

Emergencies (Fees) Determination 2026

Disallowable instrument DI2026–94

made under the

Emergencies Act 2004, section 201 (Determination of fees)

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Section 201 of the *Emergencies Act 2004* allows the Minister to determine fees for the purposes of that Act.

This determination sets the relevant fees for services provided by an emergency service, including the ACT Ambulance Service and the ACT Fire and Rescue Service.

The new determination sets the fees that will apply beginning on 1 July 2026 and repeals the *Emergencies (Fees) Determination 2025* DI2025-110. It provides for fee increases in line with annual adjustments to the Wages Price Index (WPI) of 3.25%, rounded down to the nearest dollar for most fees with the exception of fees that have been consecutively rounded down in previous years by more than \$1.00 in which case have been rounded up to the nearest dollar. This approach also aligns with the 2026-27 Treasury Guideline for Fees and Charges. Explanatory notes in the determination list the fees previously determined to enable comparison. There were fees and charges that were increased above WPI, and these are items 259(g), 280(b), 281(c), 282(d), 284(f), 287(i), 289(c), 291(f) and 297. A thorough triennial review of fees and charges was undertaken, with recommendations to recalibrate fees to cover costs and to simplify fee lines to reduce overall costs to the community and to Government.

In relation to items 289 and 291 (unintended alarm fees), the fee descriptions were **changed from residential (289) and commercial (291) alarms to alarm causes attributed to an individual (289) and alarm causes attributable to the Building Owner or Owner's Corporation (291)**. They have been restructured so that the fees are now attributable to either a building occupant (individual) or building owner / body corporate. The fee change is to ensure a fairer charging system with more targeted incentives to reduce false alarm incidents in residential buildings.

The determination does not impose new fees.

This determination is a disallowable instrument and must be presented to the Legislative Assembly within 6 sitting days after its notification day pursuant to section 64 of the *Legislation Act 2001*.

Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS)

A RIS is not required for this fee determination due to section 36(1)(k) of the *Legislation Act 2001*, which states that a RIS need not be prepared for an amendment of a fee consistent with announced government policy. The emergency services fees continued by this instrument are consistent with the Government's policies for partial or full cost recovery for certain services provided by the ACT's emergency services.

Fees paid under the fee determination are included as revenue for the ACT Emergency Services Agency and are used to fund the provision of emergency services to the ACT community. The fees are increased annually in line with inflation, based on changes in the Wage Price index, to reflect increases in the cost of delivering these services.

Human Rights

The Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety (Legislative Scrutiny Role) terms of reference require consideration of human rights impacts, among other matters. In this case, no human rights are impacted.

Outline of provisions

Clause 1 sets out the formal title of the determination.

Clause 2 provides for the determination to commence on 1 July 2026.

Clause 3 explains that Column 2, Schedule 1 sets out the services for which fees are determined, while the amount payable for each service is listed in Column 3 of that Schedule. Column 1 contains the item numbers for each of the fees. It should be noted that the numbering for these items does not start at 1, contains gaps, and is not always consecutive. These numbering anomalies reflect the item numbers that were allocated in earlier years' determinations. These item numbers are programmed into the billing system that issues invoices to clients. Amending that system takes some time, and it was not possible to implement new item numbers in time for the proposed commencement of the new fee determination. Over time, it is intended to update the numbering system to a more logical and sequential system and make corresponding changes to the billing system.

Clause 4 explains how the determined fees should be paid, including who is liable to pay and who receives the payment.

Clause 4 (1) explains that fees for the fire services in items 255 to 274 in schedule 1 are payable by the person who requested those services. These items do not impose fees for attendance at fire-related emergencies.

Clause 4 (2) provides that certain fees relating to automatic fire alarms system (set out in items 279 to 287 of schedule 1) are payable by the automatic fire alarm system provider.

Clause 4 (3) provides that the fees in items 289 and 291, which relate to unintended alarm fees, are payable by the occupier of the building where the unintended fire alarm happened.

Clause 4 (4) provides that the fees in items 294 to 298, which relate to services provided by ACT Ambulance Service (including emergency medical treatment and non-emergency medical treatment and transfer) and the aeromedical retrieval service, are payable by the person receiving the service. It should be noted that section 201 (2) of the *Emergencies Act 2004* provides that a fee determined for a service provided to a person by an emergency service is payable by the person even if the person did not ask for, or consent to, the provision of the service.

Clause 4 (5) provides that certain fire service fees are payable only in a lump sum, unless otherwise agreed by the Chief Officer, ACT Fire and Rescue Service.

Clause 4 (6) explains the fees for the fire services for items 258(f) (oxygen cylinder refill), 260.1(i) (hydrostatic test – first cylinder including nitrous wash), 261.1(k) (hydrostatic test – each subsequent cylinder including nitrous wash), 262(l) (LPG cylinders testing), 264(a) (air cylinder testing), and 265(b) (oxygen cylinder testing) in Schedule 1 which have been removed as the services are no longer offered by ACT Fire & Rescue.

Clause 5 (1) sets out the fee exemptions that apply to certain emergency and non-emergency treatment and patient transfer fees.

In summary, exemptions apply to: Holders of certain concessions cards that include an entitlement to ambulance services; or ACT school students who become ill or injured at school or during an approved school activity, regardless of time of day or day of week; or entitled persons under the *Children and Young People Act 2008*; or people involved in motor vehicle crashes; individuals who are assessed by ambulance personnel at the request of other emergency services if ambulance transport does not occur; or persons arrested or in police custody; or persons who claim to be victims of family or domestic violence, victims of sexual assault and victims of violent crime; or patients on an Emergency Apprehension Order under s80 of the *Mental Health Act 2015*; or persons treated by the Police Ambulance & Clinician Early Response team; or persons who receive any treatment or transport for the provision of palliative care, including voluntary assisted dying; or ambulance services provided to people who die or could not be resuscitated in the care of ACT Ambulance Service officers; and ambulance services provided in relation to people performing good Samaritan acts.

Clause 5 (2) corrects reference to the Commonwealth Government's Department of Human Services to Services Australia.

Clause 5 (3) updates reference to the NSW Ambulance Service, NSW Police, Fire & Rescue NSW, NSW Rural Fire Service, NSW State Emergency Service, or Aviation Rescue Fire Fighting Service (ARFFS).

Clause 6 sets out the situations in which certain fees may be waived.

Clause 6 (1) provides for the waiver of fees for items 289 and 291 (unintended fire alarm fees) where the Chief Officer ACT Fire and Rescue Service could not have been prevented by reasonable maintenance or was otherwise outside the reasonable control of the owner of the building.

Clause 6 (2) provides for the waiver of emergency ambulance fees, non-emergency patient transport fees and aero-medical retrieval fees where the Chief Officer ACT Ambulance Service is satisfied that exceptional personal or other circumstances apply to the person to whom the services were provided. These circumstances are set out in schedule 2.

6 (3) provides verification and assurance to the ACTAS Chief Officer of a financial hardship waiver, where ACT Shared Services Debt Management undertakes a due diligence assessment of the legitimacy of the applicant's financial hardship claim.

Clause 7 contains definitions of key terms used in the fee determination. These include: alarm system; exceptional personal or other circumstances; fire; relevant concession card; road, road related area and motor vehicle; unintended alarm.

Clause 8 revokes the 2025 fee determination (DI2025-110).

Schedule 1 sets out the fees that are payable for specified services. As previously explained, the numbering used in column 1 is an historical artefact that has been included in this schedule because it is currently used by the billing system. It is proposed to amend the numbering system in the future and update the billing system accordingly.

Schedule 2 explains when the Chief Officer ACT Ambulance Service may be satisfied that exceptional personal or other circumstances exist for the purpose of waiving a fee that would otherwise be payable under the fee determination. These circumstances have been drafted on the basis of current ACT Ambulance Service waiver policies. They are included in the fee determination to make them more accessible to ACT Ambulance Service clients and enhance transparency in decision making in relation to waiver applications.