

Q#	Question	Response
1	In relation to the Hon. Adam Searle MLC's correspondence to the Resources Regulator and the internal departmental issues raised in it: (a) When did you first become aware of this correspondence to the Resources Regulator? (b) Why did Mr Searle not receive any written response or acknowledgement of his correspondence prior to the Budget Estimates Hearing? (c) Which Minister asked Acting Secretary Marcus Ray to telephone Mr Searle?	A formal response has been provided to Mr Searle's correspondence.
2	Noting that part of the content of the letter was addressed in the Resources Regulator's report on the EL breach issue: https://www.resourcesandgeoscience.nsw.gov.au/media-events/news/2018/resources-regulator-secures-more-money-for-muswellbrook-community-fund (a) Why was Mr Searle told that he would not be getting any formal and complete response to his correspondence? (b) Who gave Mr Ray that instruction, direction, or information to pass on to Mr Searle?	A formal response has been provided to Mr Searle's correspondence.
3	In relation to the Hon. Adam Searle MLC's correspondence to the Resources Regulator and the internal departmental issues raised in it: '(a) When did you first become aware of Mr Searle's correspondence to the Resources Regulator? (b) Why did Mr Searle not receive any written response or acknowledgement of his correspondence prior to the Budget Estimates Hearing? (c) Which Minister asked Acting Secretary Marcus Rey to telephone Mr Searle?	A formal response has been provided to Mr Searle's correspondence.
4	Noting that part of the content of the letter was addressed in the Resources Regulator's report on the EL breach issue: https://www.resourcesandgeoscience.nsw.gov.au/media-events/news/2018/resources-regulator-secures-more-money-for-muswellbrook-community-fund (a) Why was Mr Searle told that he would not be getting any formal and complete response to his correspondence? (b) Who gave Mr Ray that instruction, direction, or information to pass on to Mr Searle?	A formal response has been provided to Mr Searle's correspondence.
5	Why did the dividend that Hunter Water was going to pay to the NSW Government for FY2017-18 change?	Hunter Water Corporation's dividends and distributions are determined by Hunter Water Corporation's Shareholding Ministers and its Board of Directors in accordance with the <i>Hunter Water Act</i> , Hunter Water's Constitution, and Treasury policy and regulation.
6	Why was the Minister proposing to gauge Hunter Water customers by increasing the dividend paid by Hunter Water in FY2017-18 by 271%?	Hunter Water Corporation's dividends and distributions are determined by Hunter Water Corporation's Shareholding Ministers and its Board of Directors in accordance with the <i>Hunter Water Act</i> , Hunter Water's Constitution, and Treasury policy and regulation.
7	What is the projected dividend for each of the following years: (a) 2018-19; (b) 2019-20; (c) 2020-21; (d) 2021-22?	This information is available in Hunter Water Corporation's Statement of Corporate Intent, tabled annually in Parliament.
8	How many properties still require backlog sewer in: (a) Heatherbrae; (b) Hinton; (c) Wallalong; (d) Medowie; (e) Salt Ash; (f) Bobs Farm; (g) Seaham; (h) Taylors Beach?	a) 80 b and c) 340 total d) 120 e) and f) 470 total g) 130 h) 50
9	What would be the cost of delivering backlog sewer connections to: (a) Heatherbrae; (b) Hinton; (c) Wallalong; (d) Medowie; (e) Salt Ash; (f) Bobs Farm; (g) Seaham; (h) Taylors Beach?	Indicative costs: a) \$3.3m b and c) \$18.8m total d) \$7.1m e) and f) \$21.9m total g) \$9.5m h) \$4.3m
10	When does the NSW Government intend to fund the connection to sewer to properties in: (a) Heatherbrae; (b) Hinton; (c) Wallalong; (d) Medowie; (e) Salt Ash; (f) Bobs Farm; (g) Seaham; (h) Taylors Beach?	The NSW Government has committed to delivering backlog sewer services to the township of Wyee. The Government will consider the delivery of these sewer services following the completion of the Wyee Scheme in December 2020.
11	What is the forecast efficiency dividend saving for each agency within your portfolio in 2018-19?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
12	What is the forecast efficiency dividend saving for each agency within your portfolio in 2019-20?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
13	What is the forecast efficiency dividend saving for each agency within your portfolio in 2020-21?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
14	What is the forecast efficiency dividend saving for each agency within your portfolio in 2021-22?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
15	What was the total efficiency dividend that was achieved for each agency within your portfolio between 2011-12 and 2017-18 inclusively?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
16	How many nights' travel were claimed by the Minister during the 2017-18 period?	In 2017/18, total expenditure by the Ministry on domestic travel was \$676,372 – compared with \$852,187 in 2009/10 under Labor. This is 20 per cent less than under Labor.
17	How many nights' travel were claimed by the Minister's spouse during the 2017-18 period?	In 2017/18, total expenditure by the Ministry on domestic travel was \$676,372 – compared with \$852,187 in 2009/10 under Labor. This is 20 per cent less than under Labor.
18	What was the total amount of travel allowances claimed by the Minister and their spouse (if applicable) during 2017-18?	In 2017/18, total expenditure by the Ministry on domestic travel was \$676,372 – compared with \$852,187 in 2009/10 under Labor. This is 20 per cent less than under Labor.
19	What is the total amount of meal allowances claimed by the Minister and their spouse (if applicable) during 2017-18?	In 2017/18, total expenditure by the Ministry on domestic travel was \$676,372 – compared with \$852,187 in 2009/10 under Labor. This is 20 per cent less than under Labor.
20	How many staff are in your ministerial office? (a) What was the average salary for staff members in your office during 2017-18? (b) What is the estimated average salary for a ministerial staffer in your office in 2018-19 based on current appointments?	Ministers' Office staff numbers and salary bands are available on the DPC website. Refer to: https://www.dpc.nsw.gov.au/publications/premiers-and-ministers-staff-numbers
21	How many blackberries/iPhone/smart phones are assigned to your staff? (a) For each phone, how much was each bill in 2017-18? (b) How many phones have been lost or replaced due to damage in your office? i. What is the cost of replacing those phones?	There were 303 smart phones allocated across the Ministers' IT Network in 2017-18. The total usage cost of these smart phones and other mobile devices (including iPads) was \$236,984, a 46% per cent reduction on the 2009-10 expenditure of \$434,854. There were 3 devices lost/stolen across the Ministerial Offices during the 2017/2018. The cost of replacing any lost or stolen devices is claimed through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund. Repairs are funded by the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Corporate and Ministerial Services.
22	How many iPads or tablets has DPC assigned to your Ministerial office and to whom have they been issued? a) What was the cost of providing iPads or tablets to your Ministerial Office in 2017-18? (b) How many iPads or tablets have been replaced due to lost or damage in 2017-18? i. What was the cost of replacing these devices?	There were 135 iPads in use across the Ministers' IT network in 2017-18. The cost of replacing any lost or stolen devices is claimed through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund. Repairs are funded by the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Corporate and Ministerial Services.
23	Has any artwork been purchased or leased for display in your ministerial office in 2017-18? (a) What is the cost of this?	Artwork in the ministerial office includes art donated at no cost and artwork on loan from the Art Gallery of NSW for which the Gallery charges a nominal subscription fee.
24	Have any floral displays or indoor plants or pot plants been hired or leased for display in your ministerial office in 2017-18? (a) If so, what was the cost of these items?	Floral arrangements purchased by the Ministry are managed within Ministerial office budgets.
25	Have any floral displays or indoor plants or pot plants been purchased for display in your ministerial office in 2017-18? (a) If so, what was the cost of these items?	Floral arrangements purchased by the Ministry are managed within Ministerial office budgets.

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26	What was the total cost of all subscriptions by you and your staff to online news services, newspapers, magazines, journals and periodicals in 2017-18? (a) What are these services/newspapers/magazines/journals/periodicals? i. Who is the subscriber for each of these?	The Minister's office subscribes to a modest number of publications, the costs of which are managed within the office's budget.
27	What was the total value of all gifts purchased for use by you and your office in 2017-18? (a) What were the gifts purchased? i. Who were they gifted to?	Gifts are presented to dignitaries during overseas missions and to dignitaries visiting NSW.
28	Do you purchase bottled water or provide water coolers for your office? (a) What is the monthly cost of this?	No.
29	What non-standard features are fitted to your ministerial vehicle? (a) What is the cost of each non-standard feature?	Ministers, the Leader of the Opposition, other nominated public office holders and certain former office holders are provided with official cars and drivers. During 2017-18 all costs associated with these vehicles were paid from the relevant office's budget.
30	What was the total bill for your office in 2017-18 for: (a) Taxi hire; (b) Limousine hire; (c) Private hire care; (d) Hire car rental; (e) Ridesharing services	Expenditure on taxis, hire cars and ride share services in 2017-18 across the Ministry was \$89,496. This compares with 2009-10 expenditure of \$175,776.
31	Were any planes or helicopters chartered by you or your office and paid for with public money in 2017-18? (a) If yes, will you please detail each trip, the method of transport and the cost?	Expenditure on charter flights for the Ministry totalled \$18,695 in 2017-18. This compares with expenditure in 2009-10 of \$281,567.
32	Has your department adopted "agile working environment/activity based working" practices – e.g. hot-desking?	No.
33	If not, are there plans to introduce activity based working practices in 2018-19?	No.
34	How much has your department spent in the roll-out of the agile working environment Including laptops, furniture, lockers and other equipment?	Not applicable.
35	How much did your ministerial office spend on hospitality, including catering and beverages, in 2017-18?	Expenditure on hospitality across the Ministry totalled \$25,350 in 2017-18 – which includes catering for stakeholder meetings and courtesy calls with visiting dignitaries.
36	How much did your Department/agency spend on hospitality, including catering and beverages, in 2017-18?	Costs are managed within each agency's recurrent budget.
37	Do any Departments/agencies within your portfolio responsibilities utilise the services of Labour Hire Firms? If yes, please advise in table form for 2017-18: (a) The names of the firms utilised; (b) The total amount paid to each firm engaged; (c) The average tenure period for an employee provided by a labour hire company; (d) The longest tenure for an employee provided by a labour hire company; (e) The duties conducted by employees engaged through a labour hire company; (f) The office locations of employees engaged through a labour hire company; (g) The highest hourly or daily rate paid to an employee provided by a labour hire company.	The Department of Planning and Environment uses Labour Hire firms, in accordance with NSW Public Service policies to cover temporary vacancies as required. There are no central records maintained, with operations authorised to make such arrangements, subject to their overall labour expense cap.
38	How many media or public relations advisers are employed for each of your portfolio agencies?	DPE staff numbers are included in the Annual Report.
39	What is the forecast for the current financial year for the number of media or public relations advisers to be employed and their total cost?	DPE staff numbers undertaking media or public relations activities are commensurate with need and can go down or up as required.
40	What is the total cost of media monitoring services used by Departments/agencies within your portfolio responsibilities?	The NSW Government purchases all commercial media monitoring centrally through the Department of Premier and Cabinet which delivers significant savings through aggregated procurement.
41	Have you had media training or speech training? (a) If yes, who paid for it?; (b) If paid by taxpayers, what was the amount paid in 2017-18?	No.
42	How much did your ministerial office spend on Facebook advertising or sponsored posts in 2017-18?	No taxpayer money has been spent on Facebook advertising or sponsored posts.
43	How much did your Department/agency spend on Facebook advertising or sponsored posts in 2017-18?	Where appropriate social media is used by agencies alongside other forms of advertising as a cost effective medium of communication.
44	Were any of your overseas trips in the last financial year paid for in part or in full by using public money? (a) If so, did any of your relatives or friends accompany you on these trips?	Details of overseas travel including costs are published on the Department of Premier and Cabinet's website.
45	Have you undertaken any official overseas travel that was privately funded? (a) If so, what was the nature of these trips? (b) Who paid for these trips?	Details of overseas travel including costs are published on the Department of Premier and Cabinet's website.
46	What was the total expenditure in 2017-18 by Departments/agencies within your portfolio on: (a) Taxi hire; (b) Limousine/private car hire; (c) Hire car rental; (d) Ridesharing services.	All Departments' travel in 2017-18 was accordance with NSW Treasury and Finance Circular OFS-2014-07. a) taxi hire - \$176,168 b) limousine / private car hire - Nil c) hire car rental - \$100,460 d) ridesharing services - \$26,564 All costs exclude GST.
47	Are any of the senior executives in the relevant Department provided drivers? (a) If so, can you please specify which positions are provided drivers? (b) In total, how many drivers are used by senior executives in the Department? (c) What is the total cost of drivers for senior executives in the Department?	No senior executives in the Department are provided drivers.
48	How much did the Department/agencies under your portfolio responsibility spend in legal costs in 2017-18? (a) For what specific purposes or matters was legal advice sought?	The Financial Statements, including expenditure on consultants, are available in agency annual reports.
49	Have Department/agencies under your portfolio engaged any consultants to provide the following services or advice in 2017-18: (a) Social media ; i. And the cost of these services; (b) Photography i. and the cost of these services; (c) Acting training i. And the cost of these services; (d) Ergonomics i. And the cost of these services	Financial statements, including expenditure on consultants, are available in agency annual reports.
50	How many redundancies were processed by Departments/agencies within your portfolio responsibilities during 2017-18? (a) Of these redundancies, how many were: i. Voluntary ii. Forced (b) What was the total cost of all redundancies?	Voluntary redundancies are a component for agencies to achieve their efficiency dividends. The Labour Expense Cap introduced in the 2012-13 Budget also continues to give Secretaries as much flexibility as possible to achieve these savings in the most appropriate ways to meet the service requirements of their agencies. Frontline staff such as, nurses, police officers and school teachers have been quarantined from this measure.
51	Have any staff who received a redundancy in the last two years undertaken any paid work or provided any paid services for the agency with which they were formerly employed? (a) What was the nature of these works/services? (b) What was the total cost of these works or services?	Voluntary redundancies are a component for agencies to achieve their efficiency dividends. The Labour Expense Cap introduced in the 2012-13 Budget also continues to give Secretaries as much flexibility as possible to achieve these savings in the most appropriate ways to meet the service requirements of their agencies. Frontline staff such as, nurses, police officers and school teachers have been quarantined from this measure.
52	Are any staff formerly employed by your ministerial office now employed by Departments/agencies under your portfolio responsibility?	No.
53	How many staff were dismissed from Departments/agencies under your portfolio responsibilities in 2017-18?	None.
54	Do the Departments/agencies within your portfolio have an iTunes account? (a) What was the total expenditure in 2017-18 on iTunes? i. What applications/subscriptions/services were purchased through iTunes?	IT costs are managed within each agency's budget and are guided by NSW Government's ICT and procurement policies and frameworks.
55	Do the Departments/agencies within your portfolio have an Android account? (a) What was the total expenditure in 2017-18 on Android? i. What applications/subscriptions/services were purchased through Android?	IT costs are managed within each agency's budget and are guided by NSW Government's ICT and procurement policies and frameworks.
56	Please provide a list of all transactions where customers need to pay a merchant fee on credit and/or debit card payments in your Department/agency.	All NSW Government agencies are required to impose surcharges to recoup their merchant interchange fees, pursuant to Treasury Circular TC12/13.

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57	Please provide the percentage and/or amount of the merchant fees applied to all credit and/or debit card payments/transactions in your Department/agency.	All NSW Government agencies are required to impose surcharges to recoup their merchant interchange fees, pursuant to Treasury Circular TC12/13.
58	What was the total amount paid in merchant fees on credit and/or debit card payments in your Department/agency in 2017-18?	This data is not available – Merchant fees are consolidated to revenue.
59	Has your office or department used a Probity Auditor or Probity Advisors, or similar, in the past five years? If so please list the company and/or individual, the project, the engagement dates, and their total remuneration in tabular format.	In accordance with the NSW Procurement Board's Direction (PBD-2013-05), DPC has internal mechanisms in place to ensure that probity considerations are routinely taken into account in its procurement decisions, and the use of external probity advisers and auditors is the exception rather than the rule. The Department's Annual Report includes all consultancies including those involving probity advisors valued more than \$50,000.
60	For each department, statutory agency and/or other bodies in the Minister's portfolio please report: (a) A copy of the entity's policy or web link to the entity's domestic violence leave policy; (b) Date of introduction of domestic violence leave into enterprise agreements/contracts of employment, awards as applicable; (c) Whether or not all employees and/or contractors are eligible for domestic violence leave; (d) Number of days of domestic violence leave that have been taken in each financial year since the introduction of such leave; (e) Number of days available for eligible staff to access domestic violence leave in each financial year; (f) Number of other personal days of leave that have been taken in each financial year since the introduction of domestic violence leave; (g) Number of sick days available for eligible staff to access domestic violence leave in each financial year; (h) Whether or not all staff and/or contractors have access to Employee Assistance Programs?	(a). Section 6.18 of the Public Service Industrial Relations Guide provides guidance to staff and management on appropriate strategies for supporting a staff member experiencing domestic violence. This guidance further references Section 84A of the Award (leave for matters arising from domestic violence) and Treasury Circular 14-16 Support for Employees Experiencing Domestic Violence. (b). Section 84A was added to the Award in 2011. (c). All staff members employed under the Award in a cluster agency are entitled to be absent from the workplace due to an incident of domestic violence if required. Similar clauses apply to agencies covered by their own negotiated agreements. (d). It is not a separate leave type. (e-g). In accordance with the Award, staff may utilise all available Family and Community Service Leave, Sick Leave and Carer's Leave to assist with managing domestic violence circumstances. If this leave is unavailable special leave maybe granted up to five days per calendar year. (h). All staff, their families and contractors have access to the Employee Assistance Program.
61	What training has been undertaken with management and administration for those involved in approving and/or processing domestic violence leave on issues such as? (a) Privacy and confidentiality of information about domestic violence; (b) Access to emotional, psychological, financial and medical support which may be required.	None. a) DPE provides general Privacy and Personal Information Protection online training. Staff also have access to Employee Assistance Programs. b) Leave is available for those needing assistance, including family and carers leave.
62	Who has provided training on domestic violence in the workplace?	None.
63	What percentage of staff in each agency has undertaken domestic violence training?	None.
64	What efforts have been made to ensure that perpetrators (or their accomplices) within the staffing profile are not able to access personal information of victims in order to identify their location, or other information which may assist in committing domestic violence against them, including changing or accessing records in such a way as to disadvantage them financially or legally?	The Department complies with the <i>Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998</i> .
65	For each department, statutory agency and/or other bodies in the Minister's portfolio please report (a) Date of introduction of sexual harassment and anti-bullying training and awareness programs and a copy of such documentation. (b) Whether or not all employees and/or contractors have received such training? (c) Is this course mandatory for all employees/ contractors? (d) How long for each session, how many sessions? (e) Who delivers it? (f) Is the program tailored to take into consideration specific needs of LGBTQIA, ATSI and CALD or other at risk groups? i. How?	Anti-bullying and harassment training is mandatory at the Department of Planning and Environment. Staff across all agencies undertake compulsory anti-bullying and harassment training. The training is interactive, comprising of videos and knowledge quizzes that must be passed with 100%. Specific modules address CALD, ATSI and LGBTQ groups. Additionally, bullying and harassment is also discussed in an induction session for new starters in a classroom setting.
66	What percentage of staff in each agency has undertaken sexual harassment and anti-bullying training and awareness programs? (a) How many complaints have been initiated in relation to: i. Sexual harassment ii. Bullying iii. Workplace violence	Anti-bullying and harassment training is mandatory at the Department of Planning and Environment. All complaints relating to sexual harassment, bullying and workplace violence are managed in accordance with the Department's Prevention and Management of Bullying and Harassment in the Workplace Policy.
67	For each department, statutory agency and/or other bodies in the Minister's portfolio please report: (a) What number and percentage of women are employed within the agency? (b) What number and percentage of women are employed within the management levels of the agency? (c) What number and percentage of women are employed in the top ten leadership positions of the agency? (d) How is this data publicly reported on a regular basis? (e) What strategies does the agency use to encourage women in to management and leadership positions? (f) What is the gender pay gap within your agency? (g) Does the agency report participation of women figures to Women NSW on a regular basis?	In the Department of Planning and Environment: a) This information is publicly available in each agency's Annual Report. b) This information is publicly available in each agency's Annual Report. c) This information is publicly available in each agency's Annual Report. d) This information is publicly available in each agency's Annual Report. e)). All agencies uses gender balance on interview panels as well as offering flexible working arrangements to allow better management of work and home commitments. Agencies continue to promote diversity and inclusion strategies which promote a workplace free from social biases of any kind. f) All equivalent positions determined by an objective assessment of their work value are paid the same salary within all agencies. The relevant distribution of women in each classification of work across the sector is reported by the Public Service Commission (PSC) but is also available in the agency's Annual Report. g) The workforce profile data collected by the PSC is made available to Women NSW.
68	For each agency in your portfolio by name, how much electricity did it consume for each of: (a) 2014-15?; (b) 2015-16?; (c) 2016-17?; (d) 2017-18?;	NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated: • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government's operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses. This policy ensures NSW Government agencies: • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. The Policy's energy measures, targets and standards include: E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower

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69	What proportion of the electricity consumed by each agency in your portfolio by name for those years came from renewable sources? Please name each source of energy (coal, solar, wind, etc.) and the proportion of the total electricity used.	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
70	How much money was spent on electricity for each agency in your portfolio by name in each of the above financial years?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
71	What was the name of the energy supplier to each agency in your portfolio by name for those financial years?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>

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72	How much electricity is it estimated that each agency in your portfolio will consume in: (a) 2018-19; (b) 2019-20?; (c) 2020-21?; (d) 2021-22?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
73	What proportion of that electricity is it estimated will come from renewable sources, for each year?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
74	For each agency in your portfolio by name, please provide the estimated proportion of energy to be used from each kind of energy (coal, gas, solar, wind etc.)?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>

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75	What is the name of the energy supplier to each agency in your portfolio for each of: (a) 2018-19?; (b) 2019-20?; (c) 2020-21?; (d) 2021-22?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government's operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy's energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
76	Recently you decided not to issue a monopoly supplier declaration in relation to the provision of water utilities by Solo Water in Catherine Hill Bay. Residents are now paying higher than expected water bills, particularly in relation to fixed charges when compared to Hunter Water customers. (a) When residents of the Beaches estate have no other option but to obtain their water supply from Solo Water, why does the Minister think it is not appropriate to make a declaration of a monopoly supplier in relation to Solo Water?	A monopoly declaration was not made because this would not result in a reduction of prices for Catherine Bay residents.
77	IPART recently considered an application by Solo Water to amend their licence to permit the discharge of recycled water into local water ways in Catherine Hill Bay? (a) When can residents of Catherine Hill Bay and the surrounding suburbs expect the Minister to respond to IPART's report? (b) Does the Minister accept the advice of the EPA, that the discharge licence should not be approved in its current form? (c) Does the Minister accept the advice of Lake Macquarie City Council that the discharge licence should not be approved in its current form?	(a)-(c) I have not yet received IPART's report on Solo Water's application to vary its licence. I am advised that IPART is currently assessing Solo Water's application, including submissions on the application from the EPA and Lake Macquarie City Council and the public. Once this assessment is complete, IPART will submit a report to me with a recommendation as to whether or not the proposed variations to the licence should be approved.
78	Does the minister guarantee that if water storage levels drop to 60% in Sydney the desalination plant will be ready and able to operate?	The Sydney Desalination Plant (SDP) repairs and testing will be completed by 13 December 2018.
79	Given the desalination plant remained damaged and in disrepair for nearly 2 years, what steps did you take to meet, write to or communicate with the private owners of the desalination plant during this stalled re-construction?	My Department is in regular contact with SDP to ensure it is ready to switch on by 13 December 2018.
80	Given the private operators of the desalination plant are paid \$188 million each year regardless of whether the desalination plant is operating or not what action can the Government take to force the operators to complete repairs or other delays to water production?	SDP will be ready to switch on by 13 December 2018 should it be needed for water security purposes.
81	Will the minister release all relevant contractual information between the NSW Government, Sydney Water and the owners of the desalination plant so that the public can know what the details of the arrangement are?	Contractual information between the NSW Government and SDP is commercial-in-confidence
82	What is the forecast efficiency dividend saving for each agency within your portfolio in 2018-19?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
83	What is the forecast efficiency dividend saving for each agency within your portfolio in 2019-20?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
84	What is the forecast efficiency dividend saving for each agency within your portfolio in 2020-21?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
85	What is the forecast efficiency dividend saving for each agency within your portfolio in 2021-22?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
86	What was the total efficiency dividend that was achieved for each agency within your portfolio between 2011-12 and 2017-18 inclusively?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
87	How many nights' travel were claimed by the Minister during the 2017-18 period?	In 2017/18, total expenditure by the Ministry on domestic travel was \$676,372 – compared with \$852,187 in 2009/10 under Labor. This is 20 per cent less than under Labor.
88	How many nights' travel were claimed by the Minister's spouse during the 2017-18 period?	In 2017/18, total expenditure by the Ministry on domestic travel was \$676,372 – compared with \$852,187 in 2009/10 under Labor. This is 20 per cent less than under Labor.
89	What was the total amount of travel allowances claimed by the Minister and their spouse (if applicable) during 2017-18?	In 2017/18, total expenditure by the Ministry on domestic travel was \$676,372 – compared with \$852,187 in 2009/10 under Labor. This is 20 per cent less than under Labor.
90	What is the total amount of meal allowances claimed by the Minister and their spouse (if applicable) during 2017-18?	In 2017/18, total expenditure by the Ministry on domestic travel was \$676,372 – compared with \$852,187 in 2009/10 under Labor. This is 20 per cent less than under Labor.
91	How many staff are in your ministerial office? (a) What was the average salary for staff members in your office during 2017-18? (b) What is the estimated average salary for a ministerial staffer in your office in 2018-19 based on current appointments?	Ministers' Office staff numbers and salary bands are available on the DPC website. Refer to: https://www.dpc.nsw.gov.au/publications/premiers-and-ministers-staff-numbers
92	How many blackberries/iPhone/smart phones are assigned to your staff? (a) For each phone, how much was each bill in 2017-18? (b) How many phones have been lost or replaced due to damage in your office? i. What is the cost of replacing those phones?	There were 303 smart phones allocated across the Ministers' IT Network in 2017-18. The total usage cost of these smart phones and other mobile devices (including iPads) was \$236,984, a 46% per cent reduction on the 2009-10 expenditure of \$434,854. There were 3 devices lost/stolen across the Ministerial Offices during the 2017/2018. The cost of replacing any lost or stolen devices is claimed through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund. Repairs are funded by the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Corporate and Ministerial Services.
93	How many iPads or tablets has DPC assigned to your Ministerial office and to whom have they been issued? a) What was the cost of providing iPads or tablets to your Ministerial Office in 2017-18? (b) How many iPads or tablets have been replaced due to lost or damage in 2017-18? i. What was the cost of replacing these devices?	There were 135 iPads in use across the Ministers' IT network in 2017-18. The cost of replacing any lost or stolen devices is claimed through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund. Repairs are funded by the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Corporate and Ministerial Services.
94	Has any artwork been purchased or leased for display in your ministerial office in 2017-18? (a) What is the cost of this?	Artwork in the ministerial office includes art donated at no cost and artwork on loan from the Art Gallery of NSW for which the Gallery charges a nominal subscription fee.
95	Have any floral displays or indoor plants or pot plants been hired or leased for display in your ministerial office in 2017-18? (a) If so, what was the cost of these items?	Floral arrangements purchased by the Ministry are managed within Ministerial office budgets.
96	Have any floral displays or indoor plants or pot plants been purchased for display in your ministerial office in 2017-18? (a) If so, what was the cost of these items?	Floral arrangements purchased by the Ministry are managed within Ministerial office budgets.

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97	What was the total cost of all subscriptions by you and your staff to online news services, newspapers, magazines, journals and periodicals in 2017-18? (a) What are these services/newspapers/magazines/journals/periodicals? i. Who is the subscriber for each of these?	The Minister's office subscribes to a modest number of publications, the costs of which are managed within the office's budget.
98	What was the total value of all gifts purchased for use by you and your office in 2017-18? (a) What were the gifts purchased? i. Who were they gifted to?	Gifts are presented to dignitaries during overseas missions and to dignitaries visiting NSW.
99	Do you purchase bottled water or provide water coolers for your office? (a) What is the monthly cost of this?	No.
100	What non-standard features are fitted to your ministerial vehicle? (a) What is the cost of each non-standard feature?	Ministers, the Leader of the Opposition, other nominated public office holders and certain former office holders are provided with official cars and drivers. During 2017-18 all costs associated with these vehicles were paid from the relevant office's budget.
101	What was the total bill for your office in 2017-18 for: (a) Taxi hire; (b) Limousine hire; (c) Private hire care; (d) Hire car rental; (e) Ridesharing services	Expenditure on taxis, hire cars and ride share services in 2017-18 across the Ministry was \$89,496. This compares with 2009-10 expenditure of \$175,776.
102	Were any planes or helicopters chartered by you or your office and paid for with public money in 2017-18? (a) If yes, will you please detail each trip, the method of transport and the cost?	Expenditure on charter flights for the Ministry totalled \$18,695 in 2017-18. This compares with expenditure in 2009-10 of \$281,567.
103	How much has your department spent in the roll-out of the agile working environment Including laptops, furniture, lockers and other equipment?	No.
104	How much has your department spent in the roll-out of the agile working environment Including laptops, furniture, lockers and other equipment?	No.
105	How much did your ministerial office spend on hospitality, including catering and beverages, in 2017-18?	Not applicable.
106	How much did your Department/agency spend on hospitality, including catering and beverages, in 2017-18?	Expenditure on hospitality across the Ministry totalled \$25,350 in 2017-18 – which includes catering for stakeholder meetings and courtesy calls with visiting dignitaries.
107	Do any Departments/agencies within your portfolio responsibilities utilise the services of Labour Hire Firms?	Costs are managed within each agency's recurrent budget.
108	If yes, please advise in table form for 2017-18: (a) The names of the firms utilised; (b) The total amount paid to each firm engaged; (c) The average tenure period for an employee provided by a labour hire company ; (d) The longest tenure for an employee provided by a labour hire company; (e) The duties conducted by employees engaged through a labour hire company; (f) The office locations of employees engaged through a labour hire company; (g) The highest hourly or daily rate paid to an employee provided by a labour hire company.	The Department of Planning and Environment uses Labour Hire firms, in accordance with NSW Public Service policies to cover temporary vacancies as required. There are no central records maintained, with operations authorised to make such arrangements, subject to their overall labour expense cap.
109	How many media or public relations advisers are employed for each of your portfolio agencies?	DPE staff numbers are included in the Annual Report.
110	What is the forecast for the current financial year for the number of media or public relations advisers to be employed and their total cost?	DPE staff numbers undertaking media or public relations activities are commensurate with need and can go down or up as required.
111	What is the total cost of media monitoring services used by Departments/agencies within your portfolio responsibilities?	The NSW Government purchases all commercial media monitoring centrally through the Department of Premier and Cabinet which delivers significant savings through aggregated procurement.
112	Have you had media training or speech training? (a) If yes, who paid for it? (b) If paid by taxpayers, what was the amount paid in 2017-18?	No.
113	How much did your ministerial office spend on Facebook advertising or sponsored posts in 2017-18?	No taxpayer money has been spent on Facebook advertising or sponsored posts.
114	How much did your Department/agency spend on Facebook advertising or sponsored posts in 2017-18?	Where appropriate social media is used by agencies alongside other forms of advertising as a cost effective medium of communication.
115	115. Were any of your overseas trips in the last financial year paid for in part or in full by using public money? (a) If so, did any of your relatives or friends accompany you on these trips?	Details of overseas travel including costs are published on the Department of Premier and Cabinet's website.
116	Have you undertaken any official overseas travel that was privately funded? (a) If so, what was the nature of these trips? (b) Who paid for these trips?	Details of overseas travel including costs are published on the Department of Premier and Cabinet's website.
117	What was the total expenditure in 2017-18 by Departments/agencies within your portfolio on: (a) Taxi hire; (b) Limousine/private car hire; (c) Hire car rental; (d) Ridesharing services.	All Departments' travel in 2017-18 was accordance with NSW Treasury and Finance Circular OFS-2014-07. a) taxi hire - \$176,168 b) limousine / private car hire - Nil c) hire car rental - \$100,460 d) ridesharing services - \$26,564 All costs exclude GST.
118	Are any of the senior executives in the relevant Department provided drivers? (a) If so, can you please specify which positions are provided drivers? (b) In total, how many drivers are used by senior executives in the Department? (c) What is the total cost of drivers for senior executives in the Department?	No senior executives in the Department are provided drivers.
119	How much did the Department/agencies under your portfolio responsibility spend in legal costs in 2017-18? (a) For what specific purposes or matters was legal advice sought?	The Financial Statements, including expenditure on consultants, are available in agency annual reports.
120	Have Department/agencies under your portfolio engaged any consultants to provide the following services or advice in 2017-18: (a) Social media ; i. And the cost of these services; (b) Photography i. and the cost of these services; (c) Acting training i. And the cost of these services; (d) Ergonomics i. And the cost of these services	Financial statements, including expenditure on consultants, are available in agency annual reports.
121	How many redundancies were processed by Departments/agencies within your portfolio responsibilities during 2017-18? (a) Of these redundancies, how many were: i. Voluntary ii. Forced (b) What was the total cost of all redundancies?	Voluntary redundancies are a component for agencies to achieve their efficiency dividends. The Labour Expense Cap introduced in the 2012-13 Budget also continues to give Secretaries as much flexibility as possible to achieve these savings in the most appropriate ways to meet the service requirements of their agencies. Frontline staff such as, nurses, police officers and school teachers have been quarantined from this measure.
122	Have any staff who received a redundancy in the last two years undertaken any paid work or provided any paid services for the agency with which they were formerly employed? (a) What was the nature of these works/services? (b) What was the total cost of these works or services?	Voluntary redundancies are a component for agencies to achieve their efficiency dividends. The Labour Expense Cap introduced in the 2012-13 Budget also continues to give Secretaries as much flexibility as possible to achieve these savings in the most appropriate ways to meet the service requirements of their agencies. Frontline staff such as, nurses, police officers and school teachers have been quarantined from this measure.
123	Are any staff formerly employed by your ministerial office now employed by Departments/agencies under your portfolio responsibility?	No.
124	How many staff were dismissed from Departments/agencies under your portfolio responsibilities in 2017-18?	None.
125	Do the Departments/agencies within your portfolio have an iTunes account? (a) What was the total expenditure in 2017-18 on iTunes? i. What applications/subscriptions/services were purchased through iTunes?	IT costs are managed within each agency's budget and are guided by NSW Government's ICT and procurement policies and frameworks.
126	Do the Departments/agencies within your portfolio have an Android account? (a) What was the total expenditure in 2017-18 on Android? i. What applications/subscriptions/services were purchased through Android?	IT costs are managed within each agency's budget and are guided by NSW Government's ICT and procurement policies and frameworks.
127	Please provide a list of all transactions where customers need to pay a merchant fee on credit and/or debit card payments in your Department/agency.	All NSW Government agencies are required to impose surcharges to recoup their merchant interchange fees, pursuant to Treasury Circular TC12/13.

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128	Please provide the percentage and/or amount of the merchant fees applied to all credit and/or debit card payments/transactions in your Department/agency.	All NSW Government agencies are required to impose surcharges to recoup their merchant interchange fees, pursuant to Treasury Circular TC12/13.
129	What was the total amount paid in merchant fees on credit and/or debit card payments in your Department/agency in 2017-18?	This data is not available – Merchant fees are consolidated to revenue.
130	Has your office or department used a Probity Auditor or Probity Advisors, or similar, in the past five years? If so please list the company and/or individual, the project, the engagement dates, and their total remuneration in tabular format.	In accordance with the NSW Procurement Board's Direction (PBD-2013-05), DPC has internal mechanisms in place to ensure that probity considerations are routinely taken into account in its procurement decisions, and the use of external probity advisers and auditors is the exception rather than the rule. The Department's Annual Report includes all consultancies including those involving probity advisors valued more than \$50,000.
131	For each department, statutory agency and/or other bodies in the Minister's portfolio please report: (a) A copy of the entity's policy or web link to the entity's domestic violence leave policy; (b) Date of introduction of domestic violence leave into enterprise agreements/contracts of employment, awards as applicable; (c) Whether or not all employees and/or contractors are eligible for domestic violence leave; (d) Number of days of domestic violence leave that have been taken in each financial year since the introduction of such leave; (e) Number of days available for eligible staff to access domestic violence leave in each financial year; (f) Number of other personal days of leave that have been taken in each financial year since the introduction of domestic violence leave; (g) Number of sick days available for eligible staff to access domestic violence leave in each financial year; (h) Whether or not all staff and/or contractors have access to Employee Assistance Programs?	(a). Section 6.18 of the Public Service Industrial Relations Guide provides guidance to staff and management on appropriate strategies for supporting a staff member experiencing domestic violence. This guidance further references Section 84A of the Award (leave for matters arising from domestic violence) and Treasury Circular 14-16 Support for Employees Experiencing Domestic Violence. (b). Section 84A was added to the Award in 2011. (c). All staff members employed under the Award in a cluster agency are entitled to be absent from the workplace due to an incident of domestic violence if required. Similar clauses apply to agencies covered by their own negotiated agreements. (d). It is not a separate leave type. (e-g). In accordance with the Award, staff may utilise all available Family and Community Service Leave, Sick Leave and Carer's Leave to assist with managing domestic violence circumstances. If this leave is unavailable special leave maybe granted up to five days per calendar year. (h). All staff, their families and contractors have access to the Employee Assistance Program.
132	What training has been undertaken with management and administration for those involved in approving and/or processing domestic violence leave on issues such as? (a) Privacy and confidentiality of information about domestic violence; (b) Access to emotional, psychological, financial and medical support which may be required.	None. a) DPE provides general Privacy and Personal Information Protection online training. Staff also have access to Employee Assistance Programs. b) Leave is available for those needing assistance, including family and carers leave.
133	Who has provided training on domestic violence in the workplace?	None.
134	What percentage of staff in each agency has undertaken domestic violence training?	None.
135	What efforts have been made to ensure that perpetrators (or their accomplices) within the staffing profile are not able to access personal information of victims in order to identify their location, or other information which may assist in committing domestic violence against them, including changing or accessing records in such a way as to disadvantage them financially or legally?	The Department complies with the <i>Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998</i> .
136	For each department, statutory agency and/or other bodies in the Minister's portfolio please report (a) Date of introduction of sexual harassment and anti-bullying training and awareness programs and a copy of such documentation. (b) Whether or not all employees and/or contractors have received such training? (c) Is this course mandatory for all employees/ contractors? (d) How long for each session, how many sessions? (e) Who delivers it? (f) Is the program tailored to take into consideration specific needs of LGBTQIA, ATSI and CALD or other at risk groups? i. How?	Anti-bullying and harassment training is mandatory at the Department of Planning and Environment. Staff across all agencies undertake compulsory anti-bullying and harassment training. The training is interactive, comprising of videos and knowledge quizzes that must be passed with 100%. Specific modules address CALD, ATSI and LGBTQ groups. Additionally, bullying and harassment is also discussed in an induction session for new starters in a classroom setting.
137	What percentage of staff in each agency has undertaken sexual harassment and anti-bullying training and awareness programs? (a) How many complaints have been initiated in relation to: i. Sexual harassment ii. Bullying iii. Workplace violence	Anti-bullying and harassment training is mandatory at the Department of Planning and Environment. All complaints relating to sexual harassment, bullying and workplace violence are managed in accordance with the Department's Prevention and Management of Bullying and Harassment in the Workplace Policy.
138	For each department, statutory agency and/or other bodies in the Minister's portfolio please report: (a) What number and percentage of women are employed within the agency? (b) What number and percentage of women are employed within the management levels of the agency? (c) What number and percentage of women are employed in the top ten leadership positions of the agency? (d) How is this data publicly reported on a regular basis? (e) What strategies does the agency use to encourage women in to management and leadership positions? (f) What is the gender pay gap within your agency? (g) Does the agency report participation of women figures to Women NSW on a regular basis?	In the Department of Planning and Environment: a) This information is publicly available in each agency's Annual Report. b) This information is publicly available in each agency's Annual Report. c) This information is publicly available in each agency's Annual Report. d) This information is publicly available in each agency's Annual Report. e)). All agencies uses gender balance on interview panels as well as offering flexible working arrangements to allow better management of work and home commitments. Agencies continue to promote diversity and inclusion strategies which promote a workplace free from social biases of any kind. f) All equivalent positions determined by an objective assessment of their work value are paid the same salary within all agencies. The relevant distribution of women in each classification of work across the sector is reported by the Public Service Commission (PSC) but is also available in the agency's Annual Report. g) The workforce profile data collected by the PSC is made available to Women NSW.
139	For each agency in your portfolio by name, how much electricity did it consume for each of: (a) 2014-15?; (b) 2015-16?; (c) 2016-17?; (d) 2017-18?;	NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated: • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government's operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses. This policy ensures NSW Government agencies: • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. The Policy's energy measures, targets and standards include: E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower

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140	What proportion of the electricity consumed by each agency in your portfolio by name for those years came from renewable sources? Please name each source of energy (coal, solar, wind, etc.) and the proportion of the total electricity used.	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
141	How much money was spent on electricity for each agency in your portfolio by name in each of the above financial years?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
142	What was the name of the energy supplier to each agency in your portfolio by name for those financial years?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>

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143	How much electricity is it estimated that each agency in your portfolio will consume in: (a) 2018-19; (b) 2019-20?; (c) 2020-21?; (d) 2021-22?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
144	What proportion of that electricity is it estimated will come from renewable sources, for each year?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
145	For each agency in your portfolio by name, please provide the estimated proportion of energy to be used from each kind of energy (coal, gas, solar, wind etc.)?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>

Q#	Question	Response
146	What is the name of the energy supplier to each agency in your portfolio for each of: (a) 2018-19?; (b) 2019-20?; (c) 2020-21?; (d) 2021-22?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777.</p> <p>Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government's operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy's energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
147	Why has there been a sharp decrease in the Create NSW arts funding – of the 222 applications submitted in the Arts and Cultural Projects category, only 6 were funded which is a 2.7% success rate?	<p>In 2017-18, the number of applications received for Arts and Cultural Projects funding increased by over 141 per cent, from 153 applications in 2016-17, to 378 applications in 2017-18.</p> <p>In 2017/18, a second round for this category was also introduced to support applicants across two stages of the year, and over \$1.1m was delivered across 29 recipients in the two rounds (compared with \$1.5m in 2016/17 across 41 recipients in one round).</p> <p>The success rate for round one was 18%, making an overall success rate across both rounds of 8.2%.</p> <p>The number of applications received for the second round was nearly double the number received in the first round.</p> <p>The significant increase in the number of applications received in the second round meant there was a decrease in the percentage of successful applicants in Round 2.</p>
148	Why are there no specific timelines published for when Create NSW grants will be open and then allocated and funded? (a) When will Create NSW Grants be open, allocated and funded?	<p>Opening and closing dates for all rounds under the ACDP are published in the ACDP Guidelines - these are currently available online at the Create NSW website https://www.create.nsw.gov.au/funding-and-support/types-of-funding-overview/</p> <p>When funding decisions are made it is important to take into consideration any emerging issues within the sector as they arise and that projects with the greatest merit are funded. It is therefore important to retain flexibility within funding programs to ensure emerging issues can be managed within the funding envelope that has been allocated and which reflect strategic priorities.</p> <p>Ultimately, funding decisions are a matter for Government, which includes prioritising the distribution of funding. Create NSW runs a transparent and independent process using ACDP Assessment Panels that comprise qualified, independent and experienced representatives from across the sector, and who make funding recommendations to the Minister. Any funding recommendation made to the Minister will have complied with the funding program criteria.</p>
149	What is the overall budget for Create NSW project funding for 2018?	The overall allocated budget in 2017-18 for the ACDP is \$52.9 million.
150	What is the overall budget for Create NSW project funding for 2019?	The overall proposed budget in 2018-19 for the ACDP is \$54.8 million.
151	What was the Minister's input or involvement in Create NSW funding allocations this year? (a) Who made the decision to severely reduce the number of projects funded this year?	Funding decisions are a matter for Government - this includes prioritising the distribution of funding.
152	Why were only 7 out of 22 applications successful in the Create NSW Round 1 Regional Arts Touring category?	Given the competitive nature of the Arts and Cultural Development Program, not all worthy applications can be funded.
153	What input did the Minister have into the decisions and ranking regarding the Create NSW Round 1 Regional Arts Touring category?	The Minister for the Arts' role regarding the Create NSW Round 1 Regional Arts Touring category was to consider and approve the funding recommendations. Applications are first reviewed through an extensive peer assessment process. Final recommendations are submitted for consideration of the Minister for the Arts. Funding decisions are a matter for Government - this includes prioritising the distribution of funding.
154	What input did the Minister have into the decisions and ranking regarding the Create NSW Round 1 Arts and Cultural Projects category?	The Minister for the Arts' role regarding the Create NSW Round 1 of the Arts and Cultural Projects category was to consider and approve funding recommendations. Applications are first reviewed through an extensive peer assessment process. Final recommendations are submitted for consideration of the Minister for the Arts. Funding decisions are a matter for Government - this includes prioritising the distribution of funding.

Q#	Question	Response
155	Why was there a delay in publishing the results of the Dec 2017 round of Arts and Cultural Projects?	<p>Create NSW has a standard assessment process which ensures that the Minister is briefed on funding recommendations within eight weeks of the application round closing to support timely announcements.</p> <p>However this cannot always be maintained and there are a variety of factors involved in the assessment process for each funding opportunity.</p> <p>It is important that proper consideration is given to all applications and while there may be a number of worthy projects, the number of projects that can be funded is limited to the available budget. Over 96% of the ACDP was expended throughout the year. Only around 3% in ACDP grants were determined in the last weeks of the financial year. Create NSW worked hard to support applicants through the assessment process and responded to all applicant queries seeking updates on the status of funding decisions.</p> <p>I am advised that Create NSW notified all successful and unsuccessful applicants within 3 business days of the results being finalised. I am also advised by Create NSW that the successful applicants have now received their funding and have been able to commence their projects.</p>
156	Why were the guidelines for the 2nd round of Arts and Cultural Projects not made available until after June this year which means they will not be funding this year?	<p>The Arts and Cultural Development Program Guidelines are released annually on a financial year basis and the 2018-19 Guidelines were released in June 2018.</p> <p>The 2018-19 Guidelines provide information on Arts and Cultural Projects funding available for 2019 including opening and closing dates.</p>
157	What is the overall budget for Create NSW project funding for 2018?	The overall allocated budget in 2017-18 for the ACDP is \$52.9 million.
158	What is the overall budget for Create NSW project funding for 2019?	The overall proposed budget in 2018-19 for the ACDP is \$54.8 million.
159	Are the number of arts and creative spaces including studios, performance spaces, music venues and the like in NSW, tracked and catalogued? (a) If so, could you please provide a breakdown of the numbers?; (b) If not, will the Minister initiate the production and maintenance of a state-wide register of arts spaces and venues to assist artists and performers accessing suitable work spaces?	<p>Create NSW has mapped cultural infrastructure across the state. Over 5,500+ cultural infrastructure sites have been identified, not including outdoor spaces and public art, with a spread and diversity of cultural infrastructure existing across metropolitan and regional New South Wales. Specifically, it identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57 Aboriginal culture centres • 3 Arenas • 30 Art Centres • 135 Cinemas • 437 Community Centres • 26 Conservatoriums • 682 Galleries • 505 Libraries • 1117 Licensed venues • 769 Museums • 18 Outdoor cultural spaces • 178 Radio broadcasting stations • 163 Screen production facilities • 1325 Studios • 171 Theatres • 8 Writer's centres <p>The mapping represents a snapshot in time from 2017, and does not capture any changes in numbers since.</p>
160	What plans are there to increase the number of arts and creative spaces in NSW?	The NSW Government is developing a long-term plan, known as the Cultural Infrastructure Plan, for investing in cultural infrastructure. Create NSW has consulted with the cultural sector and the community in developing a draft Cultural Infrastructure Plan for the Government's consideration which will provide a coordinated road map for planning, development and delivery of cultural assets across the state to 2025 and beyond. This Plan will form the Government's response to Infrastructure NSW's Cultural Infrastructure Strategy.
161	How will the Minister ensure that the number of arts and creative spaces in NSW does not decrease?	<p>The NSW Government is making unprecedented investments in arts and creative spaces in NSW. Investments which will increase arts and creative spaces in NSW include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the \$100 million Regional Cultural Fund, which to date has invested a total of \$48 million in 68 cultural infrastructure projects across regional NSW • the New Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Parramatta and Parramatta Cultural Precinct • the Walsh Bay Arts Precinct, and • the Sydney Modern Project. <p>The NSW Government also continues to provide support for arts and creative spaces through the Infrastructure Support Policy and the Create NSW property portfolio, which allows arts and cultural organisations to co-locate and access affordable, fit for purpose spaces.</p> <p>The NSW Government is also developing a long-term plan, known as the Cultural Infrastructure Plan, for investing in cultural infrastructure. Create NSW has consulted with the cultural sector and the community in developing a draft Cultural Infrastructure Plan for the Government's consideration which will provide a coordinated road map for planning, development and delivery of cultural assets across the state to 2025 and beyond.</p>
162	What plans are there for the government to purchase buildings and spaces for use as arts and creative spaces?	In line with the Property NSW Property Infrastructure Policy, the government is committed to identification, transfer and retention of surplus and underutilised real property within government where required to meet whole of government objectives. Create NSW will work to identify opportunities for existing real property to be used for arts and creative spaces where possible. Under Create NSW's Infrastructure Support Program, eight properties are managed in and around Sydney's CBD, with over 30 arts organisations supported through subsidised accommodation, with these properties developing into arts and cultural hubs through the clustering of like arts organisations.
163	Does the Minister support the classification of Creative as essential infrastructure in relation to the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy to facilitate the provision of more arts work spaces and venues?	I support unlocking new and existing spaces for arts and cultural activities, including initiatives that contribute to making these spaces both easier to access and more affordable. Create NSW will continue to contribute to any work being undertaken by the Department of Planning and Environment in the development of sensible planning outcomes.
164	Is there a peak body for Aboriginal artists in NSW?	No.
165	How many staff currently employed by Arts NSW identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?	Currently there are six staff in Create NSW who identify as Aboriginal - As at 30 June 2018, 4.62% of staff who responded to EEO questions from Create NSW identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Q#	Question	Response
166	How many staff in total are employed by Arts NSW?	Currently there are 141 staff employed across the Arts portfolio. As at 30 June 2018, 107 Headcount (101.18 FTE) staff are working within Create NSW, excluding casual employees and contractors.
167	How many staff who identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander are currently employed at the executive level in Arts NSW?	No Public Service Senior Executive staff have identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander as at 30 June 2018.
168	How many staff in total are currently employed at the executive level in Arts NSW?	As at 30 June 2018, 9 PSSE Headcount (9 FTE) staff were working within Create NSW.
169	What is the average remuneration for staff who do not identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?	Staff are asked to provide diversity information for the purposes of reporting official statistics and individuals details are kept confidential. Official statistics are solely based on percentage representation within the Department for the annual report. It is not appropriate to disclose details regarding remuneration for people that identify with these diversity groups.
170	What is the average remuneration for staff who identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?	Staff are asked to provide diversity information for the purposes of reporting official statistics and individuals details are kept confidential. Official statistics are solely based on percentage representation within the Department for the annual report. It is not appropriate to disclose details regarding remuneration for people that identify with these diversity groups.
171	What is Arts NSW doing to meet the Council of Australian Governments agreement to a target of 2.6% indigenous employment in the public sector by 2015 as part of the National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation?	<p>This target has been met. Currently Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identified employees represent 4.04% of the Create NSW workforce. A Senior Manager Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identified role has just been created in the organisation.</p> <p>Create NSW is part of the Arts, Screen and Culture Division of the Department of Planning and Environment. The Department is carrying out the below initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building workforce capability in diversity and inclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Aboriginal Cultural Awareness online and face to face programs available for all staff o Development of a two-day immersive program for supervisors and managers of Aboriginal staff to facilitate learning about Aboriginal culture and positive change • The Diversity Team works with procurement to identify relevant organisations and promote diverse suppliers within the Cluster. • Aboriginal staff participate in development programs such as the Leadership Academy and the Department's Women in Senior Leadership mentoring program. • DPE Aboriginal Employment Plan 2018-2021 following consultation with employees, Aboriginal businesses and sector SME's. • Establishment of an Aboriginal Arts and Culture Advisory within Create NSW. The Advisory consists of five (5) Aboriginal staff who provide cultural insight and knowledge on applications, policy and content within the Arts.
172	How many women are currently employed by Arts NSW?	Currently 83 women are employed by Create NSW. Create NSW is part of the Arts, Screen and Culture Division of the Department of Planning and Environment. As at 30 June 2018, 77 (Headcount) women (71.58 FTE) were working within Create NSW.
173	How many staff in total are employed by Arts NSW?	See response to question 166.
174	How many women are currently employed at the executive level in Arts NSW?	Currently 8 women are employed at the executive level in Create NSW. As at 30 June 2018, 6 of the PSSE staff (6 FTE) working within Create NSW are female.
175	How many staff in total are currently employed at the executive level in Arts NSW?	See response to question 168.
176	What is the average remuneration for male staff?	Gender Pay Gap (GPG) = females 0.7% higher than males (Award Employees), females 2.6% higher than males (Senior Executives) Staff assigned to the same duties are paid equally regardless of gender, in accordance with industrial awards (non executives) and NSW Public Service Senior Executive Remuneration Management Framework (executives) respectively.
177	What is the average remuneration for female staff?	Gender Pay Gap (GPG) = females 0.7% higher than males (Award Employees), females 2.6% higher than males (Senior Executives) Staff assigned to the same duties are paid equally regardless of gender, in accordance with industrial awards (non executives) and NSW Public Service Senior Executive Remuneration Management Framework (executives) respectively.
178	Does Arts NSW record gender diverse identities for their employees? a) If yes, how many staff employed by Arts NSW are gender diverse? b) If not, why not?	Department of Planning and Environment staff are provided with the option to identify as either Male, Female or X when onboarding. For privacy reasons, the Department does not disclose the number of staff who identify as X.
179	Does Arts NSW have any targets regarding employment and remuneration of women? (a) If so, what are they and what is being done to meet them? (b) If not, why not and are there any plans to introduce targets?	<p>Create NSW is part of the Arts, Screen and Culture Division of the Department of Planning and Environment. The Department is working towards the sector target of 50% women in senior leadership positions by 2025. 2017-18 initiatives for the Department are outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented the second and third cohorts of the "Women in Senior Leadership" mentoring program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 11 women as mentees o 12 women and 3 men as mentors. • Piloted the program 'Lean In Circles' for women in Sydney CBD, Parramatta and Hurstville to promote peer to peer learning, networking opportunities and professional development. • Five women from the Department were recognised in the list of Top 50 Public Sector Women 2018 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Carolyn McNally, Secretary department of Planning and Environment o Dr Liz Develin, Deputy Secretary, Energy, Water and Portfolio Strategy o Alison Frame, Deputy Secretary, Policy and Strategy o Felicity Greenway, Executive Director, Resources Policy and Reform Implementation o Kirsty Ruddock, Director, Regulatory Investigations and Compliance, Department of Industry (currently on secondment)
180	How many people with a disability are currently employed by Arts NSW?	3.1% of staff who responded to EEO questions from Create NSW identify as having a disability as at 30 June 2018.
181	How many people with a disability are currently employed at the executive level in Arts NSW?	No Public Service Senior Executive staff who responded to EEO questions from Create NSW identify as having a disability as at 30 June 2018.
182	182. What is the average remuneration for staff with a disability?	Staff are asked to provide diversity information for the purposes of reporting official statistics and individuals details are kept confidential. Official statistics are solely based on percentage representation within the Department for the annual report. Therefore it is not appropriate to disclose details regarding remuneration for people that identify with these diversity groups, particularly where representation is low and there is a risk the staff member can be identified.

Q#	Question	Response
183	183. Does Arts NSW have any targets regarding employment and remuneration of people with a disability? (a) If so, what are they and what is being done to meet them? (b) If not, why not and are there any plans to introduce targets?	<p>Create NSW is part of the Arts, Screen and Culture Division of the Department of Planning and Environment. The Department is working towards the sector target of 5.6% of staff having a disability. 2017-18 initiatives for the Department are outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piloted an Inclusive Leadership Workshop with Elizabeth Broderick AO, Australia's longest serving Sex Discrimination Commissioner and founder of the Male Champions of Change strategy. The workshop was attended by senior executives and explored inclusive practices and behaviours to build a diverse and inclusive workplace. • Three Cluster steering committees on Multiculturalism, Disability Inclusion and Aboriginal employment. Cluster agencies and entities are represented and work toward developing and leveraging best practice and meeting sector and Premier priorities. • Established a Disability employee network. • The Diversity Team works with procurement to identify relevant organisations and promote diverse suppliers within the Cluster. • Support provided to employees with disability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o JobAccess government funding to acquire tools and equipment necessary to maintain employment o Engagement of Auslan interpreters and holding departmental events in accessible venues. • Two Deafness Awareness workshops to highlight ways to support people who are deaf or hearing impaired in the workplace • Design and implementation of a "Working with Disability" online training module • Piloted a face to face "Let's Talk Disability" training facilitated by National Disability Services • An Inclusive Recruitment workshop to build disability awareness and capability to adjust recruitment processes to support candidates with disability.
184	How much art funding has been spent in Newcastle for each of the following years: A) 2011 B) 2012 c)2013; d) 2014; e) 2015; f) 2016; g) 2017; h) 2018?	<p>Under the ACDP, arts funding spent in the Newcastle LGA across Program, Project and Professional Development funding categories is as follows: a) In 2010/11: \$370,325 b) In 2011/12 : \$332,944 c) In 2012/13: \$264,933 d) In 2013/14: \$258,502 e) In 2014/15: \$375,431 f) In 2015/16: \$328,300 g) In 2016/17: \$548,780 h) In 2017/18: \$545,000</p>
185	Why is Newcastle LGA ineligible for Regional Cultural Fund? (a) What funding is available for local arts projects?	Newcastle and Wollongong are not eligible for RCF as these areas are classified as metropolitan, rather than regional centres, by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Although organisations in Newcastle are ineligible to apply for the Regional Cultural Fund, they are eligible to apply for several other grants under Create NSW's Arts and Culture Development Program (ACDP).
186	Has the Minister reviewed the Newcastle Art Gallery redevelopment business case?	The Newcastle Art Gallery has provided its Business Case to Create NSW, which is being reviewed.
187	Will the Minister commit to funding the Newcastle Art Gallery redevelopment?	Any decision on specific cultural infrastructure projects is subject to Government consideration of a business case that demonstrates the need for investment.
188	What is the forecast efficiency dividend saving for each agency within your portfolio in 2018-19?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
189	What is the forecast efficiency dividend saving for each agency within your portfolio in 2019-20?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
190	What is the forecast efficiency dividend saving for each agency within your portfolio in 2020-21?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
191	What is the forecast efficiency dividend saving for each agency within your portfolio in 2021-22?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
192	What was the total efficiency dividend that was achieved for each agency within your portfolio between 2011-12 and 2017-18 inclusively?	Savings from the NSW Government's efficiency dividend are outlined in the Budget Papers.
193	How many nights' travel were claimed by the Minister during the 2017-18 period?	In 2017/18, total expenditure by the Ministry on domestic travel was \$676,372 – compared with \$852,187 in 2009/10 under Labor. This is 20 per cent less than under Labor.
194	How many nights' travel were claimed by the Minister's spouse during the 2017-18 period?	In 2017/18, total expenditure by the Ministry on domestic travel was \$676,372 – compared with \$852,187 in 2009/10 under Labor. This is 20 per cent less than under Labor.
195	What was the total amount of travel allowances claimed by the Minister and their spouse (if applicable) during 2017-18?	In 2017/18, total expenditure by the Ministry on domestic travel was \$676,372 – compared with \$852,187 in 2009/10 under Labor. This is 20 per cent less than under Labor.
196	What is the total amount of meal allowances claimed by the Minister and their spouse (if applicable) during 2017-18?	In 2017/18, total expenditure by the Ministry on domestic travel was \$676,372 – compared with \$852,187 in 2009/10 under Labor. This is 20 per cent less than under Labor.
197	How many staff are in your ministerial office? (a) What was the average salary for staff members in your office during 2017-18? (b) What is the estimated average salary for a ministerial staffer in your office in 2018-19 based on current appointments?	Ministers' Office staff numbers and salary bands are available on the DPC website. Refer to: https://www.dpc.nsw.gov.au/publications/premiers-and-ministers-staff-numbers
198	How many blackberries/iPhone/smart phones are assigned to your staff? (a) For each phone, how much was each bill in 2017-18? (b) How many phones have been lost or replaced due to damage in your office? i. What is the cost of replacing those phones?	There were 303 smart phones allocated across the Ministers' IT Network in 2017-18. The total usage cost of these smart phones and other mobile devices (including iPads) was \$236,984, a 46% per cent reduction on the 2009-10 expenditure of \$434,854. There were 3 devices lost/stolen across the Ministerial Offices during the 2017/2018. The cost of replacing any lost or stolen devices is claimed through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund. Repairs are funded by the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Corporate and Ministerial Services.
199	How many iPads or tablets has DPC assigned to your Ministerial office and to whom have they been issued? a) What was the cost of providing iPads or tablets to your Ministerial Office in 2017-18? (b) How many iPads or tablets have been replaced due to lost or damage in 2017-18? i. What was the cost of replacing these devices?	There were 135 iPads in use across the Ministers' IT network in 2017-18. The cost of replacing any lost or stolen devices is claimed through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund. Repairs are funded by the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Corporate and Ministerial Services.
200	Has any artwork been purchased or leased for display in your ministerial office in 2017-18? (a) What is the cost of this?	Artwork in the ministerial office includes art donated at no cost and artwork on loan from the Art Gallery of NSW for which the Gallery charges a nominal subscription fee.
201	Have any floral displays or indoor plants or pot plants been hired or leased for display in your ministerial office in 2017-18? (a) If so, what was the cost of these items?	Floral arrangements purchased by the Ministry are managed within Ministerial office budgets.
202	Have any floral displays or indoor plants or pot plants been purchased for display in your ministerial office in 2017-18? (a) If so, what was the cost of these items?	Floral arrangements purchased by the Ministry are managed within Ministerial office budgets.
203	What was the total cost of all subscriptions by you and your staff to online news services, newspapers, magazines, journals and periodicals in 2017-18? (a) What are these services/newspapers/magazines/journals/periodicals? i. Who is the subscriber for each of these?	The Minister's office subscribes to a modest number of publications, the costs of which are managed within the office's budget.
204	What was the total value of all gifts purchased for use by you and your office in 2017-18? (a) What were the gifts purchased? i. Who were they gifted to?	Gifts are presented to dignitaries during overseas missions and to dignitaries visiting NSW.
205	Do you purchase bottled water or provide water coolers for your office? (a) What is the monthly cost of this?	No.
206	What non-standard features are fitted to your ministerial vehicle? (a) What is the cost of each non-standard feature?	Ministers, the Leader of the Opposition, other nominated public office holders and certain former office holders are provided with official cars and drivers. During 2017-18 all costs associated with these vehicles were paid from the relevant office's budget.
207	What was the total bill for your office in 2017-18 for: (a) Taxi hire; (b) Limousine hire; (c) Private hire care; (d) Hire car rental; (e) Ridesharing services	Expenditure on taxis, hire cars and ride share services in 2017-18 across the Ministry was \$89,496. This compares with 2009-10 expenditure of \$175,776.
208	Were any planes or helicopters chartered by you or your office and paid for with public money in 2017-18? (a) If yes, will you please detail each trip, the method of transport and the cost?	Expenditure on charter flights for the Ministry totalled \$18,695 in 2017-18. This compares with expenditure in 2009-10 of \$281,567.

Q#	Question	Response
209	Has your department adopted "agile working environment/activity based working" practices – e.g. hot-desking? (a) If not, are there plans to introduce activity based working practices in 2018-19?	No.
210	How much has your department spent in the roll-out of the agile working environment Including laptops, furniture, lockers and other equipment?	No.
211	How much did your ministerial office spend on hospitality, including catering and beverages, in 2017-18?	Not applicable.
212	How much did your Department/agency spend on hospitality, including catering and beverages, in 2017-18?	Expenditure on hospitality across the Ministry totalled \$25,350 in 2017-18 – which includes catering for stakeholder meetings and courtesy calls with visiting dignitaries.
213	Do any Departments/agencies within your portfolio responsibilities utilise the services of Labour Hire Firms?	Costs are managed within each agency's recurrent budget.
214	If yes, please advise in table form for 2017-18: (a) The names of the firms utilised; (b) The total amount paid to each firm engaged; (c) The average tenure period for an employee provided by a labour hire company; (d) The longest tenure for an employee provided by a labour hire company; (e) The duties conducted by employees engaged through a labour hire company; (f) The office locations of employees engaged through a labour hire company; (g) The highest hourly or daily rate paid to an employee provided by a labour hire company.	The Department of Planning and Environment uses Labour Hire firms, in accordance with NSW Public Service policies to cover temporary vacancies as required. There are no central records maintained, with operations authorised to make such arrangements, subject to their overall labour expense cap.
215	How many media or public relations advisers are employed for each of your portfolio agencies?	DPE staff numbers are included in the Annual Report.
216	What is the forecast for the current financial year for the number of media or public relations advisers to be employed and their total cost?	DPE staff numbers undertaking media or public relations activities are commensurate with need and can go down or up as required.
217	What is the total cost of media monitoring services used by Departments/agencies within your portfolio responsibilities?	The NSW Government purchases all commercial media monitoring centrally through the Department of Premier and Cabinet which delivers significant savings through aggregated procurement.
218	Have you had media training or speech training? (a) If yes, who paid for it? (b) If paid by taxpayers, what was the amount paid in 2017-18?	No.
219	How much did your ministerial office spend on Facebook advertising or sponsored posts in 2017-18?	No taxpayer money has been spent on Facebook advertising or sponsored posts.
220	How much did your Department/agency spend on Facebook advertising or sponsored posts in 2017-18?	Where appropriate social media is used by agencies alongside other forms of advertising as a cost effective medium of communication.
221	Were any of your overseas trips in the last financial year paid for in part or in full by using public money? (a) If so, did any of your relatives or friends accompany you on these trips?	Details of overseas travel including costs are published on the Department of Premier and Cabinet's website.
222	Have you undertaken any official overseas travel that was privately funded? (a) If so, what was the nature of these trips? (b) Who paid for these trips?	Details of overseas travel including costs are published on the Department of Premier and Cabinet's website.
223	What was the total expenditure in 2017-18 by Departments/agencies within your portfolio on: (a) Taxi hire; (b) Limousine/private car hire; (c) Hire car rental; (d) Ridesharing services.	All Departments' travel in 2017-18 was accordance with NSW Treasury and Finance Circular OFS-2014-07. a) taxi hire - \$176,168 b) limousine / private car hire - Nil c) hire car rental - \$100,460 d) ridesharing services - \$26,564 All costs exclude GST.
224	Are any of the senior executives in the relevant Department provided drivers? (a) If so, can you please specify which positions are provided drivers? (b) In total, how many drivers are used by senior executives in the Department? (c) What is the total cost of drivers for senior executives in the Department?	No senior executives in the Department are provided drivers.
225	How much did the Department/agencies under your portfolio responsibility spend in legal costs in 2017-18? (a) For what specific purposes or matters was legal advice sought?	The Financial Statements, including expenditure on consultants, are available in agency annual reports.
226	Have Department/agencies under your portfolio engaged any consultants to provide the following services or advice in 2017-18: (a) Social media; i. And the cost of these services; (b) Photography i. and the cost of these services; (c) Acting training i. And the cost of these services; (d) Ergonomics i. And the cost of these services	Financial statements, including expenditure on consultants, are available in agency annual reports.
227	How many redundancies were processed by Departments/agencies within your portfolio responsibilities during 2017-18? (a) Of these redundancies, how many were: i. Voluntary ii. Forced (b) What was the total cost of all redundancies?	Voluntary redundancies are a component for agencies to achieve their efficiency dividends. The Labour Expense Cap introduced in the 2012-13 Budget also continues to give Secretaries as much flexibility as possible to achieve these savings in the most appropriate ways to meet the service requirements of their agencies. Frontline staff such as, nurses, police officers and school teachers have been quarantined from this measure.
228	Have any staff who received a redundancy in the last two years undertaken any paid work or provided any paid services for the agency with which they were formerly employed? (a) What was the nature of these works/services? (b) What was the total cost of these works or services?	Voluntary redundancies are a component for agencies to achieve their efficiency dividends. The Labour Expense Cap introduced in the 2012-13 Budget also continues to give Secretaries as much flexibility as possible to achieve these savings in the most appropriate ways to meet the service requirements of their agencies. Frontline staff such as, nurses, police officers and school teachers have been quarantined from this measure.
229	Are any staff formerly employed by your ministerial office now employed by Departments/agencies under your portfolio responsibility?	No.
230	How many staff were dismissed from Departments/agencies under your portfolio responsibilities in 2017-18?	None.
231	Do the Departments/agencies within your portfolio have an iTunes account? (a) What was the total expenditure in 2017-18 on iTunes? i. What applications/subscriptions/services were purchased through iTunes?	IT costs are managed within each agency's budget and are guided by NSW Government's ICT and procurement policies and frameworks.
232	Do the Departments/agencies within your portfolio have an Android account? (a) What was the total expenditure in 2017-18 on Android? i. What applications/subscriptions/services were purchased through Android?	IT costs are managed within each agency's budget and are guided by NSW Government's ICT and procurement policies and frameworks.
233	Please provide a list of all transactions where customers need to pay a merchant fee on credit and/or debit card payments in your Department/agency.	All NSW Government agencies are required to impose surcharges to recoup their merchant interchange fees, pursuant to Treasury Circular TC12/13.
234	Please provide the percentage and/or amount of the merchant fees applied to all credit and/or debit card payments/transactions in your Department/agency.	All NSW Government agencies are required to impose surcharges to recoup their merchant interchange fees, pursuant to Treasury Circular TC12/13.
235	What was the total amount paid in merchant fees on credit and/or debit card payments in your Department/agency in 2017-18?	This data is not available – Merchant fees are consolidated to revenue.
236	Has your office or department used a Probity Auditor or Probity Advisors, or similar, in the past five years? If so please list the company and/or individual, the project, the engagement dates, and their total remuneration in tabular format.	In accordance with the NSW Procurement Board's Direction (PBD-2013-05), DPC has internal mechanisms in place to ensure that probity considerations are routinely taken into account in its procurement decisions, and the use of external probity advisers and auditors is the exception rather than the rule. The Department's Annual Report includes all consultancies including those involving probity advisers valued more than \$50,000.

Q#	Question	Response
237	For each department, statutory agency and/or other bodies in the Minister's portfolio please report: (a) A copy of the entity's policy or web link to the entity's domestic violence leave policy; (b) Date of introduction of domestic violence leave into enterprise agreements/contracts of employment, awards as applicable; (c) Whether or not all employees and/or contractors are eligible for domestic violence leave; (d) Number of days of domestic violence leave that have been taken in each financial year since the introduction of such leave; (e) Number of days available for eligible staff to access domestic violence leave in each financial year; (f) Number of other personal days of leave that have been taken in each financial year since the introduction of domestic violence leave; (g) Number of sick days available for eligible staff to access domestic violence leave in each financial year; (h) Whether or not all staff and/or contractors have access to Employee Assistance Programs?	(a). Section 6.18 of the Public Service Industrial Relations Guide provides guidance to staff and management on appropriate strategies for supporting a staff member experiencing domestic violence. This guidance further references Section 84A of the Award (leave for matters arising from domestic violence) and Treasury Circular 14-16 Support for Employees Experiencing Domestic Violence. (b). Section 84A was added to the Award in 2011. (c). All staff members employed under the Award in a cluster agency are entitled to be absent from the workplace due to an incident of domestic violence if required. Similar clauses apply to agencies covered by their own negotiated agreements. (d). It is not a separate leave type. (e-g). In accordance with the Award, staff may utilise all available Family and Community Service Leave, Sick Leave and Carer's Leave to assist with managing domestic violence circumstances. If this leave is unavailable special leave may be granted up to five days per calendar year. (h). All staff, their families and contractors have access to the Employee Assistance Program.
238	What training has been undertaken with management and administration for those involved in approving and/or processing domestic violence leave on issues such as? (a) Privacy and confidentiality of information about domestic violence; (b) Access to emotional, psychological, financial and medical support which may be required.	None. a) DPE provides general Privacy and Personal Information Protection online training. Staff also have access to Employee Assistance Programs. b) Leave is available for those needing assistance, including family and carers leave.
239	Who has provided training on domestic violence in the workplace?	None.
240	What percentage of staff in each agency has undertaken domestic violence training?	None.
241	What efforts have been made to ensure that perpetrators (or their accomplices) within the staffing profile are not able to access personal information of victims in order to identify their location, or other information which may assist in committing domestic violence against them, including changing or accessing records in such a way as to disadvantage them financially or legally?	The Department complies with the <i>Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998</i> .
242	For each department, statutory agency and/or other bodies in the Minister's portfolio please report (a) Date of introduction of sexual harassment and anti-bullying training and awareness programs and a copy of such documentation. (b) Whether or not all employees and/or contractors have received such training? (c) Is this course mandatory for all employees/ contractors? (d) How long for each session, how many sessions? (e) Who delivers it? (f) Is the program tailored to take into consideration specific needs of LGBTQIA, ATSI and CALD or other at risk groups? i. How?	Anti-bullying and harassment training is mandatory at the Department of Planning and Environment. Staff across all agencies undertake compulsory anti-bullying and harassment training. The training is interactive, comprising of videos and knowledge quizzes that must be passed with 100%. Specific modules address CALD, ATSI and LGBTQ groups. Additionally, bullying and harassment is also discussed in an induction session for new starters in a classroom setting.
243	What percentage of staff in each agency has undertaken sexual harassment and anti-bullying training and awareness programs? (a) How many complaints have been initiated in relation to: i. Sexual harassment ii. Bullying iii. Workplace violence	Anti-bullying and harassment training is mandatory at the Department of Planning and Environment. All complaints relating to sexual harassment, bullying and workplace violence are managed in accordance with the Department's Prevention and Management of Bullying and Harassment in the Workplace Policy.
244	For each department, statutory agency and/or other bodies in the Minister's portfolio please report: (a) What number and percentage of women are employed within the agency? (b) What number and percentage of women are employed within the management levels of the agency? (c) What number and percentage of women are employed in the top ten leadership positions of the agency? (d) How is this data publicly reported on a regular basis? (e) What strategies does the agency use to encourage women in to management and leadership positions? (f) What is the gender pay gap within your agency? (g) Does the agency report participation of women figures to Women NSW on a regular basis?	In the Department of Planning and Environment: a) This information is publicly available in each agency's Annual Report. b) This information is publicly available in each agency's Annual Report. c) This information is publicly available in each agency's Annual Report. d) This information is publicly available in each agency's Annual Report. e)). All agencies uses gender balance on interview panels as well as offering flexible working arrangements to allow better management of work and home commitments. Agencies continue to promote diversity and inclusion strategies which promote a workplace free from social biases of any kind. f) All equivalent positions determined by an objective assessment of their work value are paid the same salary within all agencies. The relevant distribution of women in each classification of work across the sector is reported by the Public Service Commission (PSC) but is also available in the agency's Annual Report. g) The workforce profile data collected by the PSC is made available to Women NSW.
245	For each agency in your portfolio by name, how much electricity did it consume for each of: (a) 2014-15?; (b) 2015-16?; (c) 2016-17?; (d) 2017-18?;	NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated: • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government's operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses. This policy ensures NSW Government agencies: • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. The Policy's energy measures, targets and standards include: E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower

Q#	Question	Response
246	What proportion of the electricity consumed by each agency in your portfolio by name for those years came from renewable sources? Please name each source of energy (coal, solar, wind, etc.) and the proportion of the total electricity used.	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
247	How much money was spent on electricity for each agency in your portfolio by name in each of the above financial years?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
248	What was the name of the energy supplier to each agency in your portfolio by name for those financial years?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>

Q#	Question	Response
249	How much electricity is it estimated that each agency in your portfolio will consume in: (a) 2018-19; (b) 2019-20?; (c) 2020-21?; (d) 2021-22?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
250	What proportion of that electricity is it estimated will come from renewable sources, for each year?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
251	For each agency in your portfolio by name, please provide the estimated proportion of energy to be used from each kind of energy (coal, gas, solar, wind etc.)?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>

Q#	Question	Response
252	What is the name of the energy supplier to each agency in your portfolio for each of: (a) 2018-19?; (b) 2019-20?; (c) 2020-21?; (d) 2021-22?	<p>NSW Government Agencies procure their energy supplies under whole of government Contracts 776 (small sites under 100,000 kwh per annum) and 777. Under these contracts the following suppliers are mandated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 776 – Origin Energy Electricity Limited • 777 - ERMPower Retail Pty Ltd <p>The NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy was introduced in 2014 to reduce the NSW Government’s operating costs and lead by example in increasing the efficiency of the resources it uses.</p> <p>This policy ensures NSW Government agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet the challenge of rising costs for energy, water, clean air and waste management • use purchasing power to drive down the cost of resource-efficient technologies and services • show leadership by incorporating resource efficiency in decision-making. <p>The Policy’s energy measures, targets and standards include:</p> <p>E1: Targets to undertake energy efficiency projects E2: Minimum NABERS Energy ratings for offices and data centres E3: Minimum standards for new electrical appliances and equipment E4: Minimum standards for new buildings E5: Identify and enable solar leasing opportunities E6: Minimum fuel efficiency standards for new light vehicles E7: Purchase 6% GreenPower</p>
253	What modelling, if any, been done on the impacts of projected climate change on water supplies for Sydney, the Illawarra and Hunter?	<p>The Hunter: The Lower Hunter Water Plan, developed by the NSW Department of Industry in collaboration with Hunter Water Corporation, considers climate change impacts on drinking water supplies in the Hunter.</p> <p>The Department of Industry have recently commenced a review and update of the Lower Hunter Water Plan, which will include further modelling and public consultation.</p> <p>Sydney and the Illawarra: The 2017 Metropolitan Water Plan, developed by the NSW Department of Industry in collaboration with Sydney Water Corporation, considers climate change impacts on drinking water supplies in the Greater Sydney region, which includes the Wollongong area.</p>
254	Please list the current water restriction level triggers based on dam storages and the conditions for each restriction level for: (a) Sydney Water customers; (b) Hunter Water customers	<p>a) Details of water wise rules and the triggers water restrictions for Sydney Water customers are located in the 2017 Sydney Metropolitan Water Plan.</p> <p>b) Water restriction triggers for the Lower Hunter are included in the Lower Hunter Water Plan, available from the Department of Industry website.</p>
	What stormwater harvesting programs are currently in place in NSW?	Sydney Water currently has seven stormwater harvesting agreements in place with local councils where stormwater is harvested from Sydney Water assets.
256	How much has the NSW Government invested in stormwater harvesting over the last 12 months? (a) How much of this was funded from the Climate Change Fund?	<p>Stormwater harvesting is undertaken by local councils. Sydney Water’s role to date in stormwater harvesting has been to support and help facilitate access to the stormwater supply from its stormwater system.</p> <p>a. Questions relating to the Climate Change Fund should be directed to the Minister for the Environment.</p>
257	Has there been any analysis of the potential for recycled water use: (a) In Sydney? (b) in NSW?	The 2017 Metropolitan Water Plan is designed to provide water security for the people of greater Sydney whilst keeping bills affordable. Sydney Water currently provides significant amounts of recycled water to customers in Sydney. However, recycled water is not and will not be used for drinking water purposes. Questions relating to matters outside Sydney Water and Hunter Water are a matter for the Minister for Regional Water.
258	What percentage of water consumed could be from recycled water: (a) In Sydney? (b) in NSW?	In 2017 – 2018, Sydney Water supplied almost 43 billion litres of recycled water for commercial, industrial, and other uses across its 23 schemes.
259	What incentives does the Government provide for recyclers to enter the water market?	Investment in water recycling is incentivised through the BASIX program, which is designed to reduce water and energy consumption in homes across NSW. BASIX applies to all residential dwelling types and typically sets a target of 40% reduction in potable water consumption for single dwellings in coastal areas.
260	In regards to the June 2017 determination from IPART in the report ‘Prices for wholesale water and sewerage services’ whereby recyclers’ pricing structure was changed: (a) Has there been an assessment on the impacts of this determination on new recycled water providers? (b) Will this determination have perverse incentives for new recycled water companies and new developments hoping to invest in water recycling? (c) Will this determination lead to increased profits to Sydney Water? i. If so, by how much?	The Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal of NSW (IPART) is responsible for regulating the prices Sydney Water and Hunter Water can charge for wholesale water and sewerage services.
261	In regards to the internal review of the abovementioned June 2017 IPART determination committed to by the Minister for Utilities: (a) What is the status of this review? (b) Will it be made publicly available?	In June 2017, I announced an independent review to identify any barriers to cost-effective recycled water initiatives, led by Infrastructure NSW (INSW). The report of the review was recently provided to the Government by INSW and the Government is currently considering it.
262	In regards to the trigger level for the Sydney desalination plant: (a) Why was the trigger level changed in the 2017 Metropolitan Water Plan from dam levels of 70% to 60%? (b) Did the change in trigger levels have anything to do with the inoperable status of the desalination plant at the time?	<p>The change to the triggers in the 2017 Metropolitan Water Plan was based on modelling that found Greater Sydney’s water security could be maintained with the trigger for desalination at 60 per cent.</p> <p>By optimising the mix of demand and supply measures the 2017 Plan was able to reduce household water bills by \$20 million a year.</p>
263	What is the cost of repair to the Sydney desalination plant to date?	This is between Sydney Desalination Plant and its insurers. I am advised by Sydney Water that Sydney Water customers will not bear any cost impact of these repairs through their bills.
264	When is the Sydney desalination plant expected to be in operation?	The Sydney Desalination Plant will not be used unless dam storage levels fall to 60%. If they do fall to 60% then SDP advises it will be ready to commence a restart of operations.
265	When is the Sydney desalination plant expected to be able to operate at full capacity?	The Sydney Desalination Plant will reach full production within 8 months after it is switched on.
266	What actions/penalties are available to the Government in the event the private operator is not able to meet operational requirements at trigger levels?	These are detailed in IPART’s Final Report on the price determination which is available on IPART’s website.

Q#	Question	Response
267	In regards to the decision of the Government to stop offering the WaterFix residential program: (a) Why was the program axed and refocused to strata when only 20% of people in NSW live in apartments? (b) Was further public awareness campaigns considered before the decision to finish the program?	<p>Sydney Water did not “axe” the WaterFix Residential program. The program was paused for a review of water conservation initiatives. It was then expanded to include Waterfix® Strata – a program recently piloted with great savings for customers in strata buildings both of water and cost. www.sydneywater.com.au/SW/your-home/saving-water-at-home/bathroom/waterfix/index.htm. The strata building expansion is an opportunity to reach a new market with the potential for significant water savings. A trial between 2017-18, of Waterfix in strata buildings saved about 10 times as much water as the residential program.</p> <p>Since the introduction of the BASIX in 2004 and the Water Efficiency Labelling & Standards (WELS) scheme in 2005, water efficient devices are required in new and renovated dwellings. This – along with high levels of customer uptake of Waterfix to replace inefficient fittings during the Millennium drought – has meant that the market for upgrading to water efficient devices in Sydney is close to saturation. This trend has been reflected in the declining uptake of the Waterfix service for single dwellings. Since 2013-14, on average 400 properties (0.02% of residential customers) participated in the program each year. Nonetheless, Sydney Water recognises the need to maintain a service for residential customers, and is continuing its commitment to find new water conservation offerings for this market. Sydney Water also continues to offer ‘PlumbAssist’, a WaterFix-style service, for customers in financial hardship who need essential or emergency plumbing work such as repairing or replacing leaking or broken toilets, taps, pipes and fixing concealed leaks.</p>
268	Why does the Sydney Water 2016-17 Water Conservation Report not provide water savings and investment figures for the WaterFix strata program for ‘privacy reasons’, yet it provided these figures for the WaterFix residential (see page 64 of report)?	<p>The successful WaterFix strata pilot spanned two different financial year periods: FY2016-17 and FY2017-18.</p> <p>The component of the pilot study that fell into FY2016-17 contained only one strata building, and as such, any figures contained within the report would easily be identifiable as belonging to one customer. Sydney Water treats its customers’ privacy seriously and in line with NSW privacy laws. Because of this, it did not disclose these results.</p> <p>The results for the 2017-18 WaterFix strata pilot program will be available in the 2017-18 Water Conservation Report.</p>
269	How much water has leaked from the Sydney Water pipes from: (a) 2015- 16? (b) 2016-17? (c) 2017-18?	<p>(a) 2015-16 – 103 ML/day (b) 2016-17 – 114 ML/day (c) 2017-18 – 129.5 ML/day</p> <p>The rise in leakage has been triggered by the prolonged period of hotter and drier weather over the last 18 months. This has resulted in soils shrinking and cracking, leading to an increased number of leaks in the network. This is a problem faced by water utilities around the world.</p> <p>Sydney Water has taken immediate action in response to the increase in water leaks by recruiting additional staff and supplementing internal teams with contract crews. Sydney Water is finalising a detailed review of its existing strategy to minimise leakage. This will result in a range of targeted, cost effective leakage reduction activities being progressively implemented over the coming months. Sydney Water remains one of the top performers in leakage management across the world.</p>
270	For the 2017/18 year, what are the leakage report response times for high and low priority leakages? (a) How are high and low priority leakages defined? (b) For high priority leaks, how are response priorities determined?	<p>Sydney Water’s Operating Licence contains a requirement to report on response times to water main breaks and leaks.</p> <p>High priority leaks are classified as Priority 6. This is defined as a leak that is either having a major impact on a group of customers; is a danger to the environment, public health or the public; is causing damage to property or is resulting in major loss of water. Response time performance is described as the percentage of Priority 6 breaks/leaks in drinking water mains that Sydney Water responded to in three hours.</p> <p>Low priority leaks are classified as Priority 3. This is defined as a leak that is having either minimal impact on customers: does not pose a risk to people, property or the environment; or is resulting in a minor loss of water. Response time performance is described as the percentage of Priority 3 leaks in drinking water mains that Sydney Water responded to within five days.</p> <p>Sydney Water assigns priorities for response according to the definitions supplied above. Actual repair times are scheduled based on a number of factors including information provided when the report is first made, the number and type of properties that would be without water, any potential health and safety impacts on customers, risks to the environment and property and the volume of water that could be lost.</p>
271	How much money has Sydney Water spent on maintaining and fixing leaking pipes from: (a) 2015-16? (b) 2016-17? (c) 2017-18?	<p>Total maintenance and renewal spend on water leaks -</p> <p>(a) \$94,508,343 (b) \$87,706,544 (c) \$105,222,238</p>
272	Is Sydney Water withdrawing funding from the Streamwatch Program? a) If so, why?	<p>In 2012, Sydney Water transferred ownership of the Streamwatch program to the Australian Museum and has continued to sponsor the Museum in the delivery of the program. In 2017, the Museum approached Sydney Water after reviewing their Citizen Science Programs to advise there was no longer a strategic fit for Streamwatch and the Museum. Sydney Water continues to sponsor Streamwatch. The Museum remains committed to identifying a new organisation to take over the management of the Streamwatch program in July 2019.</p>
273	How much funding has the Government provided Streamwatch over: (a) 2016-17? (b) 2017-18?	<p>The Australian Museum has advised that funding for the Streamwatch program was:</p> <p>2016/17 : \$150,000 – including \$75,000 from Sydney Water 2017/18 : \$110,000 – including \$50,000 from Sydney Water</p> <p>The Australian Museum has also provided in-kind support for the program of:</p> <p>2016/17 = \$140,000 2017/18 = \$110,500</p>
274	In the event such funding is withdrawn, what alternative funding sources is available from the Government to the Streamwatch program?	<p>The Australian Museum has committed to identifying a new organisation to manage the Streamwatch program.</p>
275	Are you aware of increased salinity levels in Lake Burragorang as a result of mining? (a) If so, what testing is being carried out on the sources of this salinity and the impacts on drinking water in the Warragamba Dam basin? (b) Will this information be made publicly available?	<p>Salinity levels in Lake Burragorang are not at levels that compromise WaterNSW’s ability to safely supply water to its customers. WaterNSW had been investigating this issue by further analysing salinity levels at the sites nominated by the catchment auditor. Annual Water Quality Reports are available publicly on the WaterNSW website.</p>
276	Do you think it is appropriate for mining to occur in drinking water catchments?	<p>The Government is committed to protecting water supplies in our catchments. This is why in early 2018 The Government established a new Independent Expert Panel on Mining in Sydney’s drinking water catchment. The Panel is comprised of world leading experts in mining and water. It provides advice to the NSW Government on mining operations in the ‘Special Areas’ of the catchment, which refers to the protected areas around Sydney’s major water storages such as the Avon, Cordeaux, Cataract and Woronora dams</p>

Q#	Question	Response
277	The NSW Council of Social Service 2017 Cost of Living survey showed that in order to pay their energy bills, 19% of children living in low-income households are going without food, and 33% of low-income households are going without medical treatment. a) How will the Government provide proactive, practical support to reduce the cost of vital energy to low-income and disadvantaged households?	The NSW Government provides proactive, practical support to reduce energy costs for low-income and disadvantaged households in several ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2017-18 the NSW Government increased the budget for energy rebates from \$256 million to \$312 million per year. This equates to more than \$1 billion over the next four years. • Low income households are now receiving an increase of 20 per cent on their energy rebate. This support is critical to help people pay their energy. • The NSW Government offers five rebates to eligible customers. The Low Income Household Rebate for electricity, the NSW Gas Rebate for natural gas, the Family Energy Rebate for families that receive the Family Tax Benefit, the Life Support Rebate for people who use certain electricity intensive medical equipment, and the Medical Energy Rebate for customers that have a medical diagnosed inability to self-regulate body temperature when exposed extreme temperatures. • The NSW Government has also increased emergency and crisis support from \$15.8 million in 2016/17 to over \$20 million in 2017/18 through the Energy Accounts Payment Assistance (EAPA) scheme. The EAPA scheme is aimed at helping customers that are experiencing energy hardship through one-off emergency payments.
278	The above-mentioned report also found that people in Far Western and Central Western NSW reported average annual bills nearly double the state-wide average of \$1532. (a) How is the Government going to respond to the inequity in provision of this essential utility?	The difference between regional and metropolitan residential bills is narrowing, as noted in IPART's November 2017 Review of the performance and competitiveness of the retail electricity market in NSW. In 2017-18, the average residential bill in regional areas was around 15 per cent higher than in metropolitan areas, compared to 30 per cent higher in 2013-14, for the same level of electricity consumption. This gap has narrowed in large part due to NSW Government's network reform program which started in 2011-12, focusing on reducing network expenditure across the three distribution networks. Through this program over \$7 billion in costs were removed from NSW network businesses. In recent years Essential Energy, which delivers electricity to most of regional and rural NSW, has made more substantial network cost reductions compared to the Ausgrid and Endeavour Energy, without compromising the safety and reliability of its network. Essential Energy's network charges are higher than the metropolitan distribution businesses as a result of it maintaining the largest network in NSW, covering over 95 per cent of the state, with the lowest customer density of any network in Australia. Essential Energy's network has approximately 190,000km of lines, compared with 50,000km of lines for Ausgrid and 60,000km for Endeavour Energy. The longer line length means that Essential Energy has a larger asset base to maintain and this cost is spread across less than 900,000 NSW customers. The NSW Government has taken action on a number of fronts to help vulnerable customers. The Government's Energy Affordability Package, which was announced in September 2017, increased all energy rebates by 20 per cent, with the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low Income Household Rebate increasing from \$235 to \$285 per year per household; - Family Energy Rebate increasing from \$150 to \$180 per year per household; and - Gas Rebate increasing from \$90 to \$110 per year per household. The package also provides discounts on new energy efficient appliances and prohibited certain retailer fees and charges. The NSW Government has also acted to contain retail costs for all energy consumers by encouraging competition among energy retailers.
279	Is gas pre-drainage being conducted strictly in accordance with the Gas Drainage Plan (their Fig.2.10) and description included in the Narrabri Coal Mine Environmental Assessment (Section 2-56 to 2-58), and if not, by what degree do the current operations exceed the original plan?	The Narrabri Coal Mine approval has been modified five times since 2012, including revisions to the Gas Drainage Plan. A copy of the revised plan is available on the company's website at http://www.whitehavencoal.com.au/narrabri-mine/
280	Is the goaf gas drainage being conducted strictly in accordance with the Gas Drainage Plan and description included in the Narrabri Coal Mine Environmental Assessment (Section 2-58 to 2-59), and if not, by what degree do the current operations exceed the original plan?	The Narrabri Coal Mine approval has been modified five times since 2012, including revisions to the Gas Drainage Plan. A copy of the revised plan is available on the company's website at http://www.whitehavencoal.com.au/narrabri-mine/
281	Aerial surveillance identifies that both gas pre-drainage (ie 3 sets per longwall) and goaf gas drainage (ie 200m intervals along each longwall) infrastructure exceeds what was proposed in the Environmental Assessment in the Gas Drainage Plan attached. What approvals, if any, have been given by the Department of Resources and Energy for this increase in gas drainage infrastructure?	All the changes to the gas drainage infrastructure since the original Environmental Assessment was prepared have been approved through modifications to the project approval under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. These modifications were required to ensure mine safety, and the revised plans are available on the company's website at www.whitehavencoal.com.au/narrabri-mine/ .
282	As noted in Section 2.4.5.3.1 of the Environmental Assessment, it was considered likely that once underground mining progressed beyond Longwall 2 or Longwall 3, gate road development would be sufficiently advanced ahead of longwall mining to enable conventional underground in-seam pre-drainage to be undertaken rather than the more environmentally destructive surface-to-in-seam pre-drainage. Given that the mine has now advanced far beyond LW3, why is Narrabri Underground mine continuing to adopt the environmentally destructive surface-to-in-seam pre-drainage method?	To ensure safe underground working conditions surface to in-seam gas drainage, underground gas pre-drainage, and surface goaf drainage are permitted at the mine under the original and modified planning approval. Neither the Environmental Assessment or the project approval constrains surface to in-seam gas drainage at the mine.
283	Does this increase in gas drainage infrastructure show that the original estimates of gas emissions were inaccurate, (a) In overall quantity of gas emitted? (b) In the proportions of methane and carbon dioxide present? (c) Are the emissions of carbon dioxide and methane being reduced to sufficiently low concentrations to ensure safe working conditions underground?	The Narrabri Coal Mine approval has been modified five times since 2012, including revisions to the Gas Drainage Plan. A copy of the revised plan is available on the company's website at http://www.whitehavencoal.com.au/narrabri-mine/ WHS laws include requirements for mine operators to ensure (so far as is reasonably practicable) that the health and safety of workers is not put at risk from work carried out as part of the conduct of the business or undertaking. This includes the requirement for mine operators to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at any accessible place at the mine, the concentration of any airborne contaminant (including any asphyxiant or flammable gas) is as low as is reasonably practicable (Clause 54 of Work Health & Safety (Mines & Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2014), and • the ventilation system for the mine provides air that is of sufficient volume, velocity and quality to ensure that the general body of air in the areas in which persons work or travel has a concentration of oxygen that is at least 19.5% by volume under normal atmospheric pressure (clause 55(1)(a))
284	Many in the renewable energy sector are concerned that once the projects being built to fulfil the Commonwealth Renewable Energy Target are finished that we will see investment in renewable energy drop off a cliff. (a) Does the government share that concern? (b) Will you follow Victoria and Queensland with state-based renewable energy targets?	(a) No. (b) No.
285	What is the uptake of energy storage in NSW, both at a consumer level and a utility level? (a) Is the government planning any policies or programs to encourage the uptake of energy storage technology?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to energy analyst, SunWiz, over 8,700 new home energy storage systems were installed in NSW in 2017, taking the cumulative number to approximately 14,000, including large-scale storage systems. • The NSW Government is supporting energy storage through a number of programs, including: the Clean Energy Knowledge Sharing Initiative; the ARENA Demand Response program; and the Expression of Interest with WaterNSW to open up state-owned water assets for energy and storage proposals. • In August 2018, the NSW Government also announced \$85 million in funding for regional and dispatchable energy projects, such as batteries, pumped hydro and other storage systems.
286	Electric vehicles are starting to take off in other countries. Is the government doing any modelling about the electrification of the transport sector and what that may mean for electricity demand and overall emissions?	Yes.
287	Does your department have any forecasts for the take up of electric vehicles?	Yes.
288	The Queensland Government has its Queensland Electric Super Highway project where 'fast chargers will be installed in convenient, safe locations close to major highways where there are existing amenities such as cafes, restaurants and shops.' They are cooperating with the ACAPMA in rolling out this project. Does NSW have a similar project? Has the government been approached by ACAPMA for such a project?	No, the Department has not yet been approached by ACAPMA relating to a fast charging project in NSW. No, the government does not currently have a similar project.

Q#	Question	Response
289	The recent COAG Energy Council meeting agreed to progress the Integrated System Plan? Does the Integrated System Plan foresee a greater penetration of renewable energy than is modelled under the National Energy Guarantee?	The estimates of renewable energy production are different but not comparable due to differing methodologies underpinning each estimate which utilises different models, over different timeframes with different assumptions.
290	Does the NSW government support projects such as an interconnector between South Australia and NSW to support reliability and flexibility in the grid and allow a greater penetration of renewable energy within the National Electricity Market?	The NSW-South Australia interconnector is presently seeking regulatory approval by the Australian Energy Regulator (AER). It has also been recommended as part of the Australian Energy Market Operator's (AEMO) Integrated System Plan (ISP). The NSW Government respects this regulatory approval process and will consider its conclusions in the context of NSW consumers' reliability and affordability.
291.00	Does the NSW government support additional interconnectors with Victoria and Queensland?	The Australian Energy Market Operator's (AEMO) Integrated System Plan (ISP) recommends additional interconnectors. Future interconnectors investments would be subject to the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) regulatory approval processes. The NSW Government respects this regulatory approval process and would consider its conclusions in the context of NSW consumers' reliability and affordability.
292	Are there any ongoing negotiations over the future of the Shenhua Watermark project?	No.
293	How will the proposed Port Kembla gas import terminal impact on the NSW gas market and the viability of the Narrabri coal seam gas project?	The NSW Gas Plan identifies the need to secure both external and internal sources of gas to meet demand and put downward pressure on prices. The Port Kembla Gas Terminal and the Narrabri Gas Project will be assessed on their merits, in accordance with the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> and applicable NSW Government policies and guidelines.
294	How many more years can NSW export coal before we blow our portion of the carbon budget that leads to over 2 degrees of climate change?	Modelling of the Earth's climate is a complex science, with many uncertainties and unknowns. It is not possible for the NSW Government to answer this question.
295	How many more years will NSW mine and export coal?	The number of years that coal is mined and exported is subject to commercial viability.
296	Is the NSW government still funding "clean coal"? (a) If so how much?	For 2017/18 financial year, the NSW Government's total expenditure on low emission coal technologies research and studies was \$3.349 million.