

Chair; Mr Shane Love; Mrs Michelle Roberts; Mr Peter Katsambanis; Ms Jessica Shaw; Mrs Liza Harvey; Mr Simon Millman; Mr Peter Rundle; Mr Chris Tallentire

Division 15: Western Australia Police, \$1 365 978 000 —

Ms J.M. Freeman, Chair.

Mrs M.H. Roberts, Minister for Police.

Mr C. Dawson, Commissioner of Police.

Mr S. Brown, Deputy Commissioner, Specialist Services.

Mr G. Dreibergs, Deputy Commissioner, Operations.

Mrs R. Lavell, Director, Workforce.

Ms S. Cardenia, Acting Director, Business Strategy and Finance and Chief Finance Officer.

Mr G. Colling, Executive Director.

Mr I. Cameron, Acting Commissioner, Road Safety Commission.

Mr T. Loiacono, Assistant Director, Finance, Road Safety Commission.

[Witnesses introduced.]

The CHAIR: This estimates committee will be reported by Hansard. The daily proof *Hansard* will be available the following day.

It is the intention of the Chair to ensure that as many questions as possible are asked and answered and that both questions and answers are short and to the point. The estimates committee's consideration of the estimates will be restricted to discussion of those items for which a vote of money is proposed in the consolidated account. Questions must be clearly related to a page number, item, program or amount in the current division. Members should give these details in preface to their question. If a division or service is the responsibility of more than one minister, a minister shall only be examined in relation to their portfolio responsibilities.

The minister may agree to provide supplementary information to the committee rather than asking that the question be put on notice for the next sitting week. I ask the minister to clearly indicate what supplementary information she agrees to provide and I will then allocate a reference number.

If supplementary information is to be provided, I seek the minister's cooperation in ensuring that it is delivered to the principal clerk by Friday, 29 September 2017. I caution members that if a minister asks that a matter be put on notice, it is up to the member to lodge the question on notice through the online questions system.

I give the call to the member for Moore.

Mr R.S. LOVE: The table on page 270 of volume 1 of budget paper No 2 details some expenditures under the road trauma trust account and there is a line item for the Wheatbelt Safety Review of Toodyay Road.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Sorry to interrupt. Can I clarify something? I want to know whether members of the estimates committee want to intersperse the road safety questions throughout the three hours for the division on Western Australia Police or whether they want to allow some time at the end to focus on road safety and quarantine some time then. I am in the committee's hands.

Mr R.S. LOVE: I am here for one hour only and then I have to take up other duties in the chair. This is a question that I would like to ask because it directly affects my electorate.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Another option would be to start with road safety or we can mix it up. I just want some clarity, because if we were to start with road safety, I would probably move Mr Cameron forward.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: If it was a simple case of unpicking the Road Safety Commission out of the budget, it would be simpler, but I think we will just have to go with the questioning as it comes, particularly given that the member for Moore has a particular interest and limited time.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Thanks, Madam Chair.

Mr R.S. LOVE: I will start again. I am very pleased to see the allocation for the line item for the wheatbelt safety review of Toodyay Road. Can the minister outline exactly what that will mean?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Today I was pleased to announce \$17.2 million of expenditure for Toodyay Road, which flows on from the wheatbelt safety review. That money is from the road trauma trust account. As part of that, work at the Lilydale Road intersection was completed in February 2017 and work at the Preedy Road intersection was completed in June 2017. The money that I announced today will be for the Stoneville Road, Reen Road, Old Coach Road, Reserve Road and Stanley Road intersections. There will also be some shoulder widening and sealing, realignment and bridge replacement at Jimperding Brook, and the construction of passing lanes.

Mr R.S. LOVE: Will the road widening take place in the Shire of Toodyay or in the City of Swan?

Extract from Hansard

[ASSEMBLY ESTIMATES COMMITTEE B — Wednesday, 20 September 2017]

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Chair; Mr Shane Love; Mrs Michelle Roberts; Mr Peter Katsambanis; Ms Jessica Shaw; Mrs Liza Harvey; Mr Simon Millman; Mr Peter Rundle; Mr Chris Tallentire

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I am thinking about where the boundary is. Gidgegannup is in the City of Swan. It depends where the boundary is. I do not know whether anyone can clarify that.

Mr R.S. LOVE: I would like some clarity around that. The wheatbelt safety review refers to the wheatbelt. The City of Swan is not in the wheatbelt; the Shire of Toodyay is. Some of the intersections that the minister has just named are in the City of Swan. I am trying to ascertain whether the road widening will be in the wheatbelt section of Toodyay Road or in the metropolitan section—that is, the City of Swan section—of Toodyay Road, which is basically a few kilometres from Gidgegannup.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Again, I do not know whether I can provide the member with that information, but I can tell him that the funds have been allocated not on the basis of what shire the works are in, but on the basis of bang for buck in road safety. The Road Safety Commission looked at the record. On Toodyay Road between 2012 and 2016, 10 people were killed and over 30 people were seriously injured. I understand that an analysis has been done of that road. The commission looked at the danger points and where the crashes occurred, and the expenditure has been prioritised based on the best value for money.

In terms of the safety of people from the wheatbelt, I note that oftentimes a road becomes dangerous when people get towards the end of their journey and they are perhaps a bit tired and need to get somewhere in a hurry. These will be significant improvements. When roads are widened, safety can be improved. One of the issues—it is one of the issues we are facing on Indian Ocean Drive—is that the width of the road does not allow people much room to manoeuvre if a car crosses onto the wrong side of the road. Members know there have been a number of head-on crashes on that road. Passing lanes and extra road width are really important.

This is an ongoing program. I can provide the member with information at a later stage if he would like to put on notice a question about the future works. But these are the works that were announced and they are solely based on what is predicted to save the most lives and reduce serious crash and injury. It is not a metro-country divide. I suspect that a couple of those intersections probably are within the Shire of Toodyay. I know that Stoneville, for example, is not, but I expect that some of them are. That is a matter we can easily look at. The member will be aware that in December 2015, a wheatbelt highway safety review was undertaken and the commission looked at the priorities. Some works have started at the wheatbelt end of the road, as the member would term it.

Mr R.S. LOVE: It is designated as a wheatbelt safety review. I am looking for some assurance that the money will be spent in the wheatbelt rather than on other sections. I have been seeking through other sources clarity on where that might be, and I thought that this estimates committee hearing would provide the opportunity to get a definitive answer. Given that it is \$17 million through the road trauma trust account, it would have required preplanning. I know that the former Minister for Road Safety was very supportive of Toodyay Road and started the process. I am very grateful to the current minister for continuing that and for the funding. I wanted some clarity that the road widening was for the wheatbelt section.

[7.10 pm]

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The whole road was looked at as part of that review. I understand that some work was undertaken last year on stages of the road that are further from the metropolitan area. These works are obviously very major. Other improvements have also been made, such as audible edge linings. A whole range of things were looked at as part of that review. I think some land acquisition and so forth has even been done.

Mr R.S. LOVE: It does not look as though I will get the information this evening. I might get it through other sources. I thank the minister anyway.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: It is a really important matter.

Ms J.J. SHAW: I refer to “Spending Changes” on page 269 of budget paper No 2. Can the minister provide any updates on the 24-hour police stations and extended-hour police stations, particularly Ellenbrook Police Station?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: As the member will be aware, Ellenbrook Police Station is now open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. That commenced on 24 July this year. Cockburn Police Station and Armadale Police Station are also open for the same hours. They previously closed at four in the afternoon. That takes to 10 the number of metropolitan stations that operate 24 hours a day, which provides a much better service to those people who live in Ellenbrook and other parts of the outer metropolitan area. Ellenbrook Police Station has been funded for some extra capital works as well, with \$800 000 allocated to bring it up to standard and to cater for the extra police officers. An additional 12 police officers have been allocated to Ellenbrook Police Station to cover the additional hours. Between 2015–16 and 2016–17, there was an increase in the number of crimes reported in Ellenbrook, so the change was very much demand driven. The increased officers are needed not just because of the increase in hours, but also because of the growing population and trend of increasing crime in recent years. We hope to arrest that trend and to let the people of Ellenbrook know that the police are there to support them 24/7. If they report crime, it will be investigated and the offenders will hopefully be caught.

Extract from Hansard

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Mrs L.M. HARVEY: I noticed that there is no additional funding in the 2017–18 budget for those officers. Where have the officers to man those stations that have opened for extended hours come from?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The deployment of officers is a combination. We are engaging additional officers to cover the 24-hour stations as well as redeploying officers. Money is in the budget for additional police officers. Other than that, it is a matter of the commissioner and the deputy commissioner reallocating officers.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: For how many additional police officers has funding been provided?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I have already pointed out that we have provided 12 additional police officers for Ellenbrook. Is the member asking about the number of additional officers allocated to the 24/7 stations?

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: The minister said that additional police officers would be trained to backfill the officers who are filling those positions in stations with additional opening hours now.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: That is right.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: How many additional officers will be recruited for that purpose over the next four years?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Thirteen additional officers are being recruited.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Is that 13 additional officers for the next four years?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: That is right.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: How many additional officers are needed per station?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: That depends on demand and will be assessed over time. The number of officers that are required in growing areas is constantly changing. In my view, Ellenbrook would have required more officers whether it went 24/7 or not just because of the population growth in that area. In growth areas in the southern and northern suburbs, officers often have to be redeployed. As the member for Scarborough would know, officers often have to be redeployed from other areas to meet that demand. As part of this budget process, we have decided to recruit 13 officers. The number required is probably closer to 20 if officers were not redeployed from elsewhere.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Which units have the officers who have been put in place at the stations been taken from? Have they been taken from the regional operations group or other areas within Western Australia Police? Where were they redeployed from?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: They would be taken from a range of locations. Indeed, some may come from the academy. Whenever officers are redeployed to a location, they come from a range of locations. It is not a matter of grabbing people from just one place and locating them at another place.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Will the minister be doing some analysis of the amount of contact members of the public have with police in those stations during the extra opening hours?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: We will also increase the opening hours at three other stations, Forrestfield, Belmont and Canning Vale. Rather than closing at four o'clock in the afternoon, they will close at seven o'clock at night. We will review how many people come into the station and what the business is between 4.00 pm and 7.00 pm at those stations. We will also look at the business load at the new 24-hour stations and compare it with the business load at our other 24-hour stations such as Midland, Joondalup, Mandurah, and Mirrabooka. We will look at what the demands are and how this opportunity is embraced by the public.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: How many additional officers will be required for the stations that will extend hours from 4.00 pm to 7.00 pm?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: That will be covered from the existing staffing complements.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Could the minister explain these existing staffing complements? Will those stations not receive additional staff?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: It will be a matter of adjusting the roster so the stations can cover shifts until 7.00 pm.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Will the officers who are currently located in the stations have to have other shifts reduced to cover the additional 4.00 pm to 7.00 pm opening hours?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Shifts will not be reduced for officers at those stations. It will be matter of allocating officers in a roster that gives coverage through to 7.00 pm. As it is for all stations, this will be a matter for senior officers to review. They can look at the workload and make adjustments. Forrestfield Police Station may well receive more officers if demand for it is there. It is a matter of looking at what the requirements are. For example, at some of the stations we are talking about, officers have been effectively working shifts, despite the fact that the stations were closed. People are not necessarily having to take up new shifts they would not have been doing; it is a matter of keeping police station doors open, so police can respond to the public.

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[7.20 pm]

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: So that I can understand this, is it the case that at present no additional officers have been allocated to those stations, but someone has to be there to cover the chief supervising officer at the counter between the additional hours of four to seven? Is that every day of the week? If it is every day of the week, that means at least one and presumably two officers need to be in the station between the hours of four to seven, which also means that they cannot be in a car responding to calls from the community.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Additional hours at Canning Vale, Forrestfield and Belmont police stations are provided until 7.00 pm on weekdays, so it is not seven days a week as the member for Scarborough asserted. Officers at those stations can, of course, get on with other work; they do not just sit at the front counter waiting for someone to come in. Police officers have a lot of work that they can do at the station, and when required, they can be present to keep the doors open.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Given that weekends tend to be somewhat busier, why not extend the additional hours to Saturdays and Sundays as well?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Perhaps that is something we could consider in the future.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Thank you for coming along tonight, commissioner. I congratulate you on your appointment and wish you all the very best in keeping our community safe.

My first set of questions are around resourcing and funding growth in the Western Australia Police budget. I refer specifically to the appropriations on page 269 and the service summaries for those appropriations on page 272 of budget paper No 2. It looks like there is effectively no growth in appropriations throughout the entire forward estimates either across the entire Police budget or in metropolitan policing, regional and remote policing or specialist policing services. In some years there is a decline in funding from the budget papers. Does that mean police numbers will be cut?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: No, it does not mean police numbers will be cut; in fact, police numbers will increase.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: If police numbers are not going to be cut, and the minister says there will be increased police numbers, where will the cuts come from, because it does not add up? There is at least \$1 000 a year in additional income to police, which the minister has promised, despite promising \$1 500 before the election, and the additional police the minister has said are coming. If the budget is flatlining and there is no new funding, just to pay for wages growth and these new police, there will have to be an increase. Where are the cuts coming from if they are not coming from frontline police?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I notice the member referred to two pages of the *Budget Statements*. He referred to page 269, which lists the overall appropriations and the service summary and some of the headings on page 272. I will just go through those service headings and the member's assertion that somehow there is a decrease and we will need to make cuts. I point out that there is actually an increase in all four service areas if we look at 2015–16 compared with 2016–17. Metropolitan policing services was \$531.821 million in 2015–16 and that goes up to \$553.910 million in 2017–18. Likewise, regional and remote policing services was just \$380.486 million in 2015–16 and is \$396.216 million in 2016–17; specialist policing services was \$426.276 million in 2015–16 compared with \$444.706 million in 2016–17; and the Road Safety Commission was \$98.886 million in 2015–16 and then \$119.003 million in 2016–17. Looking further ahead to the 2017–18 budget, again, there is an increase in metropolitan policing services to \$572.253 million; regional and remote policing services goes up to \$398.950 million; and specialist policing services increases to \$472.743 million. I will deal with the Road Safety Commission later when we get to it. Basically, these are increased budget allocations for 2017–18; there is not a decrease. I think the premise of the question is wrong.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I am referring to the forward estimates; I am not looking back. I accept that police were relatively well funded in the last couple of years. The three figures the minister read out in the forward estimates are very clear. This current financial year there is \$572.253 million for metropolitan policing services but that drops to \$566.769 million next year, regional and remote policing services decreases from \$398.950 million to \$395.127 million and specialist policing services decreases from \$472.743 million to \$468.214 million next year. If there is to be wages growth and more police, how does that stack up? If it is not the number of police, what will be cut?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Of course, some of the cuts were built in by the government the member for Hillarys was a part of. For example, the 2012–13 efficiency dividend is still flowing through. The previous government put that cut in place, which will be a cut of \$12.7 million in 2017–18. The previous government also put up Government Regional Officers' Housing and that had an impact of \$8.2 million in 2016–17. Courtesy of a decision that the Barnett government made, officers in country locations need to pay \$30 more per week. That has been put

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in place over a four-year period. There is also the re-cashflow, as it is called, of salaries expense, which, again, was put in place by the former government, of \$19 million. I think it is interesting to suggest that we are making cuts now; this is really the flowthrough of the previous government's decisions over recent years. There is no big bucket of money lying around anywhere; the Treasurer does not have any spare money. All these decisions were taken in 2014–15 and 2016 and they are now flowing through and impacting on the budget. I have worked very hard to make sure that we can have an increased Police budget this year and I will work hard again next year to get the funding required for those out years. The problem we face is that cuts were built into the budget that are still flowing through. They are decision that were taken by the previous government, and the Treasurer does not have the money to fill those holes.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: The minister said that there will be additional police. How many additional police will there be in each year of the forward estimates?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Is this a new topic? Have we moved on?

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I am responding to the minister's answer.

The CHAIR: It is a new topic, member for Hillarys, but I will give you the latitude.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: There will be 100 more police for the meth border force, 25 more police for the regional enforcement unit and 13 additional police to assist with coverage of the 24-hour police stations.

Mr S.A. MILLMAN: The minister just mentioned another 100 police for the meth border force. I refer to the spending changes on page 269 of the *Budget Statements* and the table at the bottom of the page. Can the minister provide us with an update on the meth border force?

[7.30 pm]

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: We have provided recurrent funding of \$77.16 million from 2017–18 through to 2020–21 to fund the meth border force. That will recruit the 100 additional police officers I have referred to. We will also recruit an additional 20 police staff. We will do that in the first two years. That will mean 50 officers a year will be additionally recruited, and that additional 20 police staff will also be recruited over the two years. Essentially, the meth border force will be tasked with stopping methamphetamine entering Western Australia and also reducing its distribution within the state. The force will work in with our existing teams of police officers. The member might have seen recently that we ordered and took delivery of a meth truck so that we can be mobile and go out to remote locations to use it as an X-ray facility, to X-ray baggage, packages and those kinds of things. The same equipment will be used at some of the mail and parcel distribution centres. That is the kind of thing that the meth border force will do. I do not know whether the Commissioner of Police wants to add any more to that.

Mr C. Dawson: My experience in the other place that I have worked for the last three and a half years has strongly reinforced to me the benefit of joint operations with both our national and, indeed, international agencies. In my former role at the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, the analysis and the intelligence clearly demonstrated through both seizures and our intelligence across Australia, working with international agencies from other countries, in particular the Drug Enforcement Administration and the National Crime Agency from the United Kingdom, that the majority of methylamphetamine, particularly crystallised methylamphetamine—commonly known as ice as well as meth—is the drug that is causing the most significant harm to the community. As commissioner, coming in from that experience, I will be infusing a higher level of intelligence to that that is already present. That will also include both covert and overt operations to interrupt and interdict the supply chain. The existing Western Australian meth plan also demonstrates a very clear nexus between what we call volume crime when we are talking about burglaries and other such matters of impact on our community. Certainly, the criminology research and drug-use monitoring over quite a number of years show that, regrettably, Western Australia has a disproportionate level of methylamphetamine consumption by police detainees who have been subject to urine analysis. We are also taking stock of the national wastewater drug testing and, indeed, that which has been commissioned from Western Australia itself, which clearly demonstrates not only the distribution, but also the volume and the connection between those persons who are involved in drug trafficking. I want to particularly ensure that the joint task force arrangements that we currently have are strengthened.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I have a further question on the meth border force. The minister said that an additional 100 police officers will be employed by the meth border force. In what time frame will the 100 new police officers to staff the meth border force be recruited? In the interim period, will the meth border force have fewer than 100 officers, or will there be officers deployed from other areas of policing to staff it until the 100 new officers are in place?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Unlike the practice of the former government, we are actually bringing forward the recruitment. We are not going to recruit people in the last year. This is 100 police officers. When we committed to that 100, we could have deployed that 100 over the four years of our term and had 25 a year or something, but

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we have determined that this as a priority area. That is why we are recruiting all of them within the first two years. There is \$13.346 million allocated in the 2017–18 budget to recruit the first 50 of those officers and the first half of the unsworn officers. Then, in 2018–19, the meth border force is allocated \$21.788 million, and the other 50 will also be recruited. There is funding of \$21 million in 2019–20, and another \$20 million in 2020–21. That is the total expenditure of \$77.155 million; the money is there. Those officers will be recruited within the first two years. Again, I will hand over to the police commissioner, if he wants to add something about the exact time frame and the exact numbers that will be operational within the first year or so.

Mr C. Dawson: The approach that we will take will be not to put inexperienced police officers into these teams, but the recruitment strategy will obviously backfill those experienced officers. They will comprise not only investigators from our detective areas, but also criminal analysts. A number of covert intelligence assets will be brought to bear there. As we receive the funding, as the minister has outlined, we will continue to build on those assets that have already been deployed. There are a number of secondees to the ACIC and to some of the work. From the previous funding arrangements, some 26 full-time equivalents are already additional to those who have been historically working within our serious and organised crime area, and 10 analytical staff are already in place. We will obviously recruit those and an additional 10 officers to complement the public servant analysts that we seek to further employ.

Mr S.A. MILLMAN: Obviously, this is a significant allocation of resources. The commissioner has spoken about the recruitment of experienced officers and the dedication of a significant amount of effort and attention towards this. Obviously, the creation of the meth border force discharge is an election commitment. My understanding was that previously the majority of meth being consumed in Western Australia was manufactured locally. What is the need for a meth border force? We are seeing more coming in from outside Western Australia?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The member for Mount Lawley is quite right. I think the type of epidemic over recent years was the drug lab situation in which people were bringing in precursor chemicals, assembling various chemical apparatus and basically manufacturing the drugs locally. Every so often—it was almost weekly at one point—we would see a drug lab blowing up somewhere, somehow, in some backyard next to where somebody was living. The experience now is very different. The advice is that most of the drugs are coming from overseas. Our commissioner is somewhat expert in this area, so I will get him to comment on how methamphetamine is coming in to Western Australia.

Mr C. Dawson: The volume of methylamphetamine entering Australia by weight is predominantly by sea—that is what the major seizures and the intelligence are demonstrating—from South-East Asia and China. Some is coming from West Africa and even from the Americas, particularly Central America and South America. It is not confined to one particular geographical area, but certainly by volume it is by sea. From the number of matters that are detected, we can see that there is certainly an increase in the numbers coming in by parcel post or by post itself. The expanse of the internet and some dark web sites that are monitored by Australian, Western Australian and international authorities demonstrate the ease with which someone can go online and onto the dark web. There is certainly a challenge for law enforcement, the Western Australia Police force included, in the interdiction of that sort of parcel post and general post in smaller amounts. Based on the intelligence, the work that we see at present will be predominantly working with our partner agencies to ensure that the seagoing areas, and indeed what is coming across by air, are monitored. I will just reinforce what Minister Roberts outlined. The decrease in the number of clandestine laboratories is really what I characterise as subsistence-type labs, where addicts are manufacturing on a somewhat smaller scale. A number of what we might term super labs have been uncovered in the eastern states. We have not seen the incidence of those in Western Australia, but that does not mean we take our foot off the pedal. We take an all-hazards type of approach in policing this, and it is something I will certainly be strongly focused on.

[7.40 pm]

Mr R.S. LOVE: I refer to page 278 of budget paper No 2, the table “Income Statement” and the line item for road trauma trust account revenue, and also to page 279, “Current Assets”, and the line item “Restricted cash—Road Trauma Trust Account”. The balance in the forward estimates of the road trauma trust account and the income from the road trauma trust account seems to be just going into a bank account. Are there any plans to actually spend that money, or is it going to sit there just boosting the bottom line over the next few years?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I thank the member for the question. It is an excellent question, and it is good to have the opportunity to explain it. We expect to expend all but \$14 million of the road trauma trust account money by the end of the financial year. Money flows into that account, and an estimate is made of how much revenue will be received, and then that money is allocated. We expect all the money going into that account, with the exception of \$14 million, to be spent in this financial year. The uncommitted funds that were residual this year amounted to about \$15 million. I can tell the member that at 30 June 2017 the balance of funds was \$57 million, but that is because money from speeding infringements continues to flow in. That does not mean that the money is not accounted for

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and spent. Perhaps Mr Cameron might like to better explain that, for the purposes of clarity, but I can assure the member that all the money being brought into the fund is being spent. We are not sitting on any big nest egg any longer, and we intend to run that down to \$14 million in the account at the end of this financial year.

Mr I. Cameron: As the minister said, it is a hypothecation. It is not that the trust account receives an allocation and we spend up to that. We start the year virtually knowing that we cannot go below zero. We then project the revenue coming in from speed and red light cameras—photographic infringements—and vehicle impoundment, and we project forward on that, and then we are expending throughout the year. As the minister said, we ended on 30 June 2017 with \$15 million unallocated. In other words, there were no commitments for any of that funding. At the end of this year, we project that to be \$14 million. Because it is a trust account, we aim not to go below zero. We are projecting the revenue coming in from the cameras and driver behaviour and although that is a fairly robust process, there has been quite a degree of change in the speed camera mix and operation in the last few years, and that will continue, which makes the projections not as straightforward as they used to be. All but a very small residual will be fully expended out of the trust account.

Mr R.S. LOVE: To follow on from that, if all but a very small residual is to be expended, how can the minister account for the build-up over the forward estimates in the trust account, up to a point in 2020–21 when nearly \$263 million will be sitting in the account unexpended?

Mr I. Cameron: The predominant expenditure out of the trust fund has traditionally been on an annual basis, so there is a full expenditure in the year that we are talking about for 2017–18, and some programs have forward commitments, but it has been the practice, since the establishment of the trust fund, that the budgeting is on an annual basis. There are amounts there, and as the government makes decisions on an annual basis, that expenditure will be occurring.

Mr R.S. LOVE: As a very quick follow-up, this forward estimate is really just a holding account for the government to give out grants to road projects in the coming years. It is not actually intended that money will be sitting in that trust account, even though the forward estimates show that.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: As I understand it, one of the changes that is occurring is that we are having some ongoing commitment to funding, so rather than just being an annual allocation, we are not just anticipating revenue into the future; we also making some commitments to spending into the future. That is something that is being processed between the Road Safety Commission and Treasury. Does Mr Cameron want to add anything further?

Mr I. Cameron: As the minister indicated, there are a number of forward commitments, but they do not make up the majority of the budget. It is an annual approval by the government, and the most significant aspect of that is that forward road programs have not been shown beyond a yearly basis.

Mr R.S. LOVE: Given this very large amount of money sitting there unspoken for, will the minister consider further improvements to Indian Ocean Drive in the coming years to soak up some of this funding?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: If I can be as clear as possible, there is no big pile of money sitting there in future years. Basically, we are anticipating the revenue, but we have not locked in all the expenditure. We are trying to pencil in, effectively, some ongoing projects and expenditure, but just as we intend to finish this year with \$14 million unallocated, in future years we anticipate having similar amounts unallocated.

There are a variety of potential funding sources for Indian Ocean Drive. The member may have noted that recently the government announced two extra passing lanes in each direction. That is because Minister Saffioti has been negotiating with the federal minister, and they were looking at funding sources there. Funding sources for improvements to Indian Ocean Drive can include, and have included, the federal government, royalties for regions and the road trauma trust account. There are a variety of sources. I can assure the member that we have put together a working group on Indian Ocean Drive. As I said, we have already announced some improvements. We certainly have a strong police presence there now. Those two passing lanes will not be the only improvements that we make, so there will be expenditure into the future. Our ambition is to make that road as safe as we can, and funding is not the key issue.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: I draw the attention of the minister to page 278 of budget paper No 3. That page shows the road trauma trust account balance at the end of 2016–17 as \$30 million, but the minister said that the balance at 30 June was \$57 million. When we look to the end of 2017–18, we find the balance showing as \$35 million, but the minister anticipated that that would be \$14 million. Why are the figures the minister has given different from what is in the budget? Was the amount as at 30 June \$57 million or \$30 million?

[7.50 pm]

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Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I think the member is confusing two separate things; one is the balance of the account on any given day, given that money is incoming to the account. The other is how much money from the financial year is unallocated. I thought Mr Cameron had already explained that, but I will ask him to clarify it further.

Mr I. Cameron: Essentially, yes; they are estimates and that is the cash at bank, but when we take into account everything, the cash flows, the outstanding accounts and the rest of it, at the end of the year, as I indicated, we will have \$14 million.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: At 30 June this year, which was several months ago, the closing balance in the road trauma trust account is shown as \$30 million. That is not an estimate; it would be based on an actual at 30 June I would have thought, so it cannot be \$57 million and \$30 million on the same day.

Mr I. Cameron: Perhaps Tony Loiacono can explain the technical aspect of it.

Mr T. Loiacono: The budget papers reflect the budget estimates, not the actual final year-end figures—the audited figures. At the time the *Budget Statements* were prepared, the audited statements had not been completed. They have just been completed, in the last day, actually. The figure Mr Cameron referred to of \$56 million is the final cash position in the road trauma trust account as at 30 June 2017.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Can the minister provide any material showing what the \$27 million discrepancy was with that reconciliation?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I do not believe it is a discrepancy as such. I will get some clarification from Mr Loiacono. I think it is a matter of unallocated funds versus the balance of the account.

Mr T. Loiacono: Yes, the difference relates to invoices that had not been paid by way of cash payments as at 30 June. That is why the audited statements will reflect the actual cash position but also take into account the commitments made against the account but yet to be paid in cash. They were subsequently paid after 30 June but they are committed funds and, despite the balance that is in the account at any point in time, there remains unpaid committed funds by way of cash.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I will get Mr Loiacono or Mr Cameron to confirm this but, for example, some of the funds are allocated for projects at Main Roads or what another organisation might be doing within government. Those works may not be completed or the accounts may not be finalised by that date, but they are still projects funded in that financial year and it is still money effectively owing or needing to be paid. Although it may look as though there are some millions of dollars in the account that have not been spent, those funds have effectively already been committed to perhaps another government agency such as Main Roads.

Mr T. Loiacono: That is correct.

Mr C.J. TALLENTIRE: My question refers to page 269, the regional enforcement unit, and the changes in spending. I note that there is a dramatic increase in the 2017–18 budget going forward. Can the minister give us some explanation for that?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I thank the member for Gosnells for the question.

The CHAIR: Sorry—member for Gosnells!

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The member for Thornlie, sorry. I think he was the member for Gosnells at one point.

Mr C.J. TALLENTIRE: Yes, I was.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The regional enforcement unit was an important commitment by our government. We made that commitment because we were very concerned about deaths on country roads and the disproportionate number of people being killed, not just in the wheatbelt but also other country regions. One of the things most people had requested was a significant increase in police presence, so we made that commitment because we want to reduce the road toll and the risk of serious injury. Although we did not make a commitment on overall police numbers at the election, as part of our budget and the expenditure review committee process, we looked at what was required in order to deliver on that election commitment. That is why we made the decision, despite the tight economic circumstances, to commit an additional 25 police officers. These police officers will mainly be deployed within 400 kilometres of Perth. There are a couple of reasons for that. Apart from it being more economic, they are the roads on which most of the serious crashes and fatalities occur.

There is, effectively, considerable science behind this. The Road Safety Commission and WA Police both look at and plot where the fatalities occur on country roads—where serious crashes are. Most of them are on roads within that 400-kay radius. This will give us an additional police presence on those roads. It is a significant commitment by the government in stretched economic circumstances and we made it because we want to see fewer people killed on country roads. I am not sure whether Mr Cameron, Mr Brown or anyone else wants to add anything.

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Mr I. Cameron: I reinforce the minister's point that the Towards Zero strategy identifies, particularly outside Perth, that, as the minister said, the greatest burden tends to be within a 400-kay radius, predominantly on our major arterial regional highways and major roads. Road trauma follows a volume and a population problem. In addition, I guess, those key roads will be the focus of those efforts and that should deliver a significant impact for regional road trauma.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: We are all supportive of reducing road trauma on regional roads, especially given the disproportionate number of traumatic incidents on our regional roads. I note there is funding for the unit. However, in the asset investment program from pages 275 across to 276 I do not see any new works planned for additional assets required for this unit. Is there no need for any new vehicles or any other assets to resource this unit?

The CHAIR: What is your question, member for Hillarys?

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Will this unit require additional assets such as new vehicles?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: This initiative comes with a commitment of \$18.5 million of funding over the forward estimates. It is intended to recruit 11 additional officers in 2017–18 and 14 additional officers in 2018–19. Once again, we are front-loading that recruitment and making sure we get the 25 additional officers within the first two years. As I said, the total expenditure is \$18.5 million. The new unit will consist of 25 officers—three sergeants and 22 constables—and it includes six vehicles.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Will those six vehicles be from the existing fleet or will they be additional to the existing fleet?

Mr G. Dreibergs: They are additional vehicles.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Is any of this initiative in the regional enforcement unit being funded from the road trauma trust account or is it from the rest of consolidated revenue?

[8.00 pm]

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: No. It is police budget; it is not road trauma trust account.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: My question relates to “Details of Controlled Grants and Subsidies” on page 278. I notice that two grants in particular are being phased out after the current budget year and there is no allocation at all into the forward estimates.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Sorry, when the member for Hillarys says a page number, can he give me a hint whether it is halfway down or towards the bottom or top of the page?

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Right down towards the bottom is “Details of Controlled Grants and Subsidies”.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Okay. Thank you.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I will go a bit slower. I refer to “CCTV Network Infrastructure Fund” and “Countering Violent Extremism Intervention Process Fund”. Neither of those two funds are funded in the forward estimates. Is there no need for CCTV or countering violent extremism into the future?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Mr Dreibergs will speak about countering violent extremism.

Mr G. Dreibergs: That fund provided funding for half a level FTE within the community engagement portfolio to undertake CVE work. That position continues to operate and it can operate within our normal existing budget, so we do not need additional funding for that purpose.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: That was for countering violent extremism?

Mr G. Dreibergs: That is correct.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: How about in relation to the CCTV network infrastructure fund? I am unsure whether Mr Dreibergs is the right person to answer that.

Mr G. Dreibergs: No, I am not.

[Mr R.S. Love took the chair.]

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Does the member want to know about the CCTV fund?

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Yes, I want to know about that program and why that is being discontinued.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I will ask Ms Cardenia to comment on that.

Ms S. Cardenia: The CCTV strategy program was an established and set program of \$8.5 million, which consisted of \$500 000 for planning, \$5 million for grants funding, and another \$3 million in capital funding for the establishment, design and build of a new CCTV register. That will see the completion of the register and the completion of the existing program.

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Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Is there any intention of implementing a new fund that would allow local government, community groups and anyone else who utilises this fund to apply for grants to assist them in installing CCTV, given how important it is in policing now and into the future?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Obviously this fund does not continue when this project is complete. However, there are other opportunities for the funding of CCTV by community groups. There are crime prevention grants and the like. There are other avenues for people to access funding for CCTV. I note, too, that the federal government also has some commitments in that regard.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: I refer the minister to “Regional Community Services Fund” under “Income from State Government” on page 278. This fund has been consistently hovering as an allocation of between \$3 million and \$5 million per annum, but I see there is a boost in 2017–18 of \$15.95 million, moving up to nearly \$19 million in 2018–19 and so forth into the forward estimates. Can the minister please explain what that funding is for?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I am told that the increase in liabilities is attributed to accrued salaries and other payables at the end of the 2016–17 financial year, including grant expenses for the Road Safety Commission. Payments for those were made early in the 2017–18 financial year. The increase of \$4.2 million from 2016–17 to the estimated actual in the 2017–18 budget is attributed to accrued salaries.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Is this funding boost coming from the road trauma trust account or another source?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: It is from royalties for regions; it is not coming from the road trauma trust account. This is the regional community services fund, so there are regional police incentives and regional worker incentives allowance payments and the like.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: To be clear: that is funding from the royalties for regions section going into police to pay for leave accruals and salaries—is that what the minister said?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I am going to refer this to Ms Cardenia. There are various incentive payments; some or all have already traditionally been taken from royalties for regions. I will ask Ms Cardenia to explain.

Ms S. Cardenia: The increase in funding will see the continuation of existing programs for the regional police incentives, otherwise known as the attraction and retention incentives, and the regional worker incentive allowance payments; as well as the ongoing recurrent costs for the community safety network. They are the main components that will see an increase in that funding in the out years. Up until now it has only been funded to 2016–17, but now those programs will see the continuation of the funding.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: That explains it; thank you.

Mr C.J. TALLENTIRE: My question relates to vulnerable road users. I turn to the third dot point on page 271, which states in part —

addressing crashes involving vulnerable road users such as motorcyclists, cyclists and pedestrians.

Could the minister explain what work has been undertaken for the benefit and safety of vulnerable road users?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I think the member for Thornlie himself may be a vulnerable road user, as a cyclist.

Mr C.J. TALLENTIRE: Indeed.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Obviously vulnerable road users include pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists, and also people with disability, and the elderly. The Road Safety Commission recently established a vulnerable road users advisory group. It is currently finalising a strategic plan that will include actions it intends to present to the Road Safety Commission in November. Hopefully this will mean some good strategies will be developed to better protect vulnerable road users who, unfortunately, because of that vulnerability, if they are involved in any kind of crash, are more likely to be killed or very seriously injured. I am unsure whether Mr Cameron wants to add anything. It is basically looking at risk analysis and at, potentially, motorcycle safety campaigns. There may be a greater emphasis on safe passing distances when overtaking people on bicycles and the importance of wearing helmets and other protective gear on bikes. That is so we can get out the best message possible. Has that covered it, or would Mr Cameron like to add something?

Mr I. Cameron: That covers it; thank you.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: My question also relates to the road trauma trust account, which is on page 270 of the budget papers. There is a \$7 million allocation this financial year for the community education program. How will that money be allocated and will each allocation require a business case?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: That money is in line with what has been allocated for community education campaigns in recent years. Clearly, the Road Safety Commission does its research and, on that basis, works out how it can

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best provide a community education campaign to encourage people to do the right things in terms of their road user behaviour. Every one of those campaigns is subjected to a business case and an approval process.

[8.10 pm]

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Has any of that funding already been allocated for this year; and, if so, can the minister give a breakdown?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I will ask Mr Cameron. As I have just mentioned, we are looking at further campaigns for safe passing distances. We are also looking at introducing SLOMO—slow down, move over—legislation. That was one of our election commitments. That applies when there are emergency vehicles on the side of the road and we want people to slow down. They are the kinds of community education campaigns we are talking about. Mr Cameron might add more detail.

Mr I. Cameron: There are approximately 12 major campaigns that we have planned. The minister has touched upon a couple of those, but we will also focus on fatigue. The minister has mentioned motorcycle and cyclist safety, seat belts, speeding, drink-driving and distractions. There will also be two speeding campaigns throughout the year. We tackle the behavioural priorities that are causing the most risk and harm on the network.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I have some follow-up questions on the funding for the road trauma trust account that is broken down on page 270. There is also the metropolitan intersection crash program and the run-off road crashes improvement program, which are not funded in the forward estimates; they are only funded this year. It is the same with the community education program. Is it intended that those programs will stop at the end of the year or is there some other reason that there is no ongoing funding in the forward estimates?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The run-off road crash program has been funded by the road trauma trust account since 2012. Further research is being done by Curtin Monash Accident Research Centre on its effectiveness and so forth. It is intended that this will continue into the future. It is really valuable in terms of road safety, because it prevents death and serious injury on the roads, so there is no intention not to continue this into the future.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: If there is no intention to discontinue, why is it not in the forward estimates?

Mr I. Cameron: It has been an annual allocation for a number of years and we will continue to tweak it. Because it is a significant amount of expenditure, we need to make sure that we can balance the budget in the other priority areas. We then look at what is scalable and what is possible. As the minister said, there is an intent to continue. We are getting cost-benefit ratios of 2.2 to one, which is very good for our regional roads. Run-off road crashes are the most significant regional trauma problem we have. As I say, it is just about the size of the allocation, and we do that when we are able to look at all the other aspects of the budget. We are monitoring the crash trends and clearly those sorts of programs give us a slow burn and a sustainable effect, but we cannot ignore the short term either. So we look at education and enforcement on an annual basis to see what is happening with behaviour and respond quickly, and then when we are able to recommend, we look at the road programs from there.

Mr S.A. MILLMAN: I had a follow-up question on the community education component of the allocation that the member for Hillarys just mentioned. I refer to the community education program and similar programs that have been spelt out by the minister's advisers. In the electorate of Mount Lawley, which I represent, unfortunately we have a bit of a problem with people using some of the small side streets as a rat run, so speeding down small community neighbourhood streets. Firstly, is that one of the programs that might be part of the community education fund? Secondly, is there a way that members of the community might be able to pass suggestions to the police about what might be good community education programs?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: If the member for Mount Lawley or anyone in his community has any suggestions on how we could improve things or what community education programs we should be undertaking, I am always more than willing to hear them and to make sure that the Road Safety Commission gives them consideration. I will ask Mr Cameron about whether he is aware of anything that is specifically planned.

The CHAIR: This is a bit unusual, but I am going to ask a follow-up question from the Chair, because I travel through the member for Mount Lawley's suburb on many occasions to get to Parliament when I am in Perth. There is a section on Beaufort Street that is a designated bus and bike lane and I have noticed that an increasing number of motorists are using that lane at inappropriate times. Will there be any effort to ensure that bus and bike lanes are not used by motorists when it is inappropriate to do so?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: That is potentially a matter of both enforcement and education. I will ask Mr Cameron to talk about education and then I will ask Mr Dreiergs to talk about enforcement.

Mr I. Cameron: I might cross over both questions, because if there is a speeding problem on particular streets, from a road safety point of view we collect that information and that can come either through the community or

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through the commission. We would then liaise with WA Police. An education program could follow from that. We have done that in the past where people have been caught speeding or drink-driving, and we can then advertise and promote that. Probably our strongest and most effective response would be to look at some intelligence and what is happening, and, dare I say it, there would be an enforcement response and we would back it with education.

Mr G. Dreibergs: If we have the intelligence, there is no issue whatsoever to deploy one of our traffic enforcement group teams to do enforcement in a particular area. We will follow that up regardless.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Further to the allocations for the road trauma trust account, generally a schedule is tabled with the different business cases and what has been allocated for the forthcoming year. That might help us clarify some of these questions. Could that be circulated?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I am happy to provide further information about what is planned. I will hand that over for distribution to members of the committee.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I have a follow-up question about the community education program. The minister mentioned that there would be a forthcoming SLOMO legislation—that is, slow down, move over. What is the time frame for the introduction of that legislation? Has it already been through cabinet or is there a particular time frame in which it will be introduced to Parliament?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: A submission for cabinet is under preparation, so I do not anticipate that legislation will be presented to Parliament this year. I expect it is something we will be able to present to Parliament next year. It is an election commitment and I am looking forward to progressing it. The member may be aware that we have had other priority commitments to legislate such as increased penalties for methamphetamine dealers and the like. SLOMO is very important. It has certainly got the support of both the WA Police Union and the RAC and other community groups. I note that some other states have already moved to put legislation in place, so I am very keen to pursue it. When we do pursue it, we will need to make sure that people are aware that they need to slow down if they see an emergency vehicle. Many people, no doubt like the member and I, exercise commonsense already if they see an ambulance or an RAC repair vehicle on the side of the road, and slow down. Unfortunately, there are people who do not, so we need to give them a stronger message.

[8.20 pm]

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: I refer to page 270 of budget paper No 2 and the two allocations from the road trauma trust account for the enhanced speed enforcement administration costs of the Department of Transport of \$2.409 million in 2017–18 and \$2.499 million in 2018–19. I understand that this money is for administration costs and the processing of speed-camera infringements. However, I am curious to know where the jumps come from, because last year's allocation was \$1.651 million to process \$114 million worth of receipts. This year's allocation of \$2.409 million is presumably to cover the \$125 million of anticipated receipts. It seems that either the costs of that processing have increased significantly or there is a potential underestimation of the number of infringements expected to provide income to the road trauma trust account. Can the minister explain that variance?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Yes. That additional funding has been allocated for two years while the Department of Transport undertakes a review, in conjunction with WA Police, of its service delivery model for enhanced speed enforcement administration operations. There has been an increased volume of infringements. There have clearly been issues and there needs to be a review. Rather than allocate money to the future years, we will wait to find out what the review comes up with.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: How much of that money is allocated to the processing of infringements that are anticipated to provide income to the fund and how much of it is for the different way of processing infringements?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I think most of it is for the actual processing, but maybe Mr Cameron can respond. Most, if not all, of the money is for the processing. The review is a separate matter being done internally by the Department of Transport in conjunction with WA Police.

Mr I. Cameron: I just confirm what the minister has said. These costs are for administration and processing. The review the minister is talking about is separate to this.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: So that I can understand it, what is the estimated cost of the review over the two years as opposed to the allocation for the processing?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Is the member asking for the cost of the review?

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Yes. There is the cost of processing infringements and there is the collaborative work that is being done between the police and the Road Safety Commission. What is the breakdown of the \$2.4 million and the \$2.499 million over the two years?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The review is being done by existing staff at the agency. It is not an external review, so we are not paying some outside agency to do the review. As Mr Cameron has just said, these costs, if not all of

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them, are substantially for administration and processing. The Department of Transport, in conjunction with WA Police, is developing a new service delivery model. Once it has done that, it will need to make its case to government, and we will see what those costs are and what efficiencies can be delivered.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: To be clear, this money is going to the Department of Transport and then the Department of Transport will use some of it for infringement costs and some of it for a review of the process by internal staff. I do not understand why additional money would be needed for the internal review.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I have not said that; I have said that the money is for administration and processing, because it costs what it costs when there are additional infringements. The system clearly needs updating and improving. I cannot tell the member what future amounts will be required until the review is complete.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: The minister said in a media statement on 17 August that she expected a significant increase in infringement income for the road trauma trust account as a result of the expansion of the camera program under the previous government's watch. If \$2.409 million has been allocated for infringement processing, that would suggest estimated income to the road trauma trust account of around \$166 million, not \$125 million. I just wonder whether perhaps one of these figures is not accurate.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The Department of Transport has approved annual funding of \$2.5 million for 2017–18 and 2018–19, but the advice I have received is that it is incurring additional costs because of the increased volume of infringements being processed due to the rollout of the speed camera expansion program that relates to the former government's decision to fund stages 1 to 3 of the camera expansion program. There is always conjecture about how much money will be received from infringements in any given year. It is not an exact science. Although it had been anticipated that there could be a significant increase, more recent information suggests that there may not be such a significant increase. This business case has been developed by the Department of Transport for its real costs that it needs to meet because of the current infringements. That is why there is no funding into the future; we need to review the situation and see what is realistic.

If the committee would like some more information on the current predictions of infringements and revenue for the road trauma trust account, Mr Cameron may be able to provide an update. It depends a lot on driver behaviour and how drivers respond to various things. Members will have seen last week that in the first week of operation of the point-to-point cameras on Forrest Highway, at least one crazy person averaged about 150 kilometres an hour over the whole 20-kilometre stretch. Someone else entered the zone doing 166 kays an hour, despite a lot of advertising and a billboard advising them that the camera was there. Some people do not listen to the advertising campaigns and they do not watch the news and they do it anyway. My view is if they travel along that road on a regular basis and they get an infringement—I am told that infringements are processed in about seven days, so those people will probably get their infringements today or tomorrow—that might be the message they need to slow down. Although people might be caught initially, I would think that over a period, the number of infringements would decrease. I am advised that that was certainly the experience with, for example, the fixed speed cameras on the freeways. Once people got to know the cameras were there, they slowed down and driver behaviour changed. I think Mr Cameron is in a better position to tell us what revenue is anticipated from infringements, if the committee would like that information.

Mr I. Cameron: We revise those frequently. The next time we will do that for the government will be shortly in the budget process for the midyear review and we will be undertaking that. As the minister has indicated, it is not only the number of cameras, but also the types of cameras and their locations. The point-to-point cameras is a first. We need to learn from that. The camera mix has changed dramatically, predominantly in the metropolitan area a few years ago. We have not only different types of cameras, but also new technology from police and new locations. It is a pretty robust science, but with that significant change in complexity and number in the last couple of years, we expect there will be fluctuations in the revenue estimates. Ideally, in the longer term, we want everyone to slow down, and then that revenue should decline. But, at the moment, we would have to anticipate that we will have quite a variation in our estimates, certainly in the next couple of years.

[8.30 pm]

Mr S.A. MILLMAN: I will change the pace a little bit. I refer to the total appropriations provided to deliver services on page 269 of budget paper No 2. This question is of interest to my constituents in the suburb of Mt Lawley and suburbs like Dianella and Yokine. Can the minister outline the benefits achieved through the deployment of the police mounted section and of the plans for the section this year?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I thank the member for Mount Lawley. I lived in Mt Lawley at one point and it was always very welcome when police horses patrolled the back laneways. Mounted police have good visibility looking over people's fences and into backyards. They would be very much welcome in any community, whether it is Mt Lawley or elsewhere. They perform those very visible patrol activities but also have other uses, such as when a public order response is needed. The height and the strength of the horses improves crowd control. In an area like the member for Mount Lawley's, apart from patrols through laneways in the suburb, they sometimes patrol

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along Beaufort Street and other high-volume entertainment precincts in the evening. We also deploy the horses to big events such as those at nib Stadium in East Perth, which I acknowledge is in the member for Perth's electorate. Mounted police are mobile, flexible and can be deployed at up to five separate locations per day. They also excel in terrain where it is not ideal to have officers on foot. They are a very good crime prevention measure and very useful to police. Sometimes they are deployed in out-of-control party situations. In that type of situation police might deploy canines, horses and police officers. They are a real asset.

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: I refer the minister to line item 13 under the heading "Other" on page 270 of budget paper No 2, which refers to regional workers incentives allowance payments. Why is the regional workers incentives allowance payment so heavily back-ended.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The member is right. Just by way of background, the regional workers incentives allowance payment is a monthly payment made to government employees deployed in regional locations to cover the higher cost of living. I am advised that the adjustment is in line with the annual review, which was completed by the Department of Commerce and the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development on advice from the Australian Taxation Office. There is a reduction in funding in 2017–18 because of that review by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. I am told that the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development has committed \$2.2 million per annum in 2017–18 but that does not appear to be what the papers suggest. Ms Cardenia.

Ms S. Cardenia: A figure of \$2.2 million is already built into the agency's budget across the forward estimates. What members see is the adjustment under spending changes. It is not the entire funding; it is just the adjustment from one year to the next to reflect the current consumer price index and regional market. We expect it to go back to \$2.2 million by the end of the forward estimates.

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: Can the minister break down regional incentive payments for police officers across the state?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Does the member mean these particular regional workers incentives or overall regional incentives?

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: Can the minister give a breakdown within the regions?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Commissioner.

Mr C. Dawson: As the minister indicated earlier, the incentive, historically and through my previous experience, also takes on advice about tax thresholds from the ATO and others. We are advised that the breakdown for 2013–14 to 2016–17 is Gascoyne, \$56 000; goldfields–Esperance, \$289 000; great southern, \$112 000; midwest, \$257 000; Peel, \$12 000; south west, \$205 000; and wheatbelt, \$255 000. There are some retentions, as Ms Cardenia previously explained, in terms of adjustments. That breakdown is predicated on the review and the adjustments that were provided through the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I have some questions about specialist policing services on page 274 of budget paper No 2. My questions are about three different specialist services. I do not mind whether I get a chance to ask them all at this stage or whether, after I deal with one set, we come back to the others, as long as I get a chance. My first question is about firearms licensing.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Sorry. I am on the wrong page. Did the member say page 274?

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Yes. Licensing enforcement was a specialist policing service the last time I looked.

The CHAIR: I do not see anything on firearms either. I am just seeking clarity, member for Hillarys. I am not saying that it is not right.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: The section under heading 3 "Specialist Policing Services", covers major crime, serious and organised crime, licensing enforcement, forensic, intelligence et cetera.

The CHAIR: Is licensing enforcement the section you are asking about?

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Yes.

The CHAIR: Okay. Thank you.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Firearms licensing informed Australia Post that it cannot accept lodgement of firearms or firearms parts either for distribution within Western Australia or to and from Western Australian addresses from the rest of Australia, despite a specific section in the Firearms Act that enables firearms to be sent by post. I am seeking some clarity about how that decision came about. What action has been taken to assist people, particularly those in regional areas who are not able to access other licensed couriers that might operate in other states and in the metro area but do not get out to the regions?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I am well aware of and share the concerns the member has raised. Last week I met with a number of people who represented a variety of groups concerned with firearms, including sporting shooters and

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firearms dealers. They raised those concerns with me and pointed me to that section of the act. They do not think that the advice is correct. I understand that the firearms licensing made some decisions and sent out that information. I understand the concern that has arisen from that. It does seem anomalous to me that firearms can be sent through Australia Post in other states but not here. These changes were made at an officer or departmental level. Firearm owners have raised that matter and a number of other matters with me over recent weeks. There are also matters associated with another gun policy that has been sent out people. On that basis, I raised the issue with our new Commissioner of Police, Mr Dawson, and others at WA Police. I understand that Mr Dawson and Mr Brown will convene a meeting tomorrow with four, five or six people affected by the changes the member talked about to go through it with them. Hopefully, they will have the opportunity to raise a number of matters, including their concern about some of the positions and policies WA Police has adopted on firearms.

[8.40 pm]

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: As I am informed, and correct me if I am wrong on this, recently StarTrack Express, which is Australia Post's courier arm, for want of a better term, has been approved as a commercial carrier within Western Australia for Western Australia Police's transportation of firearms, so that WA Police can get its firearms to remote places where other carriers do not go. Why cannot that approval be extended to licensed firearm dealers? Have there been any issues with licensed firearm dealers and with licensed firearms being transported by Australia Post that led to the removal of Australia Post as an authorised carrier?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Not that I am aware. I share the member's concerns. Exactly the same point about StarTrack, which is as an agent of Australia Post, or part of the business, has been raised with me. Someone did say that it had been approved for WA Police. A range of issues arise out of this, and I expect that people will raise those matters with the commissioner and the deputy commissioner tomorrow. I will ask Mr Dawson whether he would like to comment further.

Mr C. Dawson: Thank you, Mr Chair and minister. Obviously, under the provisions of the Firearms Act 1973, any provider of postal transport for a firearm needs to be an approved carrier under the act. The information I presently have is that Australia Post, as a commercial entity, has never applied for such approval. Over the last several years, there has been an increase from four to 11 approved carriers. In specific terms, on Australia Post, it may subcontract to other subsidiaries, but certainly, as a commercial entity, it has never sought such approval. As the minister has already indicated, myself and Deputy Commissioner Brown will meet with a number of persons who have raised concerns with minister and other members of Parliament. That meeting is scheduled to take place tomorrow. On the briefing I have had, I can say that when Commissioner O'Callaghan made such a policy decision, which was still in draft consultation form, it was predicated on community safety. It was pre-empted by a very large theft of 128 firearms from the Perth metropolitan area, and some associated matters had been under consideration by our licensing area. We are meeting with those stakeholders tomorrow to get a better appreciation and understanding of their specific concerns. Obviously, we are acutely aware of the impacts on small business and particularly those persons who are conducting this industry in rural areas as well. Certainly, a number of firearms have been reported to have gone missing in transit. Although it is not that egregious a number, any firearm that goes missing could of course be used for very unlawful and tragic purposes. I have given the minister an undertaking that we will listen to the stakeholders' concerns, but any decision that I make under the act will be first and foremost balanced against public safety and indeed those people who are conducting their businesses lawfully.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Thank you; I look forward to the resolutions and outcomes from that meeting.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: I refer to page 269 of the *Budget Statements* and the heading "Spending Changes". I note the spending changes listed there, but last year's budget had an allocation to WA Police of \$1.556 million a year from the ChemCentre and to the tune of about \$3 million from PathWest. Is that funding still part of an extra allocation to WA Police or has it been absorbed within the existing budget?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: As I understand it, they are not spending changes for this year, so they are not listed here as a spending change. If the member looks at the spending changes listed at the bottom of page 269, she will see that they are virtually all election commitments, so they are spending changes from last year.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Obviously, the ChemCentre and PathWest have had issues with processing times and costs. Does the minister have any information around what the annual cost to WA Police is expected to be this year for charges to the ChemCentre and from PathWest?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The current status of this is that there has been a significant improvement in the time it takes for analysis at the ChemCentre, with the average time decreasing to 12 weeks and the longest to 14 weeks. It appears that that money has been beneficial to the ChemCentre.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: The other part of that question is what is currently budgeted for WA Police to pay the ChemCentre and PathWest for the services it receives from those two centres?

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Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I will ask Ms Cardenia to respond to that question, please, Mr Chair.

Ms S. Cardenia: Our expected cost for PathWest this year is \$16 million and our expected cost for the ChemCentre is \$7.2 million, which takes into account the previous budget adjustments that are now automatically built into our appropriation.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Thank you, I am pleased to hear that.

Mr C.J. TALLENTIRE: This question relates to the Collie–Preston area. I refer to page 275 of the *Budget Statements* and the heading “Asset Investment Program”. Could the minister give us more details about the proposed expenditure for Capel police station?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I thank the member for the question. Capel police station is one of our election commitments, which with our Member for Collie–Preston and now member for Bunbury I was pleased to announce earlier this year. I will give members some more detail about that. A total of \$8 million will be expended on Capel police station. Money has been allocated from the royalties for regions program from 2018–19 to 2019–20 to construct the new police station at Capel. That funding includes the cost of land acquisition, planning and construction.

[8.50 pm]

We anticipate and are currently planning to open the new Collie–Preston facility in July 2020.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Aside from Capel, which other towns is it expected that this station will cater to and how many officers does the minister anticipate will be posted there?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The decision on the number of officers has not been made. That will be made closer to the opening time. What was the other part of the member’s question?

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Capel is a very small town. How many other towns will be included in the coverage for Capel?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I will defer to the Commissioner of Police.

Mr C. Dawson: As with any police district, we will obviously make an assessment of the demand from the community coupled with the sorts of crime types, road trauma and any other matters that will require our attention of which we will simply have to do an analysis where the needs of the immediate community are. As a former Minister for Police, the member would appreciate that that is part of what is currently known as the south west district. We generally try to align the distribution of those boundaries with local government as well as other government services so that we can consistently work alongside the same type of other service providers. Although we have another three years before that is scheduled to open, that will certainly form part of our planning process about, firstly, where the district will service those particular needs and, secondly, how many officers could adequately address the issues that such a police station area would cover.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: The minister may not have this information here, but is she able to provide the number of priority 1, 2 and 3 callouts that have occurred over the past 12 months for Capel and the number of offences and crime types that are represented in the Shire of Capel?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: If the member would like that information, I would suggest she put the question on notice. I am sure will be able to get that information for her.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: Is it possible to get the priority 1, 2 and 3 callouts by way of supplementary information for the past 12 months?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: No, I would ask the member to put that on notice.

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: I refer to the spending changes on pages 269 and 270 of budget paper No 2. Can the minister direct me to the line item referring to the announcement on capping public sector salary increases at \$1 000?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Mr Chair, I think the way the process works is that the member asking the question refers me to a line item and I then answer a question about it.

The CHAIR: Could the member provide the line item or page and item number that he is referring to?

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: I am referring to pages 269 and 270, but I am having difficulty locating the line item that would refer to these particular spending changes.

The CHAIR: Are you asking about —

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: Something along the lines of re-cashflowing salaries expense.

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Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Perhaps I can provide a few remarks and then the member can ask a follow-up question if he likes. Effectively, police wages have not been determined yet. The government has a position but it is not a position that has been accepted by the WA Police Union. Those negotiations are ongoing between the police union and the government. At this point in time I cannot say that we fully know what our liability will be. The government would clearly like to get a result that fits within the \$1 000 that has been budgeted for the police wages bill. The wages and the amount here is what we currently anticipate. I am not an expert in these matters, but if they go to arbitration, that result could be months away before we know the result. In the meantime, unless someone provides me with different advice, I understand police will continue to get paid their current wages with no increase whilst the matter is in dispute.

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: Should the cap end up going through arbitration et cetera, how much would the minister anticipate this would save the police budget and how will it affect frontline services?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I expect that we will have better clarity of our wages bill, hopefully, by the time we get to the midyear review. I would like to think that we could have the wages issue determined by then, but that is not guaranteed if arbitration is pursued. I have already tabled answers in the upper house that give quite a lot of detail about the impact and the total dollar amount, whether we have a \$1 000 outcome, a 1.5 per cent wage outcome or a higher wage outcome. My staff can ensure that the member gets a copy of those answers that I have provided in the upper house. We have given a table of the various costs of wages depending on what the result is, whether it is a flat \$1 000 or a 1.5 per cent increase. I think we have even detailed higher percentage amounts as per the request of the member.

The CHAIR: Member, can you clarify whether you want that information from the minister?

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: Yes, I would like that information.

The CHAIR: Is the minister suggesting she would provide that as supplementary information?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: No, I am suggesting that I will ask my chief of staff to provide the information to the member that has already been provided to Parliament.

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: I appreciate that. The minister was recently in the great southern. I am getting a substantial number of emails from members of the police force in relation to the \$30 a week Government Regional Officers' Housing increase. Obviously, if the salary increase is capped at \$1 000, with the \$1 500 GROH increase, we come out with a net of negative \$500-odd for the year. Can the minister give me her perception of how that will play out or what response the minister is getting from regional members of her police force?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I understand that that impacts a lot of police officers living in regional areas. The feedback I have is that they are not happy at all. As I mentioned earlier tonight, this decision was taken in 2015 by the former government and it resulted in locking in a \$30 a week rent increases for all GROH and government employee housing. It applies not just to police but also to Education, Health and other government agencies. That is an increase of \$30 a week. Times that by 52 weeks a year and they are looking at an extra \$1 560. I can well understand why police officers who are looking at getting a flat \$1 000 increase are not happy with that. As a government, the advice is that we cannot differentiate between government employees because they reside in country housing. There are some equity matters there. Effectively, that money was taken out of the police budget and the out years in 2015. Short of the agency meeting it from within and cutting costs somewhere else, the money is simply not there. Officers are faced with paying those increased rents in regional areas, which I regret. Something that I am pleased about though is that our government has renewed the attraction and retention allowance. They ran out on 30 June this year for every location where the attraction and retention allowance has applied. We have continued those attraction and retention allowances for country police officers. I know those officers were very concerned that that money would be withdrawn, but it has not been withdrawn. There is also a list of locations where police officers pay zero rent in country areas. Police officers serving in regional areas find themselves in a wide variety of situations. Some are eligible for attraction and retention allowances. Some are eligible for free rent. There are other benefits in other locations such as Kalgoorlie, with the 44-hour week, and there are other 44-hour week locations, which helps increase an officer's take-home pay. It is very complicated. I have raised with Mr Dawson the benefits and allowances paid to regional officers, and the commissioner will look at whether there needs to be some improvement to the way those allowances are determined in regional areas.

[9.00 pm]

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I have a further question about police pay and, for want of a better word, the dispute between the WA Police Union and the government. I note that the employee benefits that have been allowed at page 278, right across the forward estimates, show an increase this year of 1.86 per cent, next year of 1.53 per cent, then the following two years by 1.83 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively, in total employee benefits. My specific question is: is that increase across the forward estimates predicated on police pay increasing by only

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\$1 000 per employee per annum, or does it indicate some form of leeway in the negotiations to allow for a different outcome above that \$1 000?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: It does not allow for leeway, and once the outcome is known, whether that is ahead of the midyear review or the adjustment is made in the midyear review, because this is a late budget, we will effectively be going straight into next year's budget process, so the outcome of that dispute or arbitration, however it is referred to, will be reflected in next year's budget papers.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: The minister said in her earlier answer to the member for Roe that while there is an issue between the union and the government, police officers are not getting any salary increase. Given that the government is committed to \$1 000 and the union wants more than that, can the government, in good faith, without compromising the negotiating position of either party, agree to flow through the \$1 000 increase on a clean-hands basis, so that police officers at least get some increase while they are waiting for this dispute to be finalised?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I think I would probably classify that question as a good try, because really the question the member is asking is not particularly about these estimates. He is basically asking me what the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation can do in its negotiations. I do not think it is actually an appropriate question for this section.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: The minister is the one who raised it.

The CHAIR: Member, I think the minister is right; it is a question that needs to go to the Minister for Commerce and Industrial Relations.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I return to the specialist policing services, mentioned on page 274 of budget paper No 2, that we were talking about earlier. The sex crimes specialist policing service includes the sexual offender monitoring squad. The minister and the commissioner would be aware of the exhibition that started this week at the Art Gallery of Western Australia of some photographs that contain really disturbing images of naked children—clearly children under the age of consent for the taking of those photographs. If they were not in an art gallery, they would be considered child pornography. My question is: a group of offenders is being monitored in the community with specific orders that prohibit them from accessing child pornography. Will the police monitor these offenders to see whether they access this exhibition, and therefore breach the terms of the orders under which they are released into the community?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I think the member has asked a question about operational policing rather than the budget. I have every confidence in our sex offender management squad to appropriately monitor those offenders. They are aware of what their conditions are, where there are conditions, and they monitor them appropriately. I have not seen the exhibition that the member is talking about, so I cannot provide any further information other than the fact that I do not think that what the member is asking is a budget question.

Ms J.J. SHAW: I refer to the spending changes listed on page 270 of budget paper No 2, and the last dot point on that page. Can the minister provide us with some further information about the spending initiatives for the community safety network and regional radio network?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The community safety network and regional radio network is an existing scheme that replaces WA Police's analogue regional radio network with a digital network. It is an integrated program designed to enhance communications in regional and remote areas. In order to ensure maintenance and support of the community safety network and regional radio network, the government has allocated from the royalties for regions fund \$31.8 million over 2017–18 through to 2020–21. It will help address black spots and respond to population growth at specific locations, and basically provide continuity of services and business continuity through regional and rural Western Australia. As most members would be aware, whenever there is a review of an incident in a regional area, communications are always at the core of things. Good communication is essential, and we are providing WA Police with \$31.8 million over coming years so that we do not have those black spots where people are, not just disadvantaged, but risking death or serious injury if they are not able to get police assistance and attendance in time, because of some failure of communication.

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: I refer to the information and communications technology optimisation program listed in the spending changes table on page 270 of budget paper No 2. Does this include funding for implementation of the information sharing system under the Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Bill 2017?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I think the answer to the member's question is no, but he may like some further detail about exactly what this information and communications technology optimisation program covers. I will ask the commissioner to respond.

[9.10 pm]

Mr C. Dawson: The information that I have received is that it is not included in part of that funding.

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Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I return to that area of specialised policing services on page 274, this time about counterterrorism. I am seeking from the minister or the officers who are available what additional funding, if any, has been provided in this budget to either make an assessment of or to enhance our preparedness for counterterrorism. Is there any commentary from the minister or anyone else about whether they believe Western Australia is fully prepared and resourced to respond to any incident in what is an increasingly volatile world?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Thank you for that question, member for Hillarys. This is a matter the commissioner and I had some discussion about this afternoon, so I think he is very well equipped to address your question.

Mr C. Dawson: The Australian national approach threat and risk rating is presently “probable”, so the member’s concerns are reflected in the assessment made, principally, by the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation through the commonwealth government. WA Police is a standing member of the Australia–New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee and certainly officers under Deputy Commissioner Dreibergs’ command have advised that not only do they regularly meet with their commonwealth and other related state partners, but also the preparedness in responding to, or, indeed, in the proactive elements in countering radicalisation, are an enduring concern. But we are well advanced and quite well prepared in our response capability. We are blessed by being co-located with the principal Tactical Assault Group West known as TAG West, which is the SAS regiment. We undertake, and have had for many decades, joint training exercises. Our tactical response group, being our specialist responders, is equipped and able to exercise its capabilities as good as anyone in Australia because of the continual upkeep of training. We have put a lot of emphasis, nationally, certainly in the time I was on the national counterterrorism committee and in my most recent job, we had an ongoing level of training standards to include the first responders to a terrorist incident. That means that our police academy trainers, coupled with our specialist high-end training, have put together quite a comprehensive training program for those constables and sergeants who are more than likely to be present as first on the scene. That has been the subject of multi-agency exercising and also means that we are continually reviewing their tactical capabilities, including small arms and long arms.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Following on from the coronial inquiry into the Martin Place terrorist attack, has Western Australia Police—I do not need the specific details—made any changes to the way it prepares for and deals with these sorts of threats?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Officers have had full briefings on the Martin Place incident and have been involved in looking at various similar scenarios and some changes have been made. I will ask whether Mr Dawson or Mr Dreibergs wants to comment.

Mr G. Dreibergs: I can advise specifically around the New South Wales outcomes of the Lindt cafe siege. Specifically, in terms of working on our own preparedness and capability development, early in June, we ran a critical command program at Maylands with our senior officers—a number of assistant commissioners and commanders—preparing them for a critical incident. During that command program, which ran for a full week, members of the command team from the Lindt cafe incident participated in our course and provided us with advice on their activities. We are talking about the people who were the forward commanders and key decision-makers during the Lindt cafe siege. We got very specific advice straight from the horse’s mouth, so to speak, in dealing with the Lindt incident and following up preparedness and getting organised for the coronial inquest and the evidence they had to provide. We are very well across the outcomes of the Lindt incident and continue to examine the recommendations coming from that at the ANZCTC and with other jurisdictions, and internally.

Mr S.A. MILLMAN: We have traversed a number of matters this evening, but one we have not traversed, minister, but one that I think is apposite to the police portfolio —

The CHAIR: Your question?

Mr S.A. MILLMAN: It relates to stopping family and domestic violence. Can the minister illuminate us on some of the packages of reforms that have been implemented?

The CHAIR: Member, did you give a page number and a line item?

Mr S.A. MILLMAN: I did not. I was hoping to seek the indulgence that the Chair has provided previously, this evening.

The CHAIR: I read the Chair’s statement and it states that members need to give a line item and a page number.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Page 274 maybe?

The CHAIR: Would you like to go to page 274?

Mr S.A. MILLMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair; I am obliged for your assistance. Minister.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Family and domestic violence is a scourge in the community and is again something we said ahead of the election that we would make a priority. Indeed, as people will be aware, the Premier has allocated my colleague Hon Simone McGurk that portfolio. It is an across-government issue. Policing is just part of the

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response, but for our part of the response, we have already undertaken a number of initiatives. We have established a WA specialist family violence investigation unit. It is a well-staffed unit. Recently I met with a group of officers in a special unit who are targeting recidivist DV offenders. These are not people who, in many cases, have offended just once or twice but have offended numerous times. Generally, it is men against women. In some cases, they have offended against quite a number of women. We know where it has occurred. These people have a significant problem and they need assistance. We need to work also in conjunction with other agencies on family and domestic violence. My colleagues have announced some other initiatives. As part of a strategy across government, we are creating a code of practice for the investigation of reports of family violence. Police are adopting an initiative creating an offence report for all domestic violence reports to police, and recording the offence report number in an interdepartmental data base so that we can get collaboration with other agencies. We are very keen to see further initiatives here. I am not sure whether one of the deputy commissioners wants to comment.

[9.20 pm]

Mr G. Dreibergs: Effectively, we have made quite a significant investment in looking at strategies nationally around domestic violence as well and bringing them back to our state crime portfolio where the family and domestic violence team works on those issues. It meets regularly with the Ombudsman about its findings and recommendations going forward. It has done more training recently at the Western Australia Police Academy and is working on new training for recruits going through the academy. It is also developing new training packages and is looking at developing in-service packages to inform our officers how to best respond to and investigate domestic violence. It works very closely with the Department of Communities in co-response teams within the districts, triaging the most serious domestic violence reports from the previous night's incidents and looking at a co-response to that. It is also working with non-government organisations out in the districts in that response phase to provide a wraparound service, when applicable, to families, or to victims in particular. We also have a multiagency approach for the most serious matters. When there is a very serious family and domestic violence incident, those domestic violence response teams establish a multiagency response team. Using other government agencies, they look at all the available services that can be provided relevant to child protection or housing; whatever the issue may be at that time.

Mr S.A. MILLMAN: I refer to some of the comments made by Mr Dreibergs and the minister about this being an interagency–multiagency issue. One aspect that does fall squarely within the police portfolio is domestic violence orders, apprehended violence orders and violence restraining orders. How will police be assisted in their endeavours in this field by the national and reciprocal recognition of those orders from other jurisdictions?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I will ask the commissioner to respond.

Mr C. Dawson: The national approach is being coordinated through the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission. Fortunately, I have had some recent experience in that. The approach is primarily to look at both the mobility of victims and indeed those perpetrators of family violence who may well be seeking refuge in another jurisdiction and move to be with family or other carers. We know, regrettably, that some perpetrators follow and continue their violence in another place where that order has not been generated. I can pleasingly state that the Western Australian situation, in terms of integration of information and communication technology, is quite well advanced in comparison with other Australian jurisdictions. That is because there has been a big investment in court services with the electronic brief, and orders. Although that is a national approach, an interim solution has been developed. The full integration needs some mutual recognition legislation. Again, Western Australia is somewhat fortuitous because we participated historically in a mutual recognition approach with South Australia and the Northern Territory for the central lands approach with our multifunctional police facilities. We know we have a model that works. A person can seek an order or, if an offender crosses a boundary, police can take action. They do not have to use the Service and Execution of Process Act and get caught up in the bureaucracy. We know that approach works. We are strongly supporting that in the federated approach. Our present situation is to continue to integrate the justice and court electronic transference to police. I want our police officers to be armed with the best possible information because they often encounter hostile and dangerous situations. I want police pre-armed. We can do that by pre-populating the despatch that police receive before they even attend an address. That is where we want to be.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: I refer to the works in progress on page 276. When I was Minister for Police, I was very pleased to secure the \$10.5 million required for the Armadale courthouse and police complex land acquisition. I am very pleased to see the funding is still in the budget for that project. When is it anticipated that construction will commence and when is it anticipated or planned that that project will be completed?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: We have assigned \$78.8 million to develop the Armadale courthouse and police complex. WA Police and the Department of Justice identified Armadale as a redevelopment priority. We anticipate that the Armadale courthouse and police complex will accommodate up to 315 police officers, and there will be five courtrooms as part of that. We are currently working with the Department of Justice, the Department of Finance,

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Building Management and Works, and the lead consultant, Peter Hunt Architect, to develop a project definition plan. In turn, that will be presented to cabinet. We are anticipating that will occur sometime in the early part of next year. The new co-located facility will be located at Third Road in Armadale and construction can potentially start in 2018–19. It is expected to be open to the public by 2022.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I refer specifically to the last item under “Spending Changes”, “Road Trauma Trust Account—Increased Roadside Alcohol and Drug Testing”, which is on page 269 of the *Budget Statements*. I have a series of questions on this. Can the minister give me an indication of how many roadside alcohol and drug tests were conducted in the last financial year and how many additional tests are anticipated to be conducted in each of the next four years with this additional funding?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: This is a spending change. This is additional money; it is part of the nearly \$3.8 million commitment we made at the election for additional drug and alcohol tests. Sadly, Western Australia was the last state in Australia to implement drug testing. That is of concern, especially when we know that Western Australia has some of the highest numbers of users of methamphetamine and other drugs in the country. I am very disappointed that WA got such a late start on drug testing. Funding has been provided so that we can get back up to somewhere close to best practice. Sadly, our testing regime had fallen well below the national average. Western Australia had the fewest number of drug tests for any state in the country. I can provide the member with some actual figures and forecasts in terms of drug testing, if that is what he would like.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Yes. That is what I asked for.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The number of drug tests is anticipated to be about 34 500 and the number of alcohol tests is 1 720 000.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Are those numbers for this current financial year—1 720 000 alcohol tests and 34 000 drug tests? How does that compare with the number of tests delivered in the last financial year?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I can give the member some historic figures for alcohol tests: in 2011–12 there were 1 292 652; in 2012–13, 1 539 465; in 2013–14, 1 425 688; in 2014–15, 1 375 569; in 2015–16, 1 826 454; and in 2016–17, 2 011 787.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: How many drug tests were conducted last year, in 2016–17?

[9.30 pm]

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The figure is 34 500.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: The figures the minister gave me indicate a reduction in this coming year. The minister indicated that just over two million alcohol tests were conducted in 2016–17 and there will be a reduction to 1 720 000 in 2017–18. The minister has indicated that drug tests will be around about the same at 34 500. How is this increased funding going to lead to increased testing, when on the minister’s figures the alcohol testing is going down and the drug testing is staying the same?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: There were issues with what police were previously funded to do and what they targeted doing compared with what was delivered. I will ask Ms Cardenia to explain the complex way the alcohol and drug testing has been accounted for in this state.

Ms S. Cardenia: A number of funding sources have contributed to total testing for alcohol and drugs, both in the past and going into the forward estimates. That has included a contribution from WA Police itself, specific programs funded through the road trauma trust account, as well as another program, which has ceased, Operation Metaphor, that also contributed to alcohol testing. In addition, at the end of 2015–16, WA Police injected another \$500 000 from its own funding to help with the purchase of consumables to be able to increase the testing, that is not sustainable in the forward estimates, so that is why there is a pattern.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: The spending change states that this is an increased roadside alcohol and drug testing fund and the minister has put out press releases to this effect, but her figures today indicate that there is not going to be any increase. Why is she claiming this to be an increase in testing when it is not?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The issue here is really that there has not been the ongoing funding put in there. Without this injection of funding, there would be a marked reduction, because there was nothing in the forward estimates for Operation Metaphor, which was a temporary injection of funds by the former government. They were not ongoing funds; they were limited funds. It was not planned for in the forward estimates, so there would have been a significant reduction if this money was not here. I would like to see more and I have asked the Road Safety Commission to look at what is best practice around Australia and what number we need to get to for at least the national average and be in a best practice position. I have also asked WA Police to look at the costings involved here and to compare the cost of our testing regimes in other states. Over the course of the forward estimates I anticipate that WA Police and the government will be able to do better than this. We have effectively inherited

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an odd mismatch, whereby some additional money was put in here and there for limited-duration programs. The money was not coordinated and was not in the one fund. Again, I do not think we will have an accurate number on the forecast testing until we get to the end of the financial year. I also expect the regional enforcement unit may have an impact on the number of drug and alcohol tests that occur.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I am not asking the minister to predict the future, but over the last couple of years has the number of positive tests shown a marked increase, decrease or have things just stayed basically the same? I hesitate to use the word “positive”; I would rather call them negative tests in the sense that they are hits, if you like, of people found to be driving with drugs or alcohol in their system above the allowed limit. Has there been any change in the percentages of those tested who have been caught breaking the law in this regard?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I will refer that question to someone in a moment. Another thing I will comment on is that one of the key things we are keen to do is provide a greater level of drug and alcohol testing in regional areas. As the member is aware, the regional road toll is disproportionately higher and testing regimes have been primarily focused in the metropolitan area. I just highlight that is an area that we will go to. In terms of the number of people who test positive at .05 or .08 or for drugs—a kind of hit rate—I will ask Mr Dreibergs to comment.

Mr G. Dreibergs: Effectively, it is relatively flat. For 2015–16 there was 0.6 per cent of charges versus tests and in 2016–17 there was 0.5 per cent of charges versus tests for drink-driving. For drug tests in 2015–16 we had a 10.2 per cent positive outcome and in 2016–17, it was 9.4 per cent.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: There is a significant difference in the percentages on the drug test compared to the alcohol test. Is that explainable solely by the more random nature of the alcohol tests and the more targeted nature of the drug tests or is this also indicating some other bigger and broader social problem in relation to the use of drugs in Western Australia?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I ask Mr Dreibergs to continue.

Mr G. Dreibergs: The reason we have such a high percentage rate for drug tests is that they are relatively targeted. They are not always targeted, but a large percentage of our activity is targeted. It is not as random as the alcohol testing.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Are the figures on the more relatively targeted, as opposed to the more random, drug tests broken down or are the figures not able to drill down that far?

Mr G. Dreibergs: No, we do not break it down to finite detail like that, but we do know that it is really the deployment decision of the person who is running the drug and booze bus at that point in time. In regional WA it depends on how they deploy and what they decide to do at a point in time for an operation. Whether it is operational deployment or just a general deployment, so the activity they are undertaking, affects what the break-up is likely to be. I can say that for drug testing generally it is a targeted approach.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: On the funding described as increased roadside alcohol and drug testing, there is around \$300 000 more this financial year than in the out years. Does that indicate that some of that initial funding will be used for some form of asset accumulation, be it roadside testing machines or the like, or is it simply that more funding is provided in this financial year than in the out years for the tests themselves?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: No, I do not think it is for asset purchases, but I will ask someone to clarify that. I think it is a matter of us wanting to put as much money as we could into the first year and will look at further advice from the Road Safety Commission about what we can do in future years. At this stage we are effectively dealing with it one year at a time. Although there is money in the forward estimates, we may need more money there in the future. Does Mr Dreibergs want to answer the other part?

Mr G. Dreibergs: Most of the costs are related to additional drug testing. That really comes from the requirement for additional disposable equipment to do the tests and for ChemCentre test results as well, so it is the testing regime.

[9.40 pm]

Ms J.J. SHAW: I refer to the spending changes outlined on page 270 of budget paper No 2 and the \$10 million of funding in 2017–18 for the metropolitan intersection crash program. The last dot point under the heading “Significant Issues Impacting the Agency” on page 271 refers to reducing the number of people killed and seriously injured at intersections. Can the minister please provide details of which road intersections have been identified for improvement, particularly any in my electorate?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: In the member’s electorate! A number of metropolitan intersections have been identified.

Ms J.J. SHAW: I understand there may be one —

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The CHAIR: Does the member want to let the minister finish?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I understand that the member may be asking about the intersection of Great Northern Highway and Rutland Road.

Ms J.J. SHAW: That is wonderful news.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: That is one intersection that is certainly under consideration for funding. It certainly does need improvement. Of course, it is only those intersections that are assessed as having a defined road safety benefit. That is certainly one of the intersections under consideration, and hopefully we can give the member some good news about that before too long.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: I refer to page 270 of budget paper No 2 and the road trauma trust account. I note that there has been a reduction for run-off-road crash improvements from \$28 million to \$18 million. What projects will be funded from that \$18 million for run-off-road crash improvements in this financial year?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The question is about the run-off-road crashes road improvements. Generally, the best way of improving that situation is with one-metre sealed road shoulders. Audible edge lines also have proven effective in reducing run-off-road crashes. There is \$18 million in the budget for that purpose. In terms of the specifics that the member for Scarborough has asked about, I am not sure whether Mr Cameron can provide some more detail.

Mr I. Cameron: I do not have the details of all the locations. As I indicated earlier, the difference in the budget was a scaling of the available funds. Last year there was a significant drawdown of existing funds in the account, so this is one of the areas in which the budget needed to be adjusted. The current program is in its final draft stages at Main Roads. Main Roads looks at its available funds and commonwealth funding, and we are just waiting to finalise that with the Minister for Transport. It applies across a number of regions and the trust account funds on a priority safety basis.

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: I understand that. Just to clarify, does the minister not know which projects will be funded? Could I get that information from Main Roads? Would it have a better understanding of where this money will be spent?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Some run-off-road treatments have already been announced; for example, the commonwealth and Western Australian governments have committed \$7 million for upgrades to Indian Ocean Drive between Two Rocks and Lancelin. Four additional overtaking lanes are planned, with one pair northbound and one pair southbound either side of the Ledge Point intersection. I can advise that that is occurring. I understand that Mr Cameron has advised that the sign-off has not occurred at Main Roads yet, so there is no point in asking Main Roads. I expect that Main Roads and the Road Safety Commission will sign off on the priorities that will be funded in coming weeks.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I am also focusing on the spending changes that start on page 269 and go through to page 270. I have looked through all the spending changes and I cannot find, and I am asking the minister to help me find, where the funding for —

The CHAIR: I think you have to give a line item, member.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: That is it; the line item is the spending changes on pages 269 and 270. Where is the additional funding for stab-proof vests for police officers, as the minister has said that cost is not the issue?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I will make some preliminary remarks about stab-proof vests and then we will move on. Police currently have about 1 500 or more stab-proof and/or ballistic vests. There are budget lines for the purchase of vests. Currently, when officers go through the academy, they get a vest of some description; it is called an accoutrement or load-bearing vest. It may well be that they are replaced with something else. One of the issues with the vests is that there is yet to be agreement on exactly which vest police officers and/or their union representatives want. There are lots of alternatives. If they are an occupational health and safety requirement, determinations need to be made about when they will need to be worn and whether they will need to be worn at all times. There is certainly feedback that some officers do not want to wear them all the time. Officers may not want to wear them while riding a push bike on bike patrol around Northbridge. Officers working in hot conditions in the north of the state may not want to wear them all the time either. At the moment, vests are allocated to police stations; they are not personal-issue vests. Vests are also allocated to specialist units like the tactical response group and so forth. We have said that we will find that money within the police budget from our existing and internal sources and fund the rollout as and when it is needed. This is not a huge expenditure in the size of the police budget. That is not really the issue; it is just a matter of senior police working with the police union, as the representative of its members, to determine which vest is to be provided and in what circumstances officers will be required to wear it. I understand that officers would like personal-issue vests as opposed to station-issue vests,

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and we are looking to provide them with those. Money is not the issue; it is really a matter of settling upon which vest should be worn and at what locations. I will ask Mr Dreiberger to comment further.

Mr G. Dreiberger: I can advise that we have been working closely with the union for some period now using officers from our operational safety and tactics training unit, which is our tactical safety unit. We are going out to the industry with an invitation for a register of interest so that industry can come forward and provide us with opportunities to look at the type of equipment that we may go to tender on. It is very complicated to choose the best piece of equipment for many of the reasons that the minister has outlined, including vest hygiene. When officers wear a vest all the time and they sweat, particularly those in jurisdictions with hot climates, they have a lot of trouble with bacteria within the vests. It is clearly understood that the more wearable a vest is, the less security it provides. The wearability issue is a big issue for us. We are working very closely with the union. As I said, we have already gone out with a register of interest to get industry to come to us and tell us what it may have for our officers to use.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Obviously, there is a process and WA Police has gone out to a registration of interest process. All going well, when might this particular procurement process that kicks off with the registration of interest be concluded?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I will ask Mr Dreiberger to comment.

Mr G. Dreiberger: Until we identify the type of vest, we cannot give an end date. We are working as fast as we can. It is a priority for us as an organisation. I can guarantee that the safety of our officers is at the forefront of our mind at all times.

[9.50 pm]

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Is the minister confident that whatever this scoping identifies as being required in the future can be met through the existing police budget or is there a circumstance in which the minister might need to go to Treasury and ask for further funding whenever this process concludes?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I do not anticipate needing to go to Treasury for further funding. I anticipate that we will be able to meet that cost from within our existing resources.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Given that the minister anticipates the cost will be able to be met from the police budget, can the minister provide a ballpark figure or an estimate of what amount we are talking about?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Mr Dreiberger.

Mr G. Dreiberger: I cannot provide the member with a ballpark figure but I can tell him that we currently have load-bearing vests. We already deploy non-stabproof load-bearing vests. If it is a straight replacement of vest for vest and there is a gap of a low amount, we would not be up for a significant amount. It depends on whether we go for a load-bearing vest or for a particular piece of equipment that fits under a vest, in which case it would not need to be as webbed or have the same usability and purpose needs as a load-bearing vest. Until we get the quotes and the tender we will not really understand what that issue is. We currently issue load-bearing vests to our officers that do cost money already.

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: I refer the minister to line item “Freeze Salaries and Allowances Tribunal Determined Salaries” under the heading “Other” on page 270 of budget paper No 2. How many staff will this affect?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The member is talking about the salary freeze. If I am counting correctly, the answer is 12 staff. It will affect those in senior positions: the Commissioner of Police, the two deputy commissioners and all the assistant commissioners. The answer is that it will affect 13 staff.

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: Sorry. What was the answer?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: It will affect 13 staff—that is, the Commissioner of Police, the two deputy commissioners, all the assistant commissioners and the executive director. The executive director was over the page so I did not count that one at first.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Does that include the Road Safety Commissioner or any of the staff who were inherited—for the purposes of this budget, anyway—from the Road Safety Commission?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: No, it does not.

Mr P.J. RUNDLE: How does the government expect to overrule the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I think, perhaps, that is a question for the Premier because this reflects a decision made by the Premier.

The CHAIR: I think that is right, minister.

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Mr C.J. TALLENTIRE: On page 270 of budget paper No 2, mention is made of “Crash Blood Legislation”. Can the minister explain what this legislation is designed to do and when it might be planned to come into operation?

Mrs L.M. HARVEY: The member for Thornlie voted on the legislation last year.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: The member for Scarborough is right. The crash blood legislation was put through Parliament last year. It was something that Dr Sudhakar Rao and others had been asking for for years. I was delighted that it was finally able to pass through Parliament last year. It came into effect only in March this year. That amendment to the legislation provides the WA police force with powers to collect blood samples from drivers or suspected drivers involved in motor vehicle crashes when death or serious bodily harm has resulted. I am told that in 2016 there were 196 road fatalities and 235 critical injuries. Of the 196 fatalities, 62 were in alcohol-related crashes. Additional road trauma trust account funding of \$211 000 in 2017–18 will top-up the existing \$346 000 that is already held by WA Police to implement that. I think it will make a significant difference. It is important to be able to do that blood testing. It will also provide some excellent data for the Road Safety Commissioner and other researchers.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: The reference for my question is the voluntary targeted separation scheme on page 6 of budget paper No 3. How is it intended for the voluntary targeted separation scheme to be implemented within WA Police?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Is there a page number or not?

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: The voluntary targeted separation scheme is on page 6 of budget paper No 3.

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Is the member not referring to the budget division that is before us today?

The CHAIR: He is referring to budget paper No 3. He can do that.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: How will the voluntary targeted separation scheme be implemented within WA Police? Has implementation commenced? Will any particular areas be targeted for the scheme or will it be available to everyone? Importantly, in this financial year, how many staff does the minister expect to be made redundant through the voluntary targeted separation scheme?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I will ask the commissioner to respond.

Mr C. Dawson: The voluntary scheme is intended to be targeted. In my discussions with government more broadly, it intends to bring it into effect by the end of March. As a police force, we have extended a call for expressions of interest, in this first iteration, primarily to our public servants. We have already had some expressions of interest in response to that. We will make an assessment of what type of position we see as being amenable to the scheme. It will be very much predicated on the type of roles that we believe could be the subject of the VTSS approach. That assessment is underway but it is very early in the process. We issued that call for expressions of interest only in the last three working days.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Is it anticipated that it will be available to people who would be described as frontline police?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: Commissioner.

Mr C. Dawson: At this stage we have not extended it to that level of officer.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: Is the minister able to tell us which groups it has been offered to in this last three business days or is it too early?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I understand that the commissioner has offered it to public servants at this stage. He has not even offered it; he has just put out a call for expressions of interest.

Mr P.A. KATSAMBANIS: I refer to the statement of cashflows on page 280 of budget paper No 2. Can the minister explain what payments make up supplies and services and why there has been a cut of around 25 per cent over the forward estimates to supplies and services?

Mrs M.H. ROBERTS: I am just about to find out whether Ms Cardenia can answer that. Ms Cardenia.

Ms S. Cardenia: Supplies and services cover our operational costs for delivering our business. They are our non-employee and accommodation costs for delivering our services, such as vehicle costs, information and communications technology contracts, and our ChemCentre and PathWest costs. It varies across the board but in the forward estimates there is an assumption that there will be a zero increase in the cost of non-employee related expenditure. That has contributed to the stabilisation of those costs in the out years.

The appropriation was recommended.

Extract from *Hansard*

[ASSEMBLY ESTIMATES COMMITTEE B — Wednesday, 20 September 2017]

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Chair; Mr Shane Love; Mrs Michelle Roberts; Mr Peter Katsambanis; Ms Jessica Shaw; Mrs Liza Harvey; Mr Simon Millman; Mr Peter Rundle; Mr Chris Tallentire

Committee adjourned at 10.00 pm
