of Home Economics at University of Canberra Lake Ginninderra College and University of Canberra Kaleen High School.

(10) This payment was for replacement classroom furniture for Senior and Junior school students at Gold Creek School due to ageing stock.

(11) These payments were for:
Invoice 1 ($78,628.00) – Video Itineraries – video pre-production
Invoice 2 ($57,849.00) – Video Itineraries – digital development.

(12) These were progress payments for works undertaken in the Upgrade of the Curtin Primary School and replacement of the roof at Melrose High School and associated works.

(13) (a) This payment was for the upgrade of the Telopea Park School library.
(b) The partners were the Education Directorate and Telopea Park School.
(c) The Education Directorate paid 67 per cent and Yarralumla Primary School paid 33 per cent.

(14) This payment was to repair leaking shut-off valves at Kingsford Smith School.

(15) This payment was for window replacement at Erindale College.

(16) These payments were for development of key content and assets for the new destination marketing platform, One Good Thing After Another.
Invoice 1 ($49,940) was for video itineraries.
Invoice 2 ($69,542) was for video itineraries.

(17) This payment was for the supply and installation of welded heavy duty box section steel doors at Lanyon High School.

(18) These were progress payments for works undertaken in the Upgrade of the Curtin Primary School and replacement of the roof at Melrose High School and associated works.

Government—expenditure (Question No 106)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 1 March 2016 to KPMG, what is the scope of this work.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 1 March 2016 to Quay Building Group, what is the scope of this work.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 1 March 2016 to Dynamic Sports Facilities Pty Ltd, what upgrade work was undertaken

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 1 March 2016 to Three's a Crowd Influential Design Pty, what (a) was the scope of this work and (b) was the purpose of this.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 3 March 2016 to Glendening Commercial Painting and Maintenance Pty Ltd, what is the scope of this work.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 4 March 2016 to FSP Australia Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were provided and (b) school was supplied.

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 8 March 2016 to Base Constructions Pty Ltd, what is the purpose of this work.

(8) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 8 March 2016 to ARIS Building Services Pty Ltd, what upgrade work was undertaken.

(9) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 8 March 2016 to Anglicare NSW South NSW West and ACT, what programs are provided.

(10) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 March 2016 to KPMG, what is the scope of this work.

(11) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 March 2016 to Perimetech, which school was the work carried out.

(12) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 24 March 2016 to Monarch Building Solutions Pty Ltd, what is the purpose of this work.

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

(1) KPMG was engaged by to assist in the design of Access Canberra's future operating model and high level organisation design. The engagement also assessed the current structure.

(2) This invoice was for the removal of old carpet and installation of new carpet at Narrabundah College.

(3) This payment was for installation of a multi-purpose hard court with a focus on netball physical education activities at Yarralumla Primary School.

(4) (a) The scope of this procurement was the production of an infographic illustrating the Digital Backpack, which is used to communicate the 'Learn Anywhere' key message.

(b) The purpose of this procurement was to produce the 'A day in the life of' video/poster

(5) This payment was for internal painting of Telopea Park School.

(6) (a) This payment was for purchase of lockers for year 6 students to provide secure storage for personal effects as classrooms are open plan.

(b) The lockers were provided to Namadgi School.

(7) This was a progress payment. The purpose of this work was to design and construct a small car park and bin enclosure at the Woden School. This invoice was notified incorrectly and does not accurately reflect the description of services provided. Procurement and Capital Works is currently amending this error for accurate reflection of payments made.

(8) This payment was for the replacement of eaves at Garran Primary School.

(9) This payment was for a Deed of Grant, funded via a Commonwealth agreement with the ACT Government under the National School Chaplaincy Program 2015-2018.

(10) This work was for Infrastructure Advisory Services for the Australia Forum Strategic and Delivery Options Analysis report.

(11) This payment was for work at the Kingsford Smith School.

(12) This payment was for a foyer upgrade at the Blaxland Centre, Griffith.

Government—expenditure (Question No 107)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 5 April 2016 to Ernst and Young, what (a) goods or services were provided and (b) was the nature of the provided goods or services.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 5 April 2016 to Away We Go Tours, what (a) was the scope of goods or services delivered and (b) was the purpose of the goods or services delivered.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 April 2016 to Trotex Laser Pty Ltd, what (a) was the purpose of the goods or services delivered, (b) school/s received the goods or services from this transaction and (c) did the school/s get out of this transaction.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 27 April 2016 to Scenic Constructions, (a) what was the scope of goods or services delivered, (b) why did the ceiling in the classroom need fixing and (c) which school had to have their classroom ceiling fixed.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 28 April 2016 to XACT Project Consultations Pty Ltd, what was the scope of each of the goods or services provided per payment.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 29 April 2016 to Hood's Carpet Court, what was the scope of goods or services delivered.

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

(1) (a) This invoice was payment for commercial advisory services.

(b) The commercial advice was on a matter subject to the deliberations of Government.

(2) As there were no payments to Away We Go Tours on this date, a response is provided for the entries on 7 and 29 April 2016, by the Education Directorate:

(a) The scope of the procurements was:

(i) (7 April 2016 – $42,196.00) Garran Primary School Year 5/6 student camp; three day outdoor pursuit program for 137 students (beginning April 2016)

(ii) (7 April 2016 – $30,657.40) Arawang Primary School Year 5/6 student camp; three day outdoor pursuit program for 103 students (late April 2016)

(iii) (29 April 2016 – $45,222.80) Curtin Primary School Year 5/6 student camp; three days Snowy Mountains (May 2016).

(b) The purpose for each payment was the provision of transport, accommodation, meals and program activities.

(3) (a) The payment to Trotec Laser Pty Ltd was for a laser cutter for technology studies in metalwork and woodwork

(b) The purchase was for Amaroo School

(c) The new equipment has expanded Amaroo School's industrial arts courses offering.

(4) (a) This payment was for ceiling repairs and acoustic treatment in science labs 1 and 2.

(b) There were safety issues with ceiling panels falling in the science labs.

(c) The payment was for repairs at Telopea Park School.

(5) These invoices relate to the work undertaken by Xact Project Consultants Pty Ltd to support the activities of the Asbestos Response Taskforce, namely to develop and administer a project management system to support the safe, effective and efficient demolition of up to 1000 loose-fill asbestos affected houses across the Canberra Community, including oversight for the implementation of an electronic project management software suite for use by the Asbestos Response Taskforce to monitor the progress of demolitions.

(6) This payment was to replace ageing carpet in the year 1 area at Chapman Primary School.

Government—expenditure (Question No 108)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 3 May 2016 to Robson Environmental, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 4 May 2016 to Robson Environmental, what (a) was the scope of each of the contracts and (b) goods or services were delivered for each payment.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 10 May 2016 to SMEC, what (a) was the scope of each of the contracts and (b) goods or services were delivered for each payment.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 10 May 2016 to Pyrosolv Pty Ltd, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 12 May 2016 to COBUL, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 12 May 2016 to MINDAL Constructions, what (a) was the scope of each of the contracts and (b) goods or services were carried out for each transaction.

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 12 May 2016 to Canberra Building Services Pty Ltd, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(8) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 17 May 2016 to COBUL Constructions, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(9) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 17 May 2016 to Sewer Services Pty Ltd, what (a) was the scope of each of the contracts and (b) goods or services were delivered for each payment.

(10) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 17 May 2016 to COLDA Constructions, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(11) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on (a) 19 May 2016 and (b) 24 May 2016 to Carrier Australia Pty Ltd, what (i) was the scope of the contract and (ii) goods or services were delivered.

(12) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 24 May 2016 to COLDA Constructions, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(13) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 26 May 2016 to FMA ACT Pty Ltd, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(14) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 26 May 2016 to Robert Pty Ltd, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(15) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 26 May 2016 to Robson Environmental, what (a) was the scope of each of the contracts and (b) goods or services were delivered for each payment.

(16) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 26 May 2016 to Tri-Delt Pty Ltd T/A Quay Building Group, what (a) is the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(17) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 31 May 2016 to Binutti Constructions Pty Ltd, (a) what was the scope of the contract, (b) what goods or services were delivered and (c) at what school was the upgrade for.

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

(1) (a) This contract was to remove and remediate an underground storage tank at Chapman Primary School.

(b) The payment was for tank excavation.

(2) (a) These contracts were to remove and remediate underground storage tanks at Hughes Primary School and Stromlo High School.

(b) The payments were partial payments for tank excavation at each location.

(3) (a) These payments were to remove and remediate underground storage tanks at Macquarie Primary School, Latham Primary School, Miles Franklin Primary School, Lyneham High School, and Campbell Primary School.

(b) The payments were for removal of underground storage tanks at each location.

(4) (a) The first payment relates to a contract for fire protection – monthly preventative maintenance of fire services and equipment. The upgrade work at Stromlo High School was to replace a panel after a lightning strike.

(b) The January 2015 test of the fire system at Stromlo High School found that the panel had been hit by lightning and was not functioning, and the lockdown system was also damaged. The goods and services delivered were:

- replacement of the old Fire Indicator Panel (FIP) & Occupant Warning System (OWS) with a new Pertronic F120A and OWS;
- removal of the FIP cabinets and construction of a new frame in the wall;
- replacement of the door holder power supply;
- testing all zones against the Block Plan to ensure they were correct;
- replacement of the lockdown system and microphone with a new version;
- changing the bell tone and reinstating to the original tone when the new tone proved incompatible.

(5) (a) This was a progress payment for the Upgrade of the Curtin Primary School and replacement of the roof at Melrose High School and associated works (Work Order 25822 under Contract 2015.25045.110.04).

(b) The services delivered were project management of the Upgrade of the Curtin Primary School and replacement of the roof at Melrose High School and associated works.

(6) (a) These contracts were for window and door upgrades at Caroline Chisholm School and Chapman Primary School.

(b) The payments were for door and window replacement at each location.

(7) (a) This contract was for to supply and install external cladding to a classroom at Theodore Primary School.

(b) The payment was for the supply and installation of external cladding.

(8) See response to 5) above.

(9) (a) These contracts were to undertake audit of sewer and stormwater lines following blockages, at Melrose High School.

(b) Payments were for the delivery of audit of sewer and stormwater lines.

(10) (a) The contract for this payment was for door and window upgrade/replacement at Stromlo High School.

(b) The payment was for the replacement of seven sets of doors.

(11) (a) (i) The contract was for the installation of Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) at Caroline Chisholm Primary School.

(ii) The payment was for replacement of an air conditioner.

(b) (i) This contract was for installation of HVAC at Lyneham Primary School.

(ii) The payment was for the upgrade of the existing air handling unit.

(12) (a) This contract was for painting – internal and external, and replacement of floor coverings at Wanniassa Hills Primary School.

(b) The payment was for painting – internal and external, and replacement of floor coverings.

(13) (a) The contract with FMS ACT Pty Ltd was for recommissioning the air handling unit at the Headley Beare Centre and monitoring the system.

(b) The services delivered were air handling unit recommissioning and monitoring of the system.

(14) (a) The contract with Robert John Reeves was for the upgrade of the Mt Majura walking trail.

(b) The services delivered included grading of track, installing drainage, and clearing brush.

(15) (a) These contracts were to remove and remediate underground storage tanks at Wanniassa Senior School and Wanniassa Junior School.

(b) The payments were for tank excavation at each location.

(16) (a) The contract was for carpet replacement due to leaking heaters and roof at Melrose High School.

(b) They payment was for carpet replacement.

(17) (a) The contract for this payment was for Joint Facility Canteen upgrade for use by the Gold Creek Junior School and the Holy Spirit Primary School to improve the safety, functionality and aesthetics of the joint facility.

(b) The payment was for refurbishment works, including replacement of existing stainless steel benches, new cupboards, painting, and a new access door for deliveries, to accord with health regulations.

(c) The facility upgrade was at the Gold Creek Junior School and the Holy Spirit Primary School (shared campus).

Government—expenditure (Question No 109)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 2 June 2016 to Deakin University, (a) who attended the forum and (b) how were the participants selected.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 5 June 2016 to Woods Furniture Pty Ltd, (a) what was the scope of the contract, (b) what goods or services were delivered and (c) at what school was the upgrade for.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 7 June 2016 to Robson Environmental, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 7 June 2016 to Complex Civil Pty Ltd, what capital upgrades were carried out.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 7 June 2016 to SMI Group Pty Ltd, what capital upgrades were carried out for each payment.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 9 June 2016 to Tri-Delt Pty T/A Quay Building Group, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 13 June 2016 to Royal Life Saving Society Australia ACT Branch Inc, what schools participated in the program.

(8) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 14 June 2016 to AGH Demolition & Asbestos Removal Pty Ltd, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(9) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 14 June 2016 to Coffee Environments Pty Ltd, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were carried out for the payment.

(10) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 16 June 2016 to ARIS Building Services Pty Ltd, what (a) what was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(11) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 16 June 2016 to COBUL Constructions, what (a) was the scope of each of the contracts and (b) goods or services were carried out for each payment.

(12) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 21 June 2016 to Canberra Building Services (ACT) Pty Ltd, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(13) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 21 June 2016 to Gerard Coffey, what goods or services were delivered.

(14) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 21 June 2016 to Complex Civil Pty Ltd, what capital upgrades were carried out.

(15) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 23 June 2016 to SMEC, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

(16) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 23 June 2016 to Changels Pty Ltd, what was the scope of the contract.

(17) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 28 June 2016 to Blair M Wilson & Associates Pty Ltd, what (a) was the scope of the contract and (b) goods or services were delivered.

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

(1) (a) The forum was attended by 22 Public School Business Managers.

(b) Individual schools sponsored attendance of their Business Managers.

(2) (a) The payment to Woods Furniture Pty Ltd on 5 May 2016 was for student classroom furniture (Eureka tables, Conundrum tables, LupoGlide chairs, mobile storage trolleys with tubs).

(b) The furniture was for Gold Creek Junior School.

(3) (a) The contracts were to investigate and remove underground storage tanks at the Lyons Early Childhood Centre and Mawson Primary School.

(b) The payments were for the provision of Hazardous Materials and Items (HAZMAT) clearance at each location.

(4) The payments for capital upgrades to Complex Civil Pty Ltd were for improvements to the stormwater cut off drain at Fisken Crescent, Kambah (Contract 2016.27117.110).

(5) This was a progress payment for works undertaken for the Capital Upgrade Program involving various CIT Campuses. The capital upgrades carried out were: installation of and remodel of kitchenette; the supply and installation of two (2) motorised roller shutters; installation of new water and drainage provisions for the new kitchenette; and ceiling tile and insulation installed at CIT Bruce.

(6) (a) This contract was for carpet replacement due to leaking heaters and roof at Melrose High School.

(b) The payment was for carpet replacement.

(7) The Aquasafe Swimming Program runs from 7 May 2015 to 31 December 2017 with two (2) x 12 month extension options. Participation is by all public primary schools.

(8) (a) This contract was for removal of asbestos vinyl floor as part of the demolition of ACT Housing properties.

(b) The invoice was for asbestos vinyl floor removal.

(9) (a) The contract with Coffey Environments Pty Ltd was for the removal of two underground storage tanks at Erindale College.

(b) The payment was for Principal Contractor responsibilities and environmental assessments for the storage tank removals.

(10) (a) The contract for the Corroboree Park Hall was to replace downpipe, painting, and chimney structure. The contract for Miles Franklin School was to supply and install new stairs-deck and balustrade.

(b) The services delivered were drainage upgrade (Corroboree Park Hall) and supply and installation of new stairs-deck and balustrade (Miles Franklin School).

(11) (a) These were progress payments for the Upgrade of the Curtin Primary School and replacement of the roof at Melrose High School and associated works (Work Order 25822 under Contract 2015.25045.110.04).

(b) The services delivered were project management of the Upgrade of the Curtin Primary School and replacement of the roof at Melrose High School and associated works.

(12) (a) This contract was to supply and install external cladding to a classroom at Theodore Primary School.

(b) The payment was for the supply and installation of external cladding.

(13) This invoice payment was for a senior project manager consultancy, for the provision of professional services relating to arranging:

- tender documents for the construction of Majura Link Road;
- drafting a feasibility study project brief for Horse Park Drive Pedestrian Overpass;
- Project Managing detail design of Molonglo 3 Infrastructure (arterial road and two signalisation intersections); and
- overseeing the construction of the Majura Road widening project.

(14) The capital upgrades carried out were for improvements to the stormwater cut-off drain at Fisken Crescent, Kambah (Contract 2016.27117.110).

(15) (a) The contract for Lyneham High School was to remove and remediate underground storage tank. The contract for Bridge Strengthening was for designs for strengthening of 10 existing bridges on the B-Double network in order to increase the load rating of these bridges to SM1600

(b) The payment for Lyneham High School was for removal of an underground storage tank. The payment for Bridge Strengthening was for Design Readiness design drawings and design report for the strengthening of the ten bridges.

(16) This invoice payment was for a culture development coach, who facilitated three workshops with the Transport Canberra City Services Executive, working on the ACT Government Capital Metro project. The workshop included some individual assessment and individual coaching.

(17) (a) This project was for the design consultancy and the development design and construction, for modernisation at Belconnen High School (Contract 2016.27500.300).

(b) The payment was a progress payment for Architectural and Sub-Consultant Fees.

Government—expenditure (Question No 110)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 14 July 2016 to COBUL Constructions, what (a) was the scope of each contract and (b) goods or services were delivered for each payment.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 19 July 2016 to Security 1 (ACT) PTY Ltd, what was the reason for purchasing these goods or services.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 July 2016 to Canberra Visuals Pty Ltd, what (a) was the scope of the goods or services delivered and (b) school was this payment concerning.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 26 July 2016 to Everloch Electrical, what was the scope of the goods or services delivered.

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

(1) (a) and (b) These were progress payments for works undertaken in the Upgrade of the Curtin Primary School and replacement of the roof at Melrose High School and associated works.

(2) The purchase of New General Packet Radio Service communication units coincided with a new service contract requiring the upgrade of equipment from 2G to 3G.

(3) (a) This payment was for replacement of existing audio visual equipment in the school hall.

(b) The payment was for Hughes Primary School.

(4) Electrical work undertaken at Canberra College.

Government—expenditure (Question No 111)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 2 August 2016 to ARIS Building Services Pty Ltd, what was the scope of the goods or services delivered.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 11 August 2016 to Pyrosolv Pty Ltd, what was the scope of the goods or services delivered.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 11 August 2016 to Potter Design and Construct Pty Limited, what was the scope of the goods or services provided.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 18 August 2016 to COBUL Constructions, what was the scope of the goods or services delivered for each payment.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 25 August 2016 to GLS Electrical Contractors Pty Ltd, what was the scope of the goods or services delivered.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 26 August 2016 to ELCOM Electrical Contractors, what (a) was the scope of the goods or services delivered and (b) school was this payment concerning.

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

1. Investigate and provide recommendations and a cost estimate to rectify very low balustrades, remove current handrail & replace with new to meet current code

2. The payment for Fire Systems – preventative services (various sites) was for fire protection - monthly preventative maintenance on fire services and equipment. The upgrade at Melba Copland School was for a fire detection upgrade.

3. This payment was for installation of a solar tube at Monash Primary School.

4. These were progress payments for works undertaken in the Upgrade of the Curtin Primary School and replacement of the roof at Melrose High School and associated works.

5. This payment was for repairs to emergency lighting at Kingsford Smith School.

6. (a) This payment was for installation of LED lighting throughout school.

   (b) The lighting was installed at Wanniassa School.

Government—expenditure (Question No 112)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 13 September 2016 to COBUL Constructions, what was the scope of the goods or services delivered.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 15 September 2016 to Solftlink Australia Pty Ltd, what goods or services were delivered as a result of this payment.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 20 September 2016 to the Australian National University, what was the scope of the project.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 September 2016 to Tri-Delt Pty Ltd T/A Quay Building Group, what goods or services were delivered as a result of this payment.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 23 September 2016 to Furnware Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were delivered as part of the new furniture and (b) educational institutions was this payment concerning.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 27 September 2016 to COBUL Constructions, what goods or services were delivered in exchange for this payment.

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

(1) These were progress payments for works undertaken in the Upgrade of the Curtin Primary School and replacement of the roof at Melrose High School and associated works.

(2) The payment to Softlink Australia Pty Ltd was for ongoing management support for the centralised library management system used by all government schools.

(3) The scope of this procurement was a climate measurement tool to better understand the relationship between school climate factors, school identification (connection and belonging) and school improvement.

(4) These were progress payments for installation of a storage shed at University of Canberra Lake Ginninderra College.

(5) (a) This payment was for purchase of kindergarten furniture to replace very old classroom furniture.

(b) The purchase was for Bonython Primary School.

(6) This payment was for joinery items for stage 1 of the upgrade works to the canteen student hub at Dickson College.

Government—expenditure (Question No 113)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 6 October 2016 to Deloitte Access Economics, what was the scope of this contract.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 11 October 2016 to Griffith University, what goods or services were received as a result of this payment.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 18 October 2016 to Deloitte Access Economics, what was the scope of the contract.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 18 October 2016 to COBUL Constructions, what was the scope of the goods or services provided as a result of this payment.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 20 October 2016 to COBUL Constructions, what goods or services were delivered as a result of this payment.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 24 October 2016 to Abacus Calculators, what (a) goods or services were delivered as part of this purchase and (b) schools was this payment concerning.

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

(1) This contract was to review the existing data and provide advice on issues that will impact the development of English as an Additional Language or Dialect (EAL/D) policy framework for the Directorate.

(2) The required services were to review the ACT, national and international evidence base for the provision of in-school support options, non-government agency partnerships, alternative educational programs and other support options for disengaged students who may have a range of complex learning needs, exhibit behaviours that are challenging or aggressive, or have additional social, health or welfare support needs.

(3) This contract was to review the existing data and provide advice on issues that will impact the development of a English as an Additional Language or Dialect (EAL/D) policy framework for the Directorate.

(4) This was a progress payment for works undertaken in the Upgrade of the Curtin Primary School and replacement of the roof at Melrose High School and associated works.

(5) This payment was for a joinery item for stage 1 of the upgrade works to the canteen student hub at Dickson College.

(6) (a) The payment was for 300 scientific standardised calculators for purchase by students at a discounted price, for use in maths.

(b) The payment concerned Narrabundah College.

Government—expenditure (Question No 114)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 1 November 2016 to Pyrosolv Pty Ltd, what was the scope of this contract.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 8 November 2016 to (a) Colda Constructions and (b) Capital Boiler and Burner Services Pty Ltd, what is the scope of these projects.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 9 November 2016 to Furnware Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were delivered as part of this contract and (b) school was this payment concerning.

(4) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 10 November 2016 to Blair M Wilson & Associates Pty Ltd, what goods or services were delivered in this project.

(5) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 15 November 2016 to Can-Weld Contracting Pty Ltd, what goods or services are delivered in exchange for payment in this transaction.

(6) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 23 November 2016 to Furnware Pty Ltd, what (a) goods or services were delivered as part of this contract and (b) school was this payment concerning.

(7) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 24 November 2016 to Blair M Wilson & Associates Pty Ltd, what goods or services were delivered in this project.

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

(1) The contract was for fire compliance repairs.

(2) (a) This payment was for Colda Constructions to remove walls, install fencing and new unisex toilet, and supply trampoline.

(b) This payment to Capital Boiler and Burner Services Pty Ltd was for monitoring and tuning of the HVAC system operations to improve thermal comfort throughout the building.

(3) (a) This contract was for replacement of ageing classroom furniture (tables, chairs and soft furnishings).

(b) The payment was for Amaroo School.

(4) This was a progress payment for Architectural and Sub-Consultancy services delivered in relation to the modernisation of Belconnen High School project.

(5) This payment was for stage 1 metalwork structure for the Forrest Treehouse and Bush Camp project at Southern Cross Early Childhood School.

(6) (a) This payment was for 240 sled based student chairs to replace ageing stock.

(b) The payment was for Amaroo School.

(7) This was a progress payment for Architectural and Sub-Consultancy services delivered in relation to the modernisation of Belconnen High School project.

Government—expenditure (Question No 115)

Mr Wall asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 2 December 2016 to Manteena Pty Ltd, what was the scope of this project.

(2) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 16 December 2016 to Dynamic Sports, what (a) was the purpose of the goods or services provided and (b) school was this payment concerning.

(3) In relation to payments made from the ACT Government on 22 December 2016 to Manteena Commercial Pty Ltd, what was the scope of this project.

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

(1) This was a progress payment for the Neville Bonner Primary School expansion as part of the 2016-17 Capital Upgrades Program. This involved the relocation and upgrade of two transportable buildings from Gold Creek School to Neville Bonner Primary School and the conversion of two (2) existing kindergarten spaces into two (2) new preschool classrooms at the Neville Bonner Primary School.

(2) (a) The payment was for installation of a multi - purpose concrete slab with netball and basketball line marked courts to provide greater choice for students' physical education activities.

(b) The project was at Giralang Primary School.

(3) This was a progress payment for the Neville Bonner Primary School expansion as part of the 2016-17 Capital Upgrades Program. This involved the relocation and upgrade of two transportable buildings from Gold Creek School to Neville Bonner Primary School and the conversion of two (2) existing kindergarten spaces into two (2) new preschool classrooms at the Neville Bonner Primary School.

ACT Events Policy—finalisation (Question No 124)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Tourism and Major Events, upon notice, on 17 February 2017:

(1) When will the ACT Events Policy be finalised and released.

(2) How many people provided feedback on the draft discussion paper on the ACT Events Policy.

(3) Can the Minister list the stakeholders that were consulted on the draft discussion paper on the ACT Events Policy.

(4) Were any external organisations involved in preparing the draft discussion paper on the ACT Events Policy; if so, can the Minister list those external organisations.

(5) Can the Minister briefly outline the guiding principles for the ACT Events Policy.

(6) What advice is provided to event organisers by Events ACT in relation to (a) securing an appropriate venue for an event, including identifying any risks associated with venues under consideration, (b) insurance, (c) security, (d) cost of hire and (e) parking and public transport options.

(7) Has an evaluation been conducted of Civic Square to determine if it is an appropriate venue for events involving large numbers of people and equipment, particularly in relation to accessibility and impeding egress from surrounding buildings, including in the circumstances where emergency egress may be required; if so, what were the qualifications of the person or persons who conducted that evaluation.

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

(1) The Government will consider the ACT Events Policy in the first half of 2017, taking into account the extensive community feedback provided through the 2016 community engagement process.

(2) In August 2016, the *ACT Events Policy Discussion Paper* was released for public consultation to support policy development and generate a conversation with key stakeholders. There were 1,123 responses to the discussion paper, which are currently being analysed and considered.

(3) A comprehensive set of internal and external stakeholders, including the Canberra community, were invited to provide written or verbal feedback in response to the *ACT Events Policy Discussion Paper*.

A copy of the discussion paper featured on the ACT Government's *Your Say* website for a period of six weeks, while two public forums were held in conjunction with the Environment and Planning Directorate to generate feedback on both the *Urban Sounds* Discussion Paper and the *ACT Events Policy Discussion Paper*.

A copy of the discussion paper was also emailed directly to a diverse stakeholder distribution list, which included:

- Event organisers and event management companies.
- Applicants and recipients of event funding support through the ACT Government.
- Relevant ACT and Federal Government directorates/agencies.
- Arts, sport and tourism organisations/industry contacts (including the national institutions).
- Key bodies including the Australian Hotels Association (ACT Branch), the Canberra Business Chamber, the National Capital Attractions Association and In The City Canberra.
- Local community councils and multicultural groups.

(4) There were no external organisations involved in preparing the *ACT Events Policy Discussion Paper*. This document was prepared internally by Cultural Canberra, within the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate.

(5) The ACT Events Policy is being developed to outline Government's vision and intent for realising the full potential of Canberra's events sector. The *ACT Events Policy Discussion Paper* sought views on a set of guiding principles for an ACT Events Policy, along with proposed actions designed to support this vision.

Guiding principles have been developed as follows:

- Supporting events that grow the ACT economy.
- Supporting events that deliver strong social and community benefits.
- Supporting events that enhance local, national and international recognition of Canberra's vibrancy, liveability and sense of place.
- Strengthening Canberra's position as an 'event friendly city'.

The events policy will serve as a blueprint for enhancing Canberra's events calendar, for enhancing Canberra's status as an events destination and for maximising the associated economic, social and cultural benefits for the Canberra region.

Supporting events as major economic drivers will play a key role in generating tourism activity and profiling the Canberra region.

Events also bring Canberra's community together by encouraging social cohesion, growing community pride and providing opportunities for local participation.

Supporting a vibrant, bold and diverse events portfolio will enhance city vibrancy and further build positive perceptions of Canberra as a place to live and visit.

Further enhancing the ACT's regulatory environment will also strengthen Canberra's position as an 'event friendly city' and encourage additional event activity.

(6) Events ACT is responsible for facilitating, managing and delivering a range of important Canberra events, while also providing development support to the Canberra region's broader events and festivals sector.

However, inquiries related to event approvals (including the supply of appropriate risk management and insurance documentation), securing event venues, consideration of parking and public transport options, and other key logistical requirements are generally handled by the Events and Business Coordination team that has been specially established within Access Canberra to assist event organisers.

Events ACT is from time to time consulted by Access Canberra or new event organisers given its events management knowledge and expertise and is happy to provide advice and/or appropriate event industry contacts as required.

An Events Support Guide on the Events ACT website also provides a snapshot of the opportunities available across relevant ACT Government agencies to promote and support local events and festivals.

(7) Access Canberra coordinate approvals and inspections for most large events in Civic Square. The use of all public space is used in accordance with the Public Unleased Land Act. Access Canberra is not aware of any specific evaluation of Civic Square for its suitability to stage larger events.

However, Access Canberra is aware of the challenges when using Civic Square and provides copies of emergency egress plans for the Canberra Theatre Centre to event organisers. Access Canberra is in the process of collating emergency egress requirements for other buildings that surround Civic Square. Access Canberra encourages rigorous consultation with surrounding residents, businesses and tenants and an inspection program including WorkSafe ACT is coordinated prior to large events.

The ACT Government's City Activation Team is currently in the process of conducting an audit of city infrastructure. Civic Square will be included as part of this audit.

Public housing—Oaks Estate (Question No 134)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) What maintenance work has been carried out on public housing at Oaks Estate for the (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15 and (d) 2015-16 financial years.

(2) What has been the amount spent on those works referred to in part (1), in each of the years specified.

(3) What maintenance works are planned in Oaks Estate public housing for the (a) 2016-17 and (b) 2017-18 years.

(4) What is the average frequency of maintenance carried out on public housing across the ACT.

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

(1) and (2) The following work, and the associated costs, have been carried out at Oaks Estate:

	2012-13 $	**2013-14 $**	**2014-15 $**	**2015-16 $**
Carpentry Services	0.00	0.00	24.21	137.91
Cleaning Services	12,586.53	8,100.30	6,658.57	5,925.01
Electrical Services	36,376.27	37,328.62	28,831.48	20,334.27
Fencing Repairs	0.00	0.00	144.41	0.00
Fire Safety	219.18	940.90	1,676.68	545.11
Floor Coverings	9,583.69	9,094.10	6,514.04	3,322.75
General Services	59,354.68	40,664.72	30,707.97	42,544.98
Glazing Services	3,000.69	1,908.53	1,223.63	2,065.11
Hot Water Repair/Replacement	1,306.68	8,078.44	4,870.38	3,591.76
Locksmith Services	3,978.06	5,047.08	6,180.08	11,688.64
Metal Work	0.00	0.00	545.86	159.74
Painting	12,143.53	20,106.79	1,036.12	3,914.01

	2012-13 $	2013-14 $	2014-15 $	2015-16 $
Pest Control	0.00	0.00	116.46	0.00
Planned Work	0.00	10,927.92	18,428.14	12,189.72
Plumbing Services	9,433.65	17,545.56	13,118.64	7,153.52
Roofing Services	511.03	452.20	1,039.27	469.14
Horticulture Services	513.19	0.00	2,134.95	360.51
TOTAL	**$149,007.18**	**$160,195.16**	**$123,250.89**	**$114,402.18**

(3) (a) The 2016-2017 planned maintenance program of works for Oaks Estate public housing include upgrade or replacement of 11 kitchens, 18 wet areas, 13 floor coverings and 8 internal paints.

(b) The maintenance works are scheduled on an annual basis for the following year. The 2017-2018 schedules are currently being developed for delivery from July 2017.

(4) Across the ACT public housing portfolio in 2015-16, an average of 1,128 works orders were carried out every week.

Oaks Estate—heritage listing (Question No 136)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) Have residents of Oaks Estate applied for heritage listing for their suburb for the past 16 years; if so, at what stage of the assessment process is their application.

(2) What has been the reason/s for the 16 year delay for the assessment.

(3) Have these reasons been communicated to the residents of Oaks Estate.

(4) Does section 29 of the Heritage Act require that as soon as practicable after receiving a nomination application, the Heritage Council must assess the merit of each nomination application received; if so, how has "as soon as practicable" been applied in respect of Oaks Estate.

(5) What impacts do these delays have to the heritage listing status of any dwelling contained within the original application.

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

(1) a. In terms of the heritage assessment process for Oaks Estate, the Heritage Council decided at its meeting of 6 April 2017, not to include Oaks Estate on the ACT Heritage Register, as it does not meet the heritage significance criteria to a high enough degree necessary for provisional registration.

b. At the same meeting, the Heritage Council decided to provisionally register the Corroboree Ground and Aboriginal Cultural Area on the Molonglo River, which recognises the significant Aboriginal heritage in the Oaks Estate area.

c. There were more than 20 individual nominations for various parts of Oaks Estate covering 70 residential blocks, numerous industrial blocks and Aboriginal and natural heritage values. As such, the recent Heritage Council decision on Oaks Estate has resulted in a significant reduction of the heritage nomination list.

d. Nominators include individuals and the National Trust (ACT).

e. The Oaks Estate Precinct nomination has been under active assessment since 2014.

(2) a. While the Heritage Council acknowledges the length of time the assessment process has taken for these 20 nominations, it notes the following:

i. Nomination lists are a common feature of heritage systems in all jurisdictions in Australia and internationally.

ii. Hundreds of other nominations for individual places, precincts and objects have been assessed and had registration decisions made during this period. Assessments are carefully prioritised.

iii. In recent amendments to the Heritage Act, the decision by the ACT Government not to place annual limits or statutory timeframes on nominations, and as such have a longer nomination list, greatly improves heritage conservation outcomes as nominations are afforded protection under the Heritage Act.

iv. The Heritage Council must also balance the requirement to assess nominations with its other range of statutory functions as prescribed under the Heritage Act including:

1. providing advice on works and development matters in accordance with the ACT's land planning and development system.

2. encouraging and assisting with appropriate management of heritage places and objects

3. encouraging public interest in, and awareness of, education of heritage places and objects in the ACT.

b. The Heritage Council has substantially reduced the nominations list. Since reaching a peak of 320 in 2008, the list of nominations is currently 108 (as at 5 May 2017).

c. In the last financial year (2015-16) the Heritage Council:

i. met seven times as a full Council to conduct a range of business including making heritage registration decisions amounting to:

1. **11** nominations, of which nine were accepted and two dismissed;

2. **16** decisions on provisional registration including decisions not to provisionally register;

3. **14** decisions on full registration; and

4. This totals **41** decisions in relation to heritage registration

ii. conducted **10** Taskforce meetings, seven of which were meetings of the Register Taskforce to consider the assessment of nominations;

iii. issued **581** pieces of formal conservation advice relating to Development Applications, other planning advice, tree advice, advice related to Aboriginal and greenfields development etc;

iv. continued work on four policies related to Aboriginal heritage management;

v. attended two appeals on registration decisions in the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT) (Northbourne Housing Precinct and AAA Building, Braddon);

vi. attended one registration appeal in the Supreme Court (Northbourne Housing Precinct); and

vii. attended one appeal on a Development Approval related to a heritage place in ACAT.

d. Every year, the Heritage Council determines an annual priority list of nominated places and objects to be assessed.

e. The Oaks Estate Precinct was included in the priority list in for assessment in 2014 and has been under active assessment since this time.

f. The length of time since the nomination has been made is not a consideration for determining its priority for assessment. Issues such as whether the place or object will be affected by land release or development threats, and combining like places for comparative assessment or places that fill a thematic gap in the heritage register are afforded a higher priority.

g. In some cases, nominations may be straightforward and can be easily and quickly assessed. In others – such as with precincts – a single nomination may take many months or years to assess, due to increased complexities involved and the extensive number of stakeholders that need to be consulted.

h. While the Heritage Council recognises it has taken a long time for a decision to be made, the nominated area is a complex place with a range of relevant heritage values and this has contributed to the length of time taken to undertake the detailed independent assessment required by the Heritage Act.

i. Registration assessments involve layers of expert input and external comment, all of which Heritage Council draws on to make its final decision. This includes:

i. information from nominators (if it exists);

ii. expert staff research and advice;

iii. expert Heritage Council member research, advice and consideration, especially by Council's Register Taskforce; and

iv. other expert and community input and comment.

j. This layered approach is common in Australian jurisdictions, and is a strength of the process.

k. Another factor in assessing nominations is that the quality of information provided in older nominations made prior to the introduction of the Heritage Act contain limited or no information about heritage significance. To assess these types of nominations requires extensive research to be undertaken. Under the current Heritage Act, a much higher level of information and an assessment against heritage significance criteria is required for a nomination application to be accepted by the Heritage Council.

l. The Heritage Council must also balance the requirement to assess nominations with its other statutory reporting and advisory functions as prescribed under the Heritage Act. This can, and frequently does involve resource intensive appeals on registration decisions to the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT) and the Supreme Court. While appeals to the ACAT on registration decisions reflect community

interest in heritage matters, they, like urgent applications, divert resources allocated to assessing nominations.

m. Applications can be made for the Heritage Council to urgently assess nomination applications, as well as applications to cancel and amend an existing register listing.

n. For urgent nomination applications, once the application is made and the fee paid, the Council must, as far as practicable, make a decision within 30 days for an individual place and within 60 working days for a precinct.

o. No urgent nomination application has been received for Oaks Estate.

(3) a. Since nomination, the ACT Heritage Council has frequently corresponded with residents of Oaks Estate, as well as the Oaks Estate Progress Association concerning development constraints and requirements, and issues related to the heritage registration process

b. Regarding the recent decision not to provisionally register Oaks Estate, there has been correspondence between the Oaks Estate Progress Association and individual owners from the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, the Chief Minister and the Heritage Council explaining Council's position.

c. There have been regular meetings and telephone conversations between Oaks Estate Progress Association and individual owners with the Heritage Council and ACT Heritage.

(4) a. The 'as soon as practicable' reference under section 29 of the Heritage Act refers to a decision on whether or not to accept a nomination application.

b. The Heritage Council will consider the nomination and make one of two decisions:

i. Accept the nomination; or

ii. Reject the nomination if the application is considered frivolous, vexatious, misconceived, lacking in substance or not made honestly, or if the Heritage Council has previously decided not to register the place or object and there are no new grounds for registration. Reasons will be given to the nominator for its dismissal.

c. Once the nomination has been accepted, the place or object is protected under the Heritage Act.

d. Every year, the Heritage Council determines an annual priority list of nominated places and objects to be assessed.

e. Since 2014, the Oaks Estate Precinct has been included in the priority list for assessment and has been under active assessment since this time.

(5) What impacts do these delays have to the heritage listing status of any dwelling contained within the original application.

a. While they still require assessment, nominated places and objects are protected under the Heritage Act.

b. Provisions of both heritage and planning legislation establish a process where development proposals effecting nominated heritage places are referred to the Heritage Council for advice.

c. The planning and land authority must then consider the Heritage Council's advice in determining whether or not to approve a development application.

Oaks Estate—crime statistics (Question No 137)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) Can the Minister advise how many crimes have (a) been reported, (b) resulted in an arrest and (c) resulted in a conviction, in respect of incidents at Oaks Estate since 1 January 2010 through to the latest reporting period.

(2) What was the address at which the offender resided, for the crimes listed in part (1).

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

(1) ACT Policing advises me that between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2016 there has been the following results for incidents which occurred in Oaks Estate:

a. 385 offences were reported to police.

b. 48 offenders were arrested in relation to the above offences.

Note: *This data does not include offenders identified and dealt with police by other means (Cautions, Diversionary conferences, etc.)*

c. 15 convictions resulted from the above arrests.

(2) ACT Policing cannot disclose an offender's residential address, as disclosure of such information would constitute a breach of Schedule 1 Part 6 of the *Privacy Act 1988*.

Construction industry—licences (Question No 139)

Ms Lawder asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) Did you send a letter to construction occupation licensees in December 2016 to announce changes to the way licensees received notification of the expiry of construction occupation licences.

(2) Did your directorate also send the notification referred to in part (1).

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

In December 2016 a letter was sent by Access Canberra on my behalf to all construction occupation licensees and registered architects advising them of changes made by Access Canberra to the way in which they would be reminded of their pending licence expiry.

Hospitals—neonatal deaths (Question No 140)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) Further to the reply to question on notice No 70, how many neonatal deaths were caused by extreme prematurity abnormalities in (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16 and (d) 2016-17 to date.

(2) What was the nature of the prematurity abnormalities.

(3) How many neonatal deaths were caused by congenital abnormalities.

(4) What was the nature of the congenital abnormalities.

(5) What were the other causes of neonatal deaths.

(6) How many neonatal deaths have occurred as a consequence of other causes.

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

(1) Due to small numbers being potentially identifiable, neonatal deaths by cause of death are reported in 5 year periods. The most recently published ACT Perinatal Mortality Report included perinatal deaths for 2006 to 2010. The next report is due to be published later this year and will include perinatal deaths for 2011 to 2015. It will follow a similar format to the previous report. **Attachment A** is an extract of pages 19 and 20 from the previous report, available on ACT Health's website.

In 2006 to 2010 extreme prematurity was the cause of 24 neonatal deaths (38.7 per cent).

(2) Of the 24 neonatal deaths in 2006 to 2010 due to extreme prematurity, 22 were considered pre-viable and were not resuscitated. Two had unsuccessful resuscitation attempts.

(3) In 2006 to 2010 congenital abnormalities was the cause of 15 neonatal deaths (24.2 per cent).

(4) Of the 15 neonatal deaths in 2006 to 2010 due to congenital abnormalities, four were chromosomal abnormalities, five musculoskeletal abnormalities and three were classified under other specified congenital abnormalities.

(5) and 6)

Other causes of neonatal deaths in 2006 to 2010 included neurological conditions (19.4 per cent); cardio-respiratory disorders and infections (17.7 per cent).

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

Environment—woodlands (Question No 141)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) How much of the endangered yellow box red gum grassy woodland habitat currently exists in the ACT.

(2) What proportion of this habitat is under protection in ACT reserves.

(3) What data is collected to monitor changes in this habitat across the ACT.

(4) What has been the rate of decline in this habitat in the ACT over the past 10 years.

(5) How does the Government provide protection for mature trees in non-urban landscapes in the ACT when they do not sit in recognised yellow box red gum grassy woodland habitats.

(6) What environmental guidelines and advice are in place for planners and developers in relation to the treatment of these trees.

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

(1) Current estimates indicate that there are 19,884 hectares of Yellow Box–Red Gum Woodland habitat in the ACT. This figure is compiled from a number of different sources and may change in the future as mapping methods change. This figure includes all Yellow Box–Red Gum Woodland, regardless of condition (but excludes secondary grasslands that may have been derived from the clearing of these woodlands). Condition is critical to determining if a site meets the criteria for inclusion as a part of the endangered ecological communities defined in the *Nature Conservation Act 2014* or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. However condition cannot be assessed through remote methods (i.e. every site needs to be visited and assessed); therefore, it is not possible to determine exactly how much of the Box–Gum woodland habitat meets the endangered ecological community criteria.

(2) Nature reserves protect 6801 hectares (34%) of Yellow Box–Red Gum Woodland habitat and offsets protect a further 981 hectares (5%). This leaves 12,102 hectares of habitat, a large proportion of which is on National Land or private lease.

(3) An extensive amount of monitoring is undertaken within ACT Yellow Box–Red Gum Woodlands. This monitoring is aimed at identifying changes in the condition of both the community as a whole and targeted individual species within the community. Current monitoring includes:

- floristic composition and structure of the ground layer at 21 nature reserves and offset reserves (Conservation Research unit longitudinal condition monitoring, offset monitoring and kangaroo impacts research, and Vegwatch from the Catchment groups)
- changes in canopy condition between 2004, 2009 and 2015 modelled using Spot 7 satellite data

- reptile diversity and abundance in select reserves (Kangaroo impacts research)
- kangaroo abundance, density and off take (Kangaroo counts and impact research)
- bird diversity (COG and Kangaroo impacts research)
- small mammal presence /absence (periodic small mammal surveys)
- fire response (qualitative assessments of fuel reduction burns)
- threatened species population trends (Superb Parrot, Button Wrinklewort, Tarengo Leek Orchid)
- weed treatment areas and identification and assessment of potential new weed species (weed management program)
- recording of significant flora and fauna locations (Canberra Nature Map).

The Conservation Management Effectiveness Program will derive a series metrics to evaluate this monitoring and provide an overall picture of woodland condition.

(4) Decline can be measured in a number of different ways. Clearing for urban development is the most destructive and permanent way in which this habitat type has declined in the ACT.

Decline more commonly takes the form of decreasing condition, which can be measured in a number of ways such as a reduced number of native species occupying Yellow Box–Red Gum Woodland, a reduced abundance or cover of native species or a reduction in the quality or diversity of habitats that the woodlands provide.

Canopy decline models indicate that eucalypt dieback has had a detrimental impact on canopy cover, particularly between 2009 and 2015. Canopy decline was widespread across the Southern Tablelands and not restricted to the ACT. The cause(s) of this decline is currently unknown.

Ground layer monitoring of Yellow Box–Red Gum Woodland established in 2009 has shown the diversity and cover of native plant species in our woodlands has been relatively stable. Individual sites have declined during particular years but they have all rebounded in following years. Likewise, reptile diversity and abundance has remained relatively stable over the period of monitoring.

Threatened species populations have either been stable (Button Wrinklewort) or increasing (Superb Parrot and Tarengo Leek Orchid).

Conclusive statements about the overall trend of condition in Yellow Box–Red Gum Woodlands are difficult to make; however, the upcoming Conservation Management Effectiveness Program will draw this information together in a more holistic way.

(5) Mature trees in the non-urban areas are protected under the provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 2014*. It is an offence to damage a native tree on leased land outside the urban area. There is an exception if the tree was damaged by an occupier of the land with the intention of using it on the land for a purpose other than sale (e.g. using the timber as fence posts) but most rural lessees understand the importance of these trees as shelter for stock. In addition, fencing practices have changed and most fence posts are now steel to protect the fence from fire.

In addition, rural leases contain a clause that states:

> That the Lessee shall not cut down, fell, ringbark or otherwise injure or destroy (or suffer to permit the same) any live tree or tree-like plant on the land without the previous consent in writing of the Territory;

(6) Yellow box red gum grassy woodland is listed as a threatened ecological community in the ACT under the *Nature Conservation Act 2014*. The ecological community (with minor differences as to how it is described) is also listed under the Commonwealth's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. An Action Plan for the community and associated species has been prepared by the Conservator of Flora and Fauna. The **ACT Lowland Woodland Conservation Strategy** (Action Plan 27) sets out how landholders, government and the community can help conserve lowland woodland and the species that depend on its habitats. This includes management of feral animal and weeds, strategic grazing, controlled burning and slashing, and revegetation.

Any proposed development that is likely to have a significant impact on this listed community must first go through an environmental impact statement process. Both the ACT and Commonwealth have policy guidelines in relation to the assessment of the community. The guidelines provide information about risks, conservation measures and how to determine if a significant impact is likely. Environmental offsets also apply under the ACT Environmental Offsets Policy and the *EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy*.

Conservation planning in relation to the community is informed by the **ACT Lowland Woodland Conservation Strategy**, which can be viewed on the website at **www.environment.act.gov.au/cpr/conservation_and_ecological_communities/lowland_woodlands/woodlands_strategy**

Animals—mobile slaughter units (Question No 142)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) What is the current ACT Government position on allowing mobile slaughter units (also known as mobile abattoirs) to operate the ACT.

(2) Does the ACT Government plan on permitting mobile slaughter units licensed in NSW to operate in the ACT.

(3) Would the ACT Government support a proposal by a farmers' cooperative in the Capital Region or the ACT to establish their own mobile slaughter unit.

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

(1) Undertaking commercial slaughtering of livestock for human consumption is considered a food business under the *Food Act 2001*; food businesses must comply with the requirements of the Food Act, including registration requirements and compliance with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. In addition, the activity of operating a mobile abattoir may require an environmental authorisation if the operation of the abattoir for the processing of the products of slaughtered animals (other than for the tanning of animal skins or fellmongery) is designed to process more than 3000kg of live animals per day.

(2) It is possible that mobile slaughter units licensed in NSW under a NSW law that corresponds to the Food Act could be exempt from registration in the ACT. However, they would still be subject to food safety requirements including inspections in relation to complaint investigations or food-borne disease outbreak investigations.

(3) This is a commercial decision for any potential operators, noting that any commercial slaughter operation that operates in the ACT must comply with the applicable food safety requirements of the Food Act.

Administrative arrangements—statistics (Question No 143)

Mr Coe asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) Can the Chief Minister list the total number of Administrative Arrangements made under the *Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act 1988* and the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* in the years from 2012 to 2016 and the date those Administrative Arrangements were made.

(2) What caused the two month delay in gazetting Administrative Arrangements 2016 (No 5).

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

(1) As advised in QON 76, all Administrative Arrangements and their timing, made under the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* and the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* can be located on the ACT Legislation website at www.legislation.act.gov.au.

(2) The delay in gazetting Administrative Arrangements 2016 (No 5) was due to an administrative oversight. Despite this administrative oversight, the Administrative Arrangements 2016 (No 5) were notified and publicly available through the ACT Legislation website. Practices have been amended to ensure future Administrative Arrangements are gazetted in a timely manner.

Government—ministerial appointments (Question No 144)

Mr Coe asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) Further to question on notice No 75, is a consolidated list maintained of Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Ministerial Appointment Instruments; if so, can the Chief Minister advise the number of Ministerial Appointment instruments made each year from 2012 to 2016 and the date each instrument was made

(2) Can the Chief Minister explain what changed priorities required the making of each new Ministerial Appointment Instrument in 2016.

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

(1) As advised in QON 75, all Ministerial Appointment Instruments and their timing, made under the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* and the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* can be located on the ACT Legislation website at www.legislation.act.gov.au.

(2) Several Ministerial Appointments occurred throughout 2016. I made these appointments to realign portfolio responsibility and as a result of the 2016 ACT General Election.

Access Canberra—rental bonds (Question No 145)

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 24 March 2017 *(redirected to the Minister for Regulatory Services)*:

(1) Can the Treasurer advise the total value of the rental bonds held by the ACT Office of Rental Bonds in the (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16 and (d) 2016-17 to date, financial years.

(2) On average how many transactions does the ACT Office of Rental Bonds process in a year.

(3) What benchmark or performance target has been set for the processing of rental bonds.

(4) Can the Treasurer indicate the percentage of transactions where the benchmark or performance target has been met in the (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16 and (d) 2016-17 to date, financial years.

(5) Are the recent media reports, indicating that over the Christmas and New Year period Canberra tenants waited up to nine weeks to receive the funds of rental bonds, accurate; if so, what caused the processing delays.

(6) Is there any procedure whereby a tenant or a landlord can seek the expediting of the processing of a rental bond; if so, can the Treasurer outline that procedure.

(7) Can the Treasurer indicate the average processing time for rental bonds for the months of February 2017 and March 2017.

(8) Have the administrative guidelines regarding the acceptance and refund of rental bonds changed; if so, can the Treasurer advise the date the guidelines were revised and outline the nature of the changes.

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

(1)

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	As at 28 March 2017
$58,871,453.48	$61,079,513.82	$64,140,191.55	$64,713,584.93

(2) On average 75,000 transactions per year. This includes bond lodgements, bond refunds, change of managing agents, dispute processes, transfer of tenants, transfer of premises, update of tenant and lessor details, revocation of a managing agent, requests to stop payments, requests for unclaimed bonds, agent signature authority, ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal orders and general enquiries.

(3) Within 10 working days of receiving a complete rental bond refund application and within 20 working days of receiving a complete rental bond lodgement application.

(4)

	2013-14	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17 to date**
Percentage where target was met	Not available	80%	80%	95%

(5) No. During the 2016/2017 Christmas New year period, which is a peak period, there was a delay of 4 to 5 weeks. There were a range of contributing factors for this, including increased demand and the preparation of the movement of the function from the Fyshwick shopfront, to the new Woden service centre. Apart from Christmas/new year, the rental bond refunds have been processed within the 10 working day service delivery timeframe and rental bond refunds are currently being processed within 6 working days of receiving a completed application.

(6) A tenant, managing agent, or lessor can contact Access Canberra by phone or email to discuss the status and processing of a refund.

(7) The average processing time for rental bond refunds during February and March was 8 working days. In late March it has been averaging 6 working days.

(8) Yes, there have been a number of administrative guideline changes:

- There were changes to service standards from 1 July 2015, via revised accountability indicators, as a result of the creation of Access Canberra. Access Canberra's accountability measures note the standard for lodgement transactions is 20 working days. However, recognising the importance of bond refunds, our internal target has always been 10 working days. This is the standard that has been communicated to industry and the community.

- There have been changes to lodgement processes with the introduction of electronic lodgements and EFT payments. Nine managing agents are now lodging electronically. Access Canberra is continuing to work with the Real Estate Institute of the ACT in encouraging agents to lodge rental bonds through direct payment and email. Alternatives to EFT payment is cheque payments; cash is no longer accepted. This process provides greater levels of security and certainty that the required bond lodgement documents and funds have been received.

- There are legislative amendments to the Residential Tenancies Act that were passed by the previous Assembly which come into effect in August 2017. These amendments include stipulating a requirement for refunds to be lodged within 3 working days of a tenancy agreement ending, or 10 working days if the claim is being disputed.

Land—valuations
(Question No 146)

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) What is the aggregate rates assessment (assuming the current average unimproved values) under the (a) current rating regime and the (b) proposed regime under the Revenue Legislation Amendment Bill for the properties of (i) Phillip—Block 12, Section 18, (ii) Deakin—Block 20, Section 12, (iii) Griffith—Block 4, Section 41, (iv) Kingston—Block 1, Section 65, (v) Kingston—Block 2, Section 18, (vi) City—Block 1, Section 52, (vii) Turner—Block 3, Section 41, (viii) City—Block 18, Section 2, (ix) City—Block 5, Section 2, (x) Braddon—Block 15, Section 7, (xi) Harrison—Block 1, Section 108, (xii) Franklin—Block 2, Section 126, (xiii) Gungahlin—Block 7, Section 13, (xiv) Amaroo—Block 1, Section 69, (xv) Forde—Block 1, Section 30, (xvi) Nicholls—Block 2, Section 70, (xvii) Nicholls—Block 3, Section 89, (xviii) Nicholls—Block 4, Section 89, (xix) Nicholls—Block 10, Section 89, (xx) Nicholls—Block 6, Section 89, (xxi) Crace—Block 6, Section 26, (xxii) Palmerston—Block 7, Section 128, (xxiii) Page—Block 3, Section 7, (xxiv) Belconnen—Block 10, Section 44, (xxv) Belconnen—Block 3, Section 106, (xxvi) Bruce—Block 5, Section 91, (xxvii) Scullin—Block 1, Section 20, (xxviii) Holt—Block 1, Section 78, (xxix) Wright—Block 3, Section 15, (xxx) Holder—Block 36, Section 43, (xxxi) Waramanga— Block 8, Section 41, (xxxii) Greenway—Block 2, Section 30, (xxxiii) Bonython—Block 2, Section 22, (xxxiv) Calwell—Block 9, Section 795, (xxxv) Gilmore—Block 17, Section 50, (xxxvi) Gowrie—Block 12, Section 226, (xxxvii) Kambah—Block 1, Section 283, (xxxviii) Mawson—Block 20, Section 47, (xxxix) Turner—Block 3, Section 45, (xl) Giralang—Block 1, Section 78, (xli) Florey—Block 9, Section 187, (xlii) Charnwood—Block 36, Section 95 and (xliii) Charnwood—Block 2, Section 94.

(2) What is the average unimproved value for each of the properties listed in part (1).

(3) How many units are on each property.

(4) What is the total unit entitlement.

(5) How much of the total rates assessment is (a) fixed charge and (b) the variable charge.

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

(1) a, b This information is not able to be provided as it requires significant resources to compile. This is because to determine the total general rates paid by the block requires the individual general rates assessment for each unit in the block to be calculated and aggregated. Further the information could inadvertently lead to the disclosure of individual tax payer information depending on the number and ownership of units in a block.

(2) AUVs for blocks and sections are publicly available from Access Canberra and also listed on the All Homes website.

(3) Individual information about the number of units in a block is not able to be provided as it requires significant resources to compile.

(4) The total unit entitlement for a block is the sum of the individual unit entitlements and is 100% for any block.

(5) On average, overall, the ratio of fixed charge to variable charge for residential properties is 40:60.

Schools—Gungahlin (Question No 147)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) Further to question on notice No 16, dated 16 December 2016, can the Minister advise the number of students enrolled in the 2017 school year at (a) Amaroo Preschool, (b) Franklin Early Childhood School, (c) Harrison Preschool, (d) Ngunnawal Preschool, (e) Gold Creek Preschool (Nicholls), (f) Palmerston District Preschool, (g) Amaroo School (K-10), (h) Gold Creek School (K-10), (i) Harrison School (K-10), (j) Ngunnawal Primary School, (k) Palmerston District School and (l) Gungahlin College.

(2) Can the Minister provide an update on the status of the work to expand the facilities, including the expected completion date, at (a) Harrison School and (b) Amaroo School.

(3) Can the Minister provide an update on the status of the project to establish a new primary school in north Gungahlin, including the expected opening date for the school.

(4) What planning is being done to ensure the needs of families living in Gungahlin are met and that appropriate enrolment pathways are in place following the release of the ACT Population Projections 2017 which showed that Gungahlin's population is projected to grow by around 19 percent.

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

(1) School enrolment data is available in the annual Canberra Schools Census available on the Education Directorate at www.education.act.gov.au.

(2) Works at both Harrison and Amaroo Schools are progressing:

a) Harrison School:

Concrete slabs have been poured for both the ground floor and level 1, the roof trusses are installed as is the internal framing. The installation of building services including power, data, fire and hydraulics have commenced. Construction is expected to be complete in the first half of 2017.

b) Amaroo School:

The procurement process for the construction of new learning spaces and an extension to the gymnasium has been completed. The successful tender is Manteena Pty Ltd. A project start-up has been held and construction is expected to be completed by the end of 2017 in readiness for use from the start of the 2018 school year.

(3) A tender process is underway. The selected tenderer will undertake design work, with construction expected to commence in October 2017. The school is expected to be ready for use at the start of the 2019 school year.

(4) Each year the Education Directorate works with agencies across government to prepare five year enrolment projection for all public schools, including schools in Gungahlin, to provide the government with an indication of expected changes in school enrolment demand. The government has made significant investment in new and expanded schools in Gungahlin and has committed further investment during the current term.

Westside village—costs (Question No 149)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Urban Renewal, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) Further to question on notice No 13, can the Minister update the total amount spent by the ACT Government in support of the Westside Village located at West Basin since its establishment.

(2) Can the Minister update the total amount spent to date on (a) infrastructure works at the site, (b) site improvements or enhancements, including water and electricity upgrades, (c) external contractors, including event specialists, (d) advertising, (e) the salary and on-costs of any public servants working in support of the Westside Village and (f) preparation for the closure of the Westside Village.

(3) What is the proposed timetable and the expected cost to clean up the site after the closure of the Westside Village.

(4) How many traders continue to operate at Westside Village.

(5) How many traders have left the Westside Village since its establishment.

(6) What is the total amount received in commercial rent for the period since the Village was established until 1 January 2017.

(7) What is the total amount received in peppercorn rent since 1 January 2017 to date.

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

(1) As at 30 April 2017 the total amount spent by the ACT Government on Westside Village was $1,962,092 (excluding GST). This excludes salary and on costs as outlined in 2(e) below.

(2) Breakdown of expenditure as at 30 April 2017 (unless otherwise stated). All values exclude GST:

a. Infrastructure works at site including professional fees: $1,266,607. This is a reduction of $45,765 from what was previously reported in response to QON 13 of 16 December 2016 due to:

- $24,773 was reversed from accrued expenditure as a vendor failed to meet its contractual obligations as per the Lease Surrender conditions;

- $21,892 was incorrectly allocated to the Westside project in the LDA finance system;
- offset by $900 for infrastructure works since December 2016.

b. Site improvements or enhancements, including water and electricity upgrades are included in the infrastructure costs above and are unable to be reported separately.

c. The total amount spent by the ACT Government as outlined in (1) above is attributed to external contractors. Of this amount, $90,336 has been spent on event specialists.

d. Advertising: $4,531, noting that event advertising costs have been included in response to 2(c) related to event specialists.

e. The LDA commenced allocating staff costs to Westside on 17 August 2015. As at 30 April 2017, the LDA has allocated $120,364 of staff salaries and on costs to Westside, which relates to the period up to 31 March 2017.

ACT Property Group manages Westside Village and has incurred staff costs related to managing Westside Village of $50,669 from 11 August 2015 until 30 April 2017.

f. Preparation for the closure of Westside: $900. This is also included in responses to Question (1) and (2) a.

(3) Structures at Westside must be removed and the site restored before the works approval expires on 19 November 2017. The ACT Government is considering options to reuse the structure, or parts of it, at another location. The Government is investigating costs associated with dismantling the structure and restoring the site.

(4) Westside Village ceased trading on Sunday, 30 April 2017. As at 1 May 2017 no vendors were operating at the village.

(5) As at 1 May 2017 all vendors had ceased operating at Westside Village.

(6) $129,680.

(7) $0 as at 30 April 2017.

Legislative Assembly—travel by members (Question No 150)

Mr Wall asked the Speaker, upon notice, on 24 March 2017:

(1) Further to your report on the visit by yourself and the Clerk to the Tasmanian and Victorian Parliaments in February 2017, which Speakers have visited other Australian parliaments for the purpose outlined in the report since and including the Fifth Assembly.

(2) When did those visits take place.

(3) What was the program for each visit.

(4) What was the cost of each visit.

(5) Who accompanied the Speaker on each trip.

(6) What type and class of travel was employed for each trip.

(7) Where was the delegation accommodated overnight (when required).

(8) What hospitality was provided and by whom for each trip.

(9) Were reports tabled in the Assembly; if not, why not; if so, when and can the Speaker provide copies of those reports.

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

(1) The following Speakers have visited other Australian parliaments for the purpose of meeting presiding officers of Australian Parliaments and to compare and contrast the level and extent of services that are provided by the parliaments to their members:

a) Sixth Assembly – Speaker Berry

b) Seventh Assembly – Speaker Rattenbury

c) Eight Assembly – Speaker Dunne

N.B A similar exercise was not undertaken by the Speaker of the Eighth Assembly as opportunities to engage with Presiding Officers of other Australian legislatures occurred during CPA related activities. The details of those activities are outlined below:

13 December 2012	CPA Australian Region Management Committee Special Meeting (teleconference with a number of Presiding Officers of Australian Parliaments)
30 January 2013	CPA Australian Region Working Group Victorian Parliament House (attended and met with Presiding Officers of several Australian Parliaments)
15 March 2013	CPA Australian Region Management Committee NSW Parliament House (attended by most Presiding Officers of Australian Parliaments)

(2) See Attachment A.

(3) The program for each visit is at Attachment B.

(4) See Attachment A.

(5) The Speaker was accompanied on each visit by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

(6) See Attachment A.

(7) See Attachment A.

(8) See Attachment A.

(9) Yes, reports were tabled—see Attachment A. A copy of each report is at Attachment C.

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

Arts—venues
(Question No 151)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, upon notice, on 31 March 2017:

(1) Further to the Minister's answer to question taken on notice No 14 in the inquiry of the Standing Committee on Economic Development and Tourism into referred 2015-16 Annual and Financial Reports on 28 February 2017, in respect of buildings for which Cultural Canberra is responsible, for each of the years (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16 and (d) 2016-17 (to date), for each building in the list provided, how much was spent on repairs and maintenance.

(2) If any repairs and maintenance were non-routine, what was the nature and cost of those non-routine repairs and maintenance works.

(3) Who was contracted or otherwise engaged to carry out routine repairs and maintenance.

(4) What was the budget for repairs and maintenance.

(5) Were tenants responsible for (a) routine and (b) non-routine repairs and maintenance.

(6) When were building inspections conducted to determine the state of repair.

(7) When were tenancy inspections conducted and what feedback was provided to tenants.

(8) What building refurbishment works were carried out and what was the cost of those refurbishments.

(9) Were refurbishments completed on or before time and on or under budget; if not, why not.

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

(1) The repairs and maintenance expenditure on arts facilities for 2012-13 and 2013-14 was previously provided in response to Question on Notice 661 in 2016. The below table represents **total** repairs and maintenance expenditure for each of the arts facilities in subsequent years:

Building	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as at 31 March 2017)
Ainslie Arts Centre	42,745.02	38,376.75	30,221.82
Watson Arts Centre	13,227.46	33,236.31	16,380.87
Street Theatre	48,494.16	59,960.82	13,831.90
Tuggeranong Arts Centre	16,809.70	109,139.14	43,212.03
Gorman House Arts Centre	61,075.74	95,481.94	60,211.42
Strathnairn Homestead	32,362.91	38,094.07	21,368.85
Manuka Arts Centre	42,899.91	25,324.41	17,300.68
Canberra Contemporary Art Space	728.62	415.07	16,703.09
Canberra Glassworks	68,887.26	58,582.93	90,101.57
The Chapel	3,383.00	315.20	1,342.00
Belconnen Arts Centre	37,621.99	35,075.81	27,545.73
TOTAL	**368,235.77**	**494,002.45**	**338,219.96**
Arts facilities funded by own source revenue:			
Former Transport Depot	61,716.16	132,309.19	31,522.58
Wentworth Avenue Offices	2,282.73	2,183.90	7,208.00
TOTAL	**63,998.89**	**134,493.09**	**38,730.58**
GRAND TOTAL	**432,234.66**	**628,495.54**	**376,950.54**

(2) The below table represents **non-routine** repairs and maintenance expenditure for each of the arts facilities:

Building	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as at 31 March 2017)
Ainslie Arts Centre	35,948.95	28,514.25	22,158.61
Watson Arts Centre	6,184.65	19,389.81	10,639.84
Street Theatre	22,444.24	24,707.12	22,193.91
Tuggeranong Arts Centre	10,679.41	92,799.53	28,508.10
Gorman House Arts Centre	42,841.83	80,239.40	45,399.53
Strathnairn Homestead	27,403.77	31,491.90	12,656.91
Manuka Arts Centre	30,206.96	10,909.29	4,687.72
Canberra Contemporary Art Space	230.50	0.00	16,329.50
Canberra Glassworks	44,687.33	35,442.53	68,169.31
The Chapel	2,863.00	80.00	0.00
Belconnen Arts Centre	28,129.35	24,036.68	16,058.97
Former Transport Depot	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wentworth Avenue Offices	2,282.73	2,183.90	7,208.00
TOTAL	**253,902.72**	**349,794.41**	**254,010.40**

The non-routine repairs and maintenance across the arts facilities were related to electrical and plumbing works, ground maintenance, building materials, fire systems and repairs to the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems. This is consistent across financial years.

(3) The following suppliers are used to carry out routine repairs and maintenance:

- RCR Haden Pty Ltd;
- CCS Facilities Maintenances Pty Ltd;
- Delta Building Automation Pty Ltd;
- Fire Systems Solutions Pty Ltd;

- ADT Fire Monitoring;
- Progressive Controls Pty Ltd;
- TFM Pty Ltd;
- Thyssen Krup Elevator Australia Pty Ltd;
- Canberra Boilers Pty Ltd;
- Hydro Industries Pty Ltd;
- Trimevac Pty Ltd;
- SureSafe Height and Safety Solutions Pty Ltd;
- Leaves Away Pty Ld;
- ACT Property Group;
- Don't Panic Plumbing Pty Ltd;
- DORMA Australia Pty Ltd; and
- Australian Bird Pest Management Pty Ltd.

(4) The budget for repairs and maintenance for 2014-15 was $447,534; for 2015-16 was $457,662 and 2016-17 is $457,662.

(5) Yes.

(a) Under the licence agreements between the Territory and the occupying arts organisations there is a requirement for the Licensee to pay for routine maintenance items such as cleaning and garden maintenance.

(b) The Licensee is also responsible for non-routine repairs in accordance with the licence agreement. The Licensor may require the Licensee to contribute an amount for each item of repair of the Licensor's Property as set out in the licence agreement.

(6) Building condition audits were completed in 2013 as part of the Strategic Asset Management Plan (September 2014) prepared for the arts portfolio.

(7) The licence agreements between the Territory and building occupants do not require tenancy inspections.

(8) Building refurbishment works carried out across the arts portfolio as part of the Capital Upgrades Program, included:

2014-15 ($307,000)
Mechanical upgrades at Tuggeranong Arts Centre and hydraulic improvements at Belconnen Arts Centre.

2015-16 ($315,000)
Mechanical upgrades at Tuggeranong Arts Centre and the Street Theatre and hazardous materials removal at Gorman House and Ainslie Arts Centres.

2016-17 ($325,000)
Kitchen upgrade at Tuggeranong Arts Centre and access improvements at Manuka Arts Centre.

(9) Refurbishments were completed within the financial year of the funding allocation and within the available budget.

Arts—funding
(Question No 152)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, upon notice, on 31 March 2017:

(1) Further to the Minister's answer to question taken on notice No 15 in the inquiry of the Standing Committee on Economic Development and Tourism into referred 2015-16 Annual and Financial Reports on 28 February 2017, in respect of works of public art acquired under the percent-for-art scheme, what are the names of the works and their artists.

(2) In which towns or cities did the artists live at the time the works were acquired.

(3) How much did each work cost.

(4) What is the current value of each work.

(5) When was the most recent valuation made and by whom.

(6) What is the current condition of each work.

(7) How was that condition assessed and by whom.

(8) For each financial year, including 2016-17 year to date, since the introduction of the percent-for-art scheme, how much was accrued for repairs and maintenance under the policy of five percent of the percent-for-art allocation.

(9) If the five percent policy was not continued after the percent-for-art scheme closed, what was the budget allocation for repairs and maintenance for works acquired under the percent-for-art scheme.

(10) How was the requirement for repairs and maintenance assessed and by whom.

(11) How much was spent on repairs and maintenance.

(12) What was the accounting treatment for any amounts for repairs and maintenance accrued under part (8) but remaining unexpended at the end of the year.

(13) In relation to the 2016-17 budget allocation of $276,000 for repairs and maintenance of works of public art acquired under the percent-for-art scheme, (a) how much has been spent on repairs and maintenance year to date, (b) how much is forecast to be spent during the remainder of the financial year and (c) why will the budget allocation not be fully expended.

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

(1)

Artwork Title	Artist	Location of Artwork	Cost*	Current Value	Condition
A is for Alexander, B is for Bunyip, C is for Canberra	Anne Ross	Gungahlin	$111,818	$190,000	Good

Artwork Title	Artist	Location of Artwork	Cost*	Current Value	Condition
A Short Walk	Matthew Calvert	Weston	$200,000	$242,000	Surface – Fair Structure - Good
Ability to imagine	Peter Tilley	Belconnen	$10,000	$70,000	Good
Ark in the Ark and Beyond	Wataru Hamasaka	Belconnen	$32,000	$45,000	Good
Dancers on a Lakefront	Kon Dimopoulos	Belconnen	$142,211	$85,000	Good
dna	Jonathan Leahey	Yarralumla	$60,000	$140,000	Good
Gravity Circle	Haruyuki Uchida	Canberra City	$59,091	$90,000	Good
Icarus series	Jan Brown	Canberra City	$233,013	$450,000	Good
In the Stream + Breezing in Canberra	Kozo Nishino	Weston Creek	$680,000	$600,000	Good
Life Boat/Thuyen Cuu Roi	Nerine Martini	Canberra City	$30,000	$45,000	Good
Longitude	Matthew Hardin	Canberra City	$164,000	$202,000	Good
Microscopia	Warren Langley	Garran	$167,347	$220,000	Good
Moth Ascending the Capital	Alex Knox	Kambah	$421,154	$355,000	Good
On The Staircase	Keld Moseholm	Braddon	$74,000	$130,000	Good
Owl	Bruce Armstrong	Belconnen	$400,000	$450,000	Good
Oyster	Geoffrey Bartlett	Canberra City	$13,636	$27,500	Good
Relic	Rick Amor	Canberra City	$109,091	$200,000	Good
Toku	Shinki Kato	Yarralumla	$200,000	$500,000	Good
Two Legged Marsupial	Geoffrey Bartlett	Canberra City	$18,182	$32,000	Good
Wide Brown Land	Marcus Tatton with Futago	Weston Creek	$233,140	$160,000	Good
Windstone, a trial of a cloud	Koichi Ishino	Canberra City	$40,000	$76,500	Good
Woden Flood Memorial	Ian Marr	Curtin	$23,594	$120,000	Good
Young Eagle	Qian Kian Hua	Canberra City	$12,000	$27,500	Good

**artist commission or acquisition fees based on available records. Some artwork costs not accessible within the time frame allowed for answering the question as records stored offsite and retrieval required.*

(2) It is not possible to provide the towns or cities in which each artist actually lived when the works were acquired, as the artists were not required to provide their residential address. The contracts signed by artists contain a variety of addresses including post

office boxes, agent's addresses and galleries' addresses, which would not accurately identify their residential location.

(3) Refer to table at (1) above.

(4) Refer to table at (1) above.

(5) The artworks were most recently valued by art valuer, Helen Maxwell, in June 2015.

(6) Refer to table at (1) above.

(7) Artwork condition is assessed on an annual basis by visual inspection and rated as poor, fair or good. The works are photographed and, if concerns are noted, additional inspection by an artwork conservator is arranged. The artworks were assessed by Artillion Pty Ltd in May 2016. They are due to be assessed again in May 2017.

(8) The policy of five percent of the percent-for-art allocation was to provide for the repair and maintenance of works commissioned under the Scheme throughout their lifetime. The funding source was a cash allocation of $396,000 from Treasury established as a proxy sinking fund for the care of works commissioned under the scheme. There are strict guidelines for the use of this cash allocation as the primary purpose is to provide for maintenance needs of the specific works created through percent-for-art-scheme. Funding for the percent-for-art-scheme repairs and maintenance is not a budget allocation and therefore cannot be accrued.

(9) There is no specific budget allocation for repairs and maintenance for works acquired under the percent-for-art scheme.

(10) The requirement for repairs and maintenance for works acquired under the percent-for-art scheme was assessed by the artists in relation to routine maintenance and documented in the artwork maintenance manual. Requirements for reactive maintenance (such as graffiti removal) are assessed on an as-needs basis by Cultural Canberra with input from artists and artwork conservators as required.

(11) The table below represents the percent-for-art scheme repairs and maintenance (sinking fund) expenditure for each financial year:

Financial Year	**Expenditure**	**End of Financial Year Balance**
Beginning funds:		396,000.00
2007-08	28,000.00	368,000.00
2008-09	0.00	368,000.00
2009-10	0.00	368,000.00
2010-11	3,929.51	364,070.49
2011-12	12,045.45	352,025.04
2012-13	12,904.21	339,120.83
2013-14	0.00	339,120.83
2014-15	0.00	339,120.83
2015-16	62,862.26	276,258.57
2016-17	0.00	**276,258.57**

The percent-for-art scheme repairs and maintenance fund is a cash allocation and therefore cannot be accrued. The expenditure is incurred and treated in accordance with accounting standards.

(12) Refer (11) above for amounts unexpended at the end of each financial year.

(13) (a) Refer to table in (11) above.

(b) Nil.

(c) This funding is quarantined for use in future financial years as required when the artworks become aged and management costs become higher.

Drugs—statistics (Question No 153)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 31 March 2017:

(1) What studies have been done regarding consumption of pills containing illegal substances in the ACT.

(2) If studies have been done, what proportion of pills containing illegal substances in the ACT are consumed at (a) musical festivals, (b) nightclubs, bars and other licensed premises and (c) private parties or at people's homes.

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

(1) There are no published peer reviewed research studies that have specifically investigated the consumption of pills containing illegal substance in the ACT. However, there are national monitoring systems that provide some data on illicit drug use by state and territory.

The most recent National Drug Strategy Household Survey reported that in 2013 in the ACT, 2.9 per cent of people aged 14 years or older had used ecstasy in the previous 12 months and 2.2 per cent used methylamphetamines in the same period. These figures are broadly comparable with the national picture.

The Ecstasy and Related Drugs Reporting System (EDRS) is a national monitoring system for ecstasy and related drugs that draws on a number of data sources, including interviews with a sample of regular ecstasy and psychostimulant users. While this is not a representative sample of the general population, it does provide an indication of emerging trends. In 2016 in the ACT the majority (36 per cent) of the sample of 100 regular users reported ecstasy as their drug of choice. Methamphetamine use among this group remains low and infrequent.

(2) The 2013 National Drug Strategy Household Survey reported that nationally, ecstasy users were more likely to use the drug in a public venue (for example raves, pubs or clubs), but there was no available data on location of use specifically for the ACT in this survey. The 2016 EDRS report found the sample of regular ecstasy and psychostimulant users reported a wide variety of locations as the last time they used ecstasy. Nightclubs were most common followed by live music venues and private gatherings.

Government—artworks (Question No 154)

Mrs Dunne asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 31 March 2017:

Which ACT Government directorates and agencies, apart from artsACT, specifically (a) own, (b) manage and/or (c) maintain works of public art.

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

All directorates, with the exception of the Community Services Directorate, specifically own, manage and/or maintain works of public art.

- ACT Health works are managed by a part time Curator and the Arts in Health Committee which has representatives drawn from the Health and Arts communities. A key objective of the Arts in Health Program is to enhance the delivery of health services to the Canberra community.

- The Justice and Community Safety Directorate have maintained a number of public art pieces at the Magistrates court. With the construction of the new courts facility a tender will be going out seeking artists to provide a major piece for the new facility. This new art piece will be managed and maintained by Programmed Facilities Management.

- Transport Canberra and City Services, Education and the Environment Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate also own, manage and/or maintain works of public art.

- Apart from the portfolio of works managed by artsACT, no other agency within the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate own, manage and/or maintain works of public art.

Transport—Woden bus interchange (Question No 155)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Economic Development, upon notice, on 31 March 2017 *(redirected to the Acting Minister for Economic Development)*:

(1) What future upgrades are already funded for the Woden Bus Interchange.

(2) What future upgrades are designed but not funded.

(3) What is the status of the Government's plans for the overall delivery of a new bus interchange.

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

(1) The 2016-17 Budget includes $300,000 for footpath improvements adjacent to the bus interchange and for CCTV installation in Bowes Street.

(2) The current master plan for the interchange assumed the participation of the owners of Westfield Woden Plaza in the redevelopment of the bus interchange precinct. The redevelopment of Woden Plaza to support the new interchange, as envisaged in the master plan, is unlikely in the foreseeable future. The design of the interchange precinct therefore needs to be reconsidered.

(3) The design of the second stage of light rail will be integrated with the ongoing modernisation of the Woden Bus Interchange. The design of the new public transport node will progress as part of the current light rail master plan. The master plan will inform the funding and timing of future improvements.

Land—conservation (Question No 156)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on 31 March 2017:

(1) In relation to the environmental value of the rural land the Land Development Agency has speculatively purchased for future development to the west of Canberra, consisting of the properties Huntley, Bulgar Creek, Lands End and Fairvale, is the Conservator of Flora and Fauna aware of any flora and fauna studies having been conducted on this land; if so, by whom and when.

(2) Is the Conservator of Flora and Fauna aware of any environmental values of this land, including (a) species and communities protected at a national level by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth), (b) species and communities protected in the ACT and (c) significant wildlife corridors and ecological connectivity links; if so, what are these values and on which of the properties are they located.

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

(1) The Lands End property was included as part of Superb Parrot breeding sites surveys, conducted for the ACT Government over the 2011-2012 (ACT Ornithologists Group) and 2012-2013 (Ecological Pty Ltd) breeding seasons. The surveys found that the Central Molonglo area was a core breeding habitat for the Superb Parrot in the ACT and also made incidental observations of four other bird species that are threatened in the ACT.

Part of the Lands End property, was also subject to vegetation and fauna surveys as part of the planning of the Molonglo Strategic Assessment.

The Conservator is also aware that the bird life of the Central Molonglo area was the subject of a PhD study completed in 2008 by Karen Stagoll of the Fenner School, Australian National University.

In addition, the LDA has undertaken preliminary vegetation assessments over the spring season 2016-17 on Lands End, Huntly, Fairvale and Milapuru, which all fall within the western edge study area in The ACT Planning Strategy 2012. The final reports are due shortly and will be forwarded to the Conservator as soon as they are available. The findings will be used as part of a dataset that will inform any potential planning considerations and future decisions of Government.

The property formerly known as Bulgar Creek (now known as Kerrabee) has not been acquired by the LDA.

(2) The characteristics of this area are very similar to those of the Molonglo Valley area. The studies have identified box gum woodland, Pink-tailed Worm-lizard habitat and Golden Sun Moth predominantly within or adjacent to the Molonglo and Murrumbidgee River Corridors consistent with information currently on ACTMAPi. Further, more detailed assessments will be undertaken to refine this information over time. Importantly, these studies will identify and inform where major ecological corridors and connective links currently exist, and will influence any further planning by Government of the western edge.

Public housing—fire risk locations (Question No 157)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 31 March 2017:

Is there a proposal for a public housing renewal project in Chapman that would be in a bushfire zone and do planning regulations impose considerable requirements on houses built in bushfire zones; if so, can the Minister (a) outline how much will be spent implementing the necessary design features to make these houses compliant with regulation and (b) advise if these changes were considered when determining the financial viability of this renewal project.

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

(1) The Public Housing Renewal Taskforce (Taskforce) has identified part of Block 1, Section 45 Chapman as a site for approximately 30 public housing dwellings. This site is located within a Bushfire Prone Area (BPA) as set out in the ACT Strategic Bushfire Management Plan 2014-2019.

External materials and design for the properties would be in accordance with Sections 3 and 5 of *Australian Standard 3959 Construction of buildings in BPAs (Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) 12.5 requirements)*. It should be noted that in greenfield areas it is not unusual for dwellings on the urban edge to have BAL requirements at equivalent or higher levels. This includes specific landscaping requirements, access requirements, underground utility infrastructure and additional hydrant connection points.

a) The proposed development is still in the design phase and building costs are unknown at this stage. However, the implementation of any bushfire management requirements is anticipated to impose minimal additional costs as these features will be identified and incorporated during this design period.

b) The requirements for construction in a BPA were considered as part of the site selection process.

Health—Phillip community health centre (Question No 158)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 31 March 2017:

(1) Is the establishment of a Woden health precinct, similar to the Belconnen Community Health Centre, being considered as part of the long-term service planning exercise being conducted by ACT Health.

(2) Can the Minister provide background on the proposed establishment of the Phillip Enhanced Community Health Centre, based on the work undertaken in 2008-09 by ACT Health in conjunction with ThinkHealth.

(3) Why have plans for the Phillip Enhanced Community Health Centre not progressed since those plans were developed in 2008-09.

(4) Was the decision not to progress plans for the Phillip Enhanced Community Health Centre related to the decision to expand services at The Canberra Hospital.

(5) What are the Government's plans for construction on, or utilisation of, the Canberra Institute of Technology site in Woden.

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

(1) ACT Health currently provides community health services within the Woden Town Centre at the Phillip Community Health Centre. Territory Wide Health Service planning, currently underway, will influence future community health service and infrastructure requirements across the ACT.

Additionally, the Government has committed to the construction of a Walk-in Centre in the Woden Valley Weston Creek, Molonglo Region – feasibility work has commenced on this project, and further detail will be released in 2017 18.

ACT Health is also planning routine upgrade works at the Phillip Community Health Centre to address issues associated with the ageing asset and deliver targeted improvements to the facility.

(2) The 2008 Capital Asset Development Plan included in its recommendations two options for the development of a Phillip Enhanced Community Health Centre:

a. A new facility on Yamba Drive site connected to the Canberra Hospital by a new footbridge; or

b. An expanded and refurbished facility on the existing site (Phillip Community Health Centre).

Subsequently, ACT Health determined that the project solutions were not feasible, due to a number of factors, including:

a. The Yamba Drive site location posed significant traffic movement and access limitations;

b. The location of the site in a flood plain imposed limitations on the building structure, and therefore impacted upon design options and cost; and

c. The available footprint of the Phillip site was not large enough to accommodate the proposed facilities.

(3) In 2012, given the feasibility issues, Government made a decision not to proceed with the project. This decision was taken in the context of an infrastructure program which included construction of the Gungahlin and Belconnen Community Health Centres and the expansion of the Tuggeranong Community Health Centre, increasing community health services availability across the Territory.

(4) The decision not to progress plans for the Phillip Enhanced Community Health Centre was not related to the decision to expand acute services at Canberra Hospital.

(5) The ACT Government has appointed a CIT Campus Modernisation Subcommittee tasked with creating modern learning spaces and facilities to meet the needs of contemporary learners and the community, across all CIT campuses. The subcommittee is in its preliminary planning stages and will be canvassing a number of options to position CIT well for the future. When options for suitable uses of the CIT Woden site are formulated the community will be consulted.

Public housing—fire risk locations (Question No 159)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 31 March 2017 *(redirected to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services)*:

In relation to a statement made by the Deputy Chief Minister, during her statement on public housing on 29 March 2017, that half of Canberra is zoned as "bushfire-prone", can the Minister advise what proportion of Canberra urban areas are zoned as "bushfire-prone".

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

The Divisions (suburbs) within the Australian Capital Territory cover approximately 35,450.10 hectares. Some of the Divisions include some bushland reserve areas and undeveloped land in new Divisions. The land identified as Bushfire Prone Area inside the Divisions covers approximately 17,961.69 hectares. The percentage of Divisions currently identified as Bushfire Prone Area is approximately 50.67%.

Arts—funding (Question No 160)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, upon notice, on 31 March 2017:

(1) Did the Minister state that the Government is planning the "single biggest funding increase in ACT self-government history" but the amount is "subject to budget consideration" as reported in The Canberra Times on 29 March 2017; if so, will the Minister commit that the increase will be in addition to bringing the project funding in line with 2014-15 levels, making this a true increase.

(2) With regard to the 2010 Loxton Report and the recommendation to establish a Ministerial Advisory Council on the Arts, will the Minister commit to (a) establishing a Ministerial Advisory Council following calls from the ACT arts community, (b) ensuring the Ministerial Advisory Council is established before September 2017 and (c) prioritising practising artists and members of vulnerable communities in appointing the Ministerial Advisory Council.

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

1 Yes the statement was made. Decisions on budget funding are considered by Cabinet through the usual processes and will be announced by the Treasurer on 6 June 2017.

2 The ACT Government is currently considering options for the establishment of an arts ministerial advisory mechanism. Preliminary planning has commenced on a series of Roundtables to be convened to discuss the purpose of an advisory mechanism and the methods to achieve the most effective representation on such a body. Further information will be made public when planning is finalised.

Access Canberra—rental bonds (Question No 161)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 31 March 2017:

Are there any releases of bond applications which Access Canberra has not actioned that were received by Access Canberra in December 2016 and January 2017; if so, how many.

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

Access Canberra has actioned all rental bond refund requests received in December 2016 and January 2017. There are eight rental bond refund requests in dispute from this period that are currently with the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal for determination.

Sport—ground maintenance (Question No 162)

Mr Milligan asked the Minister for Sport and Recreation, upon notice, on 31 March 2017:

(1) Further to the questions asked during the Annual Report hearings held on 6 March 2017, and with reference to water use for ground maintenance, (a) what is the actual cost of infrastructure for grey water use, (b) what is the breakdown of that cost, (c) what is the cost per hectare, (d) where has it been tried and can the Minister list all ovals where this is currently in use, (e) what was the cost of each project, (f) how successful have each of the projects been over time and (g) what were the cost savings when compared with the use of clean water at other grounds not using grey water.

(2) What is the difference in cost for grey water and clean water use and can the Minister provide a breakdown of where the cost difference occurs.

(3) What is the cost per hectare.

(4) How many grounds have synthetic turf and what is the cost of water for each of these grounds.

(5) How does that compare with the use of grey water or clean water.

(6) What is the cost per hectare for each ground.

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

(1) For the purpose of answering this question, it should be noted that:

Grey water is wastewater from the hand basin, shower, bath, spa bath, washing machine, laundry tub, kitchen sink and dishwasher
(source - http://health.act.gov.au/datapublications/fact-sheets/water-quality/greywater-use)

(a) Active Canberra has no grey water systems used for sportsground irrigation.
(b) Not applicable.
(c) Not applicable.
(d) Not applicable.
(e) Not applicable.
(f) Not applicable.
(g) Not applicable

(2) Not applicable for grey water. A summary of Icon Water's standard water prices for drinking or potable water is detailed below:

Standard charge	**Cost**
Supply fee ($/year)	$101.14
Usage rate ($/kL)	
Based on average daily usage in billing period	
• For the first 0.548 kL/day	$2.60
• Thereafter	$5.22

(3) Not applicable.

(4) Active Canberra is responsible for maintaining the synthetic grass facilities at the Melrose Football Precinct and Nicholls Neighbourhood Oval. These synthetic grass facilities do not require irrigation.

(5) Not applicable for grey water, the Icon Water charges are detailed above in response to Question 2.

(6) The approximate cost to manage all Active Canberra sportsgrounds is approximately $50,000 per hectare, inclusive of all costs.

Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—mentoring programs (Question No 163)

Mr Milligan asked the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, upon notice, on 31 March 2017:

(1) In relation to supporting the mentoring and leadership development of indigenous employees in the Community Services Directorate, can the Minister advise what mentoring programs or initiatives are in place to support the indigenous staff employed in the Directorate and how often are these accessed by indigenous employees.

(2) What is done to encourage the engagement of indigenous staff in the Directorate in the mentoring programs.

(3) Who is employed to deliver the mentoring programs.

(4) What are the attendance rates and outcomes of the mentoring programs for the staff who have undertaken them.

(5) What leadership programs are in place to support the indigenous staff employed in the Directorate and how often are these accessed by your indigenous employees.

(6) What is done to encourage the engagement of indigenous staff in the Directorate in the leadership programs.

(7) Who is employed to deliver the leadership programs.

(8) What are the attendance rates and outcomes of the leadership programs for the staff who have undertaken them.

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

(1) Currently there are no mentoring programs specifically for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff employed in the Community Services Directorate (CSD), however, staff do access individual mentoring arrangements.

CSD provides a range of staff development opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees, including:

- performance management plans;
- succession planning and management;
- provision of study assistance for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people; and,
- The Housing Manager Trainee Program that provides an entry level structured approach to tenancy management.

(2) The ACT Public Sector Standards Commissioner – who is also the champion of Murranga Murranga (Whole-of-government Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Staff network) engages staff through all-staff emails.

Messaging is also provided through the Murranga Murranga network, of which a number of CSD Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander are members. Murranga Murranga messaging is provided to those employees who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander employees only.

(3) Individual mentoring relationships are arranged with mentors being sourced from CSD, across government and from the community.

As part of the ACT public service Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Employment initiatives; support, guidance and assistance is provided to the supervisors and work areas of participants through the CMTEDD Inclusion Team and the Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs.

(4) Mentoring arrangements are documented in performance management plans. This data is not collated.

(5) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff working in the CSD can participate in the whole-of-government Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Career Development Program. This fully funded program is aimed at supporting and retaining Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff and promoting diversity in the ACT public service.

The program includes three full day workshops and includes practical exercises, personal development sessions and peer coaching.

CSD nominated 10 staff to participate in the program with 6 staff being accepted on to the May program.

(6) See above.

(7) Interaction Consulting are contracted to run the 2017 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Career Development program.

(8) Six CSD staff members have been selected to undertake the whole-of-government Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Career Development Program.

Energy—renewable (Question No 164)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, upon notice, on 31 March 2017:

(1) What is the actual and estimated percentage of the ACT's electricity usage which is renewable (a) currently, (b) in 2018, (c) in 2019, (d) in 2020 and (e) in 2021.

(2) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the renewable energy generated and consumed by source, for example, residential rooftop solar, large scale solar and hydro etc, for each period referred to in part (1).

(3) What is the total cost of the renewable energy (a) in total and (b) per household for each period referred to in part (1).

(4) Are the costs of renewable energy solely recovered through electricity bills; if not, how are the costs recovered.

(5) What is the actual and estimated total electricity consumption of the ACT for each period referred to in part (1).

(6) What electricity prices have been locked-in (or hedged) and for what (a) amount of electricity and (b) periods.

(7) Does the ACT Government need to sign any new contracts in order to reach the 100% target.

(8) As a result of the contracts signed to date, what is the actual and estimated percentage of the ACT's electricity usage which is renewable for those periods referred to in part (1).

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

(1) The estimated percentage of the ACT's electricity supply to be supplied from renewable sources is given in row 7 in **Table 1**.

(2) The forecast breakdown of the ACT's renewable electricity supply is given in rows 1 to 5 in the Table 1.

(3) Under the contract-for-difference payment system that the ACT's large feed-in tariff scheme uses, supported generators receive feed-in tariff payments equal to the difference between their feed-in tariff prices and the wholesale price of electricity in their National Electricity Market jurisdiction at the time of generation. In the Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission's (ICRC) Standing Offer retail electricity price decision for 2015-16, the cost of the ACT's large feed-in tariff scheme was given as $3.41/MWh (around 49 cents per household per week) while the cost of the ACT's small-medium feed-in tariff scheme was given as $6.21/MWh (around 89c per household per week). The ICRC gave the total cost for the large feed-in tariff scheme for 2015-16 as $8.4m and the cost of the small-medium feed-in tariff scheme as $15.3m. The cost of the small-medium feed-in tariff scheme is expected to be relatively stable through to 2020, however, the cost of the large feed-in tariff scheme is expected to rise through to 2020 as more feed-in tariff supported generators begin their output . The ACT Government's estimate of the 2020 cost of the large feed-in tariff scheme, based on projections of output and wholesale prices, is a maximum of $5.50 per household per week and should fall in years after 2020. This is a conservative forecast and the final cost is likely to be lower than this.

(4) The cost of the renewable electricity supply shown in **Table 1** is recovered through the electricity bills of ACT consumers.

(5) The ACT's electricity estimated annual demand is given in row 6 in **Table 1**, ACT electricity demand is 4% to 5% lower than electricity supply to the ACT because of network losses. The actual demand for each financial year is not available until November after the end of each financial year.

(6) The large feed-in tariff prices for all the renewable electricity supply shown in rows 1 and 2 in **Table 1** have been secured in deeds of entitlement, the maximum large feed-in tariff payment period is 20 years. The feed-in tariff prices secured for the supply are given in **Table 2**.

(7) Based on current best estimates of 2020 electricity demand and renewable electricity supplies, the ACT Government does not need to sign any new deeds of entitlement to reach the Territory's 100%-by-2020 renewable electricity target.

(8) The estimated percentage of the ACT's electricity supply represented by the wind and large solar supply secured through deeds of entitlement is given in row 8 in **Table 1**. The actual percentage for each financial year will not be available until December following the end of each financial year.

Table 1

Row #	***Energy source***	***2017 – MWh***	***2018 – MWh***	***2019 – MWh***	***2020 – MWh***	***2021 – MWh***
1	Large solar generation	72,140	73,708	74,888	74,858	74,559
2	Wind generation	636,823	1,065,075	1,929,274	2,239,924	2,239,924
3	Rooftop solar	69,000	70,500	72,000	74,000	76,000
4	GreenPower	55,500	45,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
5	ACT share of national RET	523,500	569,500	611,500	640,000	643,000
	Total renewable supply	1,356,963	1,823,783	2,727,662	3,068,782	3,073,483
	ACT electricity supply	3,038,500	3,036,500	3,028,500	3,054,000	3,051,000
6	ACT electricity demand	2,904,000	2,902,000	2,895,000	2,919,500	2,916,000
7	% renewable supply	45%	60%	90%	100%	100%
	Large solar and wind generation	708,963	1,138,783	2,004,162	2,314,782	2,314,483
8	% large solar and wind supply	23%	38%	66%	76%	76%

Table 2

Large Feed-in Tariff supported generator	***Auction that generator was successful in***	***Feed-in Tariff price - $/MWh***	***Feed-in Tariff commencement date***
Royalla Solar Farm	Large-scale solar (fast-track stream) - 2012	$186.00	18 August 2014
Mugga Lane Solar Park	Large-scale solar (regular stream) - 2013	$178.00	18 November 2016
Williamsdale Solar Farm	Large-scale solar (regular stream) - 2013	$186.00	3 February 2017
Ararat Wind Farm	First Wind Auction - 2014	$87.00	14 April 2017
Coonooer Bridge Wind Farm	First Wind Auction- 2014	$81.50	27 March 2016
Hornsdale Wind Farm Stage 1	First Wind Auction- 2014	$92.50	16 February 2017
Hornsdale Wind Farm Stage 2	Second Wind Auction - 2015	$77.00	1 December 2018
Sapphire 1 Wind Farm	Second Wind Auction - 2015	$89.10	1 May 2018
Hornsdale Wind Farm Stage 3	Next Generation Renewables Auction - 2016	$73.00	1 October 2019
Crookwell 2 Wind Farm	Next Generation Renewables Auction - 2016	$86.60	17 September 2018

Questions without notice taken on notice

Alexander Maconochie Centre—assault investigation

Mr Gentleman *(in reply to a question and a supplementary question by Ms Lee on Tuesday, 21 March 2017)*:

A 26 year old male will be summonsed to appear in the ACT Magistrates Court on 15 May 2017 to face three separate charges consisting of one count each of Recklessly Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm, Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm and Common assault. ACT Corrective Services (ACTCS) has provided assistance to the police with their investigations.

I was informed by ACT Policing, through my office, of the incident on 15 January, the day of the assault.

I am advised initial notification of the assault incident was provided through ACTCS to the Minister for Corrections' Office on the day of incident, 15 January 2017. I am further advised a formal detailed verbal briefing was provided to the Minister for Corrections' Office on Monday, 16 January 2017 with regular updates following this.

Health Directorate—data integrity

Ms Fitzharris *(in reply to a question and a supplementary question by Mrs Dunne on Tuesday, 21 March 2017)*:

1. Meetings were held between the then Minister for Health, Simon Corbell, and ACT Health to discuss concerns about data associated with the Quarterly Reports on 28 July 2016, 8 August 2016 and 1 September 2016. I was present at these meetings, as an observer, in my capacity as Assistant Minister for Health.

2. There were no formal written briefings prepared for the Chief Minister or Head of Service prior to caretaker.

Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—educational outcomes

Ms Berry *(in reply to a question and a supplementary by Mr Milligan on Thursday, 23 March 2017)*:

(1) Yes, the ACT Education Directorate publishes an annual *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education Report to the Legislative Assembly of the ACT*. The report for 2015-16 was tabled in the Assembly on 4 August 2016 and the upcoming 2016-17 report is due to be tabled in the Assembly later this year.

The ACT Government also reports at a whole of government level on ACT results against the closing the gap targets through the following publications:

- *ACT Closing the Gap Report* – the most recent report was published in August 2016.
- The Aboriginal *and Torres Strait Islander Whole of Government Agreement* 2015–18 includes priorities and headline indicators that align with the national closing the gap targets.

Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—educational outcomes

Ms Berry *(in reply to a supplementary question by Mr Wall on Thursday, 23 March 2017)*:

1) The Education Directorate chose to publish NAPLAN reading and numeracy domains as the most appropriate measures of progress in literacy and numeracy, as these are commonly used measures at the national level.

Performance in years 5 and 9 are reported (rather than years 3 and 7) as these year levels are the closest NAPLAN measurement points to the end of primary and high school and represent effective measures of progress in literacy and numeracy.

Access Canberra—service delivery

Mr Ramsay *(in reply to a supplementary question by Mrs Jones on Thursday, 23 March 2017)*:

The average wait time for customers to get through to the Access Canberra Contact Centre is 133 seconds (year to date as at 31 March 2017). Statistics are not recorded for the second wait period.

I would like to correct the record for the Assembly – there are no set timeliness standards for the Contact Centre. While the Contact Centre aims to take calls as quickly as possible, instead of focusing on meeting a time standard, Access Canberra focuses on the outcomes of a great customer experience and reaching resolution in the most efficient manner.

Access Canberra measures its performance on these outcomes through the following output measures.

a) Percentage of customers satisfied with Access Canberra.
b) Percentage of Canberra community satisfied with the ease of interacting with Access Canberra.

In the 2016 Access Canberra Customer Satisfaction Research Report, 87 per cent of respondents were satisfied with the service provided by the Contact Centre and 94 per cent felt it was easy to interact with the Contact Centre.

Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—admission process

Ms Stephen-Smith *(in reply to a question and a supplementary question by Mrs Kikkert on Tuesday, 28 March 2017)*:

1. *The Human Rights Commission's 2011 audit into Bimberi found that the Coree unit was being used as both an admissions unit and a de facto behaviour management unit. We have received multiple reports that this is still occurring.*

    a. *Why is this still happening?*

    Bimberi Youth Justice Centre has four residential units which offer different levels of supervision. The Coree Unit is used on admission and when a young person requires additional supervision because of a risk to their own safety or that of other young people. Coree was designed for this purpose. The Coree Unit is not being used for behaviour management purposes. Behaviour management directions are most typically actioned in the unit where the young person resides and where they undertake programs.

    b. *Why has the management of Bimberi ignored the concern of the Human Rights Commission that this practice contravenes the right for remandees not to be mixed with sentenced young people?*

Young people in Bimberi are housed in like gender and age groupings. Due to the generally low numbers of sentenced young people in Bimberi, there are times when sentenced young people would be isolated from all other young people if they were only housed with other sentenced young people. It is therefore deemed more appropriate for young people, both sentenced and on remand, to be able to mix with one another on the basis of their classification ratings, gender and age rather than separating sentenced young people. This practice was acknowledged by the Human Rights Commission Report of 2011 and is consistent with Human Rights legislation and the Children and Young People Act 2008.

c. Why are newly arrived detainees at Bimberi, including those merely on remand, not being segregated from those who have severe behaviour management issues?

As discussed above, young people are housed based on gender, age and classification ratings. Bimberi is a highly regulated environment with strict protocols and procedures in place to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the young people. Daily routines are determined each morning through a classification meeting attended by all available staff on site, including Senior Management, the ACT Health Nurse, the Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre Deputy Principal and youth workers. This is considered best practice. As noted previously, the Coree Unit, which is used on admission, is not being used for behaviour management purposes.

Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—boxing instruction

Ms Stephen-Smith *(in reply to a question by Mr Parton on Tuesday, 28 March 2017)*:

2. We have received multiple reports that an instructor was taken into Bimberi to teach boxing. Did this occur, or have detainees been provided with any other combat instruction?

As a part of a young person's Year 12 studies at the Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre at Bimberi, the young person undertook a physical fitness unit during the school term. One small component of this class was some sessions which included elements of a 'boxercise' style class. This was not 'combat training' or the sport of boxing.

Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—staff training

Ms Stephen-Smith *(in reply to a question and a supplementary question by Mr Milligan on Tuesday, 28 March 2017)*:

3. The Human Rights Commission's 2011 audit of Bimberi identified lack of staff training as one area of concern.

a. Why has it taken 10 months from the time of a serious alleged assault for this important training to be conducted?

More than 90% of available staff have participated in refresher training on Responding to Critical Situations in the months since the incident. In response to the Human Rights Commission's review, Bimberi has created a clear process for ensuring staff are properly trained and supported, with a formalised training, learning and development plan created annually. In addition, on commencement at Bimberi, all staff are required to participate in a seven week induction program and complete refresher training. All Bimberi policies and procedures, including trauma informed practice and cultural awareness are covered during this training, as well as the Bimberi Emergency Operating Procedures and Responding to Critical Situations.

b. How frequently is training in the use of force conducted for Bimberi staff?

Responding to Critical Situations training includes elements such as de-escalation skills, the use of force and post incident management. There has been Responding to Critical Situations training and refresher and skills maintenance training delivered to new and existing staff over the last 3 years. As at 11 April 2017, 84 staff have attended the four day Responding to Critical Situations training over the last 3 years. 155 have attended the refresher sessions over the last 2 years (some staff have participated more than once).

Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—staffing

Ms Stephen-Smith *(in reply to a question and a supplementary question by Mrs Jones on Tuesday, 28 March 2017)*:

4. Minister, according to the CPSU, one concern that staff members at Bimberi have raised with management is "whether the centre is adequately staffed, both in terms of numbers of people and what roles they are deployed in". In response, the Community Services Directorate merely stated that staffing levels were adequate 10 months ago.

a. Have detainees ever been kept in their rooms because of insufficient staffing?

On occasion young people are required to remain in their rooms for short periods for an operational lockdown to cover staff meetings, training and lunch breaks. During this time, young detainees have access to television, reading materials and showers/toilets while in their cabins.

There were two operational lockdowns in Bimberi Youth Justice Centre for the period 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016. These both lasted for one hour each.

There were four operational lockdowns in Bimberi Youth Justice Centre for the period 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016. These lockdowns were for one

hour, two periods of two hours and two hours and twenty minutes respectively.

b. In the past 10 months, have any programs for detainees at Bimberi been cut back as a consequence of insufficient staffing?

Programs at Bimberi have continued as usual over the past 10 months. Programs at Bimberi are adapted to meet the specific needs of the population at the time.

The Murrumbidgee Education and Training Centre provides programs to meet the education and training needs for the diverse group of young people in the centre at any time. This includes a number of nationally recognised qualifications to assist young people to reintegrate into the community on their exit from Bimberi. These include:

- Year 12 Certificates
- Certificate II in Business
- Certificate II in Horticulture
- Statement of attainment in Bricklaying
- Road Ready Certificates and
- The General Construction Induction Card (i.e white card).

Bimberi also provides a number of vocational and life skills programs to assist young people to find positive interests that they can continue upon their release. These include:

- 'Dream, Believe, Achieve' program by Alan Tongue
- Circus skills programs with Warehouse Circus
- Photography classes
- Resume and job application writing
- Interview skills
- Plastering and painting skills
- Budgeting
- Cooking classes
- Music production workshop with 'Heaps Decent' a music production company
- Dance Workshops with 'Kulture Break'
- Graffiti Art workshop
- Woodwork
- Barista Skills

Public housing—Holder

Mr Barr *(in reply to a supplementary question by Mrs Jones on Wednesday, 29 March 2017)*:

ACT Government has provided subsidised accommodation to PANDSI at this site for over 6 years.

ACT Property Group, as custodian of the building, has held meetings, maintained email and telephone contact with PANDSI about their relocation from the Holder site over a number of months. Due to moves of other organisations, 3 multi- tenanted Community Hubs had vacancies. PANDSI was shown these spaces and selected Weston Community Hub. PANDSI had input into the work required to make the Weston space suitable for their needs.

Public housing—relocations

Ms Berry *(in reply to a supplementary question by Mr Parton on Wednesday, 29 March 2017)*:

To date, the Public Housing Renewal Taskforce (Taskforce) has purchased 62 dwellings that are not in suburbs adjacent to Northbourne Avenue or Flemington Road.

Public housing—relocations

Ms Berry *(in reply to a question by Mr Coe on Wednesday, 29 March 2017)*:

The Public Housing Renewal Taskforce (Taskforce) has established an Expression of Interest (EOI) process for the purchase of suitable properties for public housing. This is the mechanism which would be used to purchase properties 'off the plan'. The criteria the Taskforce uses in evaluation of proposals as part of the EOI process are available at www.tenders.act.gov.au

Public housing—relocations

Ms Berry *(in reply to a supplementary question by Mr Coe on Wednesday, 29 March 2017)*:

The Public Housing Renewal Taskforce (Taskforce) has established an Expression of Interest (EOI) process for the purchase of suitable properties for public housing. As at 22 March 2017, the Taskforce had 11 proposals in contract consisting of 133 dwellings, was in the process of finalising contractual arrangements for 9 proposals consisting of 106 dwellings, and was in negotiations for a further 5 proposals.

Other purchases through this process are not yet known, and depend on the proposals submitted for consideration.

ACT Policing—Civic patrol capacity

Mr Gentleman *(in reply to a question by Mr Wall on Thursday, 30 March 2017)*:

ACT Policing advises that there are three Sergeants and 20 Constables on the Regional Targeting Team, supplemented by other ACT Policing members on an as needs basis.

Rostering practices are an operationally sensitive matter. ACT Policing adopts an intelligence led approach to rostering that ensures the right response is deployed to the right place, at the right time including peak times.

ACT Health—emergency department presentations data

Ms Fitzharris *(in reply to a question and a supplementary question by Mr Coe on Thursday, 30 March 2017)*:

The number of people presenting to the ACT public hospital Emergency Departments (Canberra Hospital and Health Services and Calvary HealthCare Bruce) based on their residential status (ACT, NSW and other) are in the table below.

Year	**ACT**	**NSW**	**Other**	**Total**
2016	132	22	1	**155**

Note: Other refers to patients with a residential address that is not ACT or NSW.

Arts—Kingston arts precinct

Mr Ramsay *(in reply to a question by Mrs Dunne on Thursday, 30 March 2017)*:

After 1 July this year artsACT will continue to work with the relevant areas of ACT Government, subject to changes in Administrative Arrangements and legislation before the Assembly, on the Kingston arts precinct.

Arts—Kingston arts precinct

Mr Ramsay *(in reply to a supplementary question by Ms Lee on Thursday, 30 March 2017)*:

The preparation of the methodology for the development of Section 49 which includes the Kingston Arts Precinct has been a collaborative project between LDA, Economic Development and artsACT. artsACT was consulted on all aspects in the development of the project methodology. As part of this collaborative process the opportunity to introduce hotels and childcare into the precinct was considered. These uses were seen as complementary to the arts uses within the Precinct.

Bimberi Youth Justice Centre—staffing practices

Ms Stephen-Smith *(in reply to a question and a supplementary question by Mrs Kikkert on Thursday, 30 March 2017)*:

In response to the Member's questions, I can inform the Assembly that from time to time Senior Managers at the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre are required to support staff working with young people in the Centre including by fulfilling some duties youth workers undertake. This may be for a variety of reasons including staff support

and supervision, incident response and management, or appropriate resource allocation.

Senior management officials are trained to respond appropriately for all duties they fulfil. This includes training in the use of force.