

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NOTE: Information which is publicly available is not included in the Supplementary Information.

Division 3: Premier and Cabinet -

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked the Premier -

(1) *What is the annual dollar value of contracting out in the Western Australian public sector in -*

1993-94
1994-95
1995-96
1996-97
1997-98
1998-99?

(2) *When was the last survey of the effectiveness of contracting out conducted?*

Answer:

(1) The State Supply Commission collects annual statistics on purchasing expenditure across Government. The commission has provided the following estimates of expenditure on services contracted out by the Western Australian public sector -

1993-94	not available (The commission estimates combined total expenditure on goods and services for this financial year of \$1.96b.)
1994-95	\$1.06b
1995-96	\$1.31b
1996-97	\$1.92b
1997-98	\$3.09b (This figure reflects the broader scope of statistical collection in 1997-98, including services associated with the WA Government's Capital Works Program.)
1998-99	year not completed (The commission will issue these figures in the first half of 1999-2000.)

The Contracting Information Bulletin Board has been implemented by the Department of Contract and Management Services which is expected to provide comprehensive statistics (with the exception of the Government Trading Enterprises) on services contracted out for the year 1999-2000 and years following.

(2) The last survey of the effectiveness of the contracting out of services across the public sector was conducted by Professor Simon Domberger of the University of Sydney, for the period 1995-96. Agencies reported that contracting delivered either a "very successful" or "successful" outcome in 88 per cent of cases. This compares favourably with the 73 per cent of cases reported by Commonwealth agencies in the Industry Commission's (now known as the Productivity Commission's) 1996 report on competitive tendering and contracting by public sector agencies.

Agencies individually undertake evaluations and assess customer feedback on their services, including those services contracted out, as part of their normal management responsibilities. All agencies are required to have output quality measures in place. Key performance indicators of effectiveness are reported annually to Parliament.

Moreover, the State Supply Commission has launched complementary best practice guidelines on contract management, which stress the fundamental requirement for the contractor's performance to be monitored and assessed throughout the contract period against predetermined, clearly understood and agreed criteria.

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked whether the Premier could provide a breakdown of all the projects under the capital city development category -

- *refurbishment and documentation*
- *special projects funding*
- *streetscape projects*

including the estimated total cost, estimated expenditure in 1998-99 and estimated expenditure in 1999-00 for all the projects.

Answer: See table -

	<i>Works in Progress</i>	<i>Estimated total cost</i>	<i>Estimated expenditure to 30 June 1999</i>	<i>Estimated 1998-99</i>	<i>Estimated 1999-2000</i>	<i>Estimated 2000-01</i>
1	Central Perth Historic Precinct <i>Demolition of R & I Bank building and restoration of site; contract documentation, refurbishment and restoration of Central Government Buildings to ensure public safety, ongoing facilities management (preventative maintenance, vermin control, security monitoring, graffiti removal etc), cost of consumables (electricity), professional legal and real estate fees for procuring a developer/lessee</i>	\$8.301m	\$7.301	\$0.340	\$0.500	\$0.500
2	Special Projects <i>Salary and administrative costs of the Capital City Development Unit; new initiatives, eg. contribution to City of Perth Christmas decorations; contribution to construction of the King Street Art Centre; Great Eastern Highway new gateway to city, street scape enhancement and public art; contribution to Cultural Centre No 6 car park enhancements; site investigation and preliminary planning for Bells of St Martin-in-the-Fields</i>	\$5.961m	\$5.247	\$0.270	\$0.400	\$0.314
3	Street scape Enhancement Projects <i>Enhancements and related improvements coordinated by the City of Perth with 50% State Government funding, eg. Murray Street, King Street, Mount Street, Stirling Gardens kangaroo sculpture, other public art, children's strategy</i>	\$6.532m	\$6.200	\$0.310		\$0.332
	TOTALS	\$20.794m	\$18.748	\$0.920	\$0.900	\$1.146

Question: The Chairman asked the Premier what the figure for average cost per member of Parliament comprises and for the identification of components in the cost of administering.

<i>Answer:</i>	1998-99	1999-00
Value of Entitlements	\$11 882 900	\$11 350 300
Cost of Administering Entitlements	\$ 1 380 400	\$ 1 179 300
Total Cost for Members of Parliament	\$13 263 300	\$12 529 600

Value of entitlements includes -
 establishment, rent, utilities, communications and cleaning costs of parliamentary offices;
 purchase costs for office and information technology equipment;
 salaries and related costs for Electorate and Research Officers;
 cost of leased vehicles, car hire and air charter;
 cost of members' imprest travel;
 cost of former members' travel; and
 cost of support to Government Whip.

Cost of administering entitlements includes -
 office establishment and lease negotiation services;
 arranging payment of accounts for office rent, utilities, communications and cleaning;
 coordination of leased vehicles;
 arranging payment of air charter and car hire costs;
 arranging purchase and maintenance of office equipment;
 operating the imprest travel scheme;
 services provided by the Director General, Assistant Director General (Legal) and support staff;
 freedom of information services;
 personnel and payroll services;
 asset control and contract maintenance services;
 financial reporting services;
 information technology services;
 internal audit services.

Question: The member for Avon asked the Premier for details of the new leadership development program. Will it be outsourced or developed in-house, and how far down the public service will it be available? Will it be just for the upper echelons of the public sector?

Answer: The Leadership Enhancement Program ("the program") represents a strong commitment by the Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet to supporting Senior Executives working within the Western Australian Public Sector. It is an exciting new addition to the suite of Leadership Development choices that are already available through the Ministry. The program specifically targets Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) and members of the Senior Executive Service (SES). People who are acting in these positions will also be eligible to nominate for the program. There are 18 places in each program. The elements of this program are in line with current international trends in executive development. By moving away from the "one size fits all" approach, the program provides an opportunity for participants to access an individual career coach, for a period of 12 months, as they build on their existing strengths and successes through:

Individually tailored development activities, designed to meet specific development needs, in line with work, career and life plans.

Participation in a learning forum, comprised of other participants in the program, to support achievement of the individual learning objectives.
 Support from their sponsoring agency, through a nominated sponsor, to consolidate their learning and transfer knowledge back to their workplaces.

The program is conducted over a 12 month period and consists of the following stages:

Attendance at a two day residential Development Needs Analysis.
 Creation of an individual development plan with the support of a consultant.
 Participation in a learning forum - a "safe" environment in which a participant can experiment with innovative development strategies, receive peer support, encouragement and ongoing feedback, and reflect on progress towards achieving their development plan.

Up to two programs per year may be run over three years, commencing mid 1999. Each member of the target group will be invited to nominate for the program. Participation is entirely voluntary, and information collected as part of the program will be owned by the individual participant and will remain confidential. An external evaluator has been engaged to undertake a longitudinal evaluation of the program. The evaluation will be conducted from the perspective of benefits to the participants, their employing agency and the Western Australian Public Sector. The evaluator will analyse the collective data to determine the extent to which the program supports the achievement of whole of Government initiatives.

The Leadership Enhancement Program aims to enhance the existing leadership capability of CEOs and members of the SES working within the Western Australian Public Sector. Specifically, the objectives of the program are:

To facilitate the development of leadership by supporting participants to:
 Learn and consolidate new ways of leading and managing within their sponsoring agency.
 Develop skills in the giving and receiving of objective, credible feedback.
 Develop an attitude of life-long learning.
 Become self-sufficient in identifying and resourcing their own development needs and strategies.
 To foster cross-agency co-operation and initiatives, and contribute to the development of a whole of Government perspective.

A full public tender was conducted to engage the consultants to run the program. The contract was subsequently awarded to Maximiles Consulting Pty Ltd, a South Australian based consulting firm with extensive experience in the application of this learning technology at all organisational levels, and particularly with Senior Executives. The tender also included an evaluation component, and this contract has been awarded to Integra Pty Ltd, a local firm with extensive experience in the evaluation of development programs. The tender required the evaluator to be independent of the program provider to ensure objective reporting of outcomes. Three separate programs have been scheduled to commence in:

August	1999
February	2000
July	2000

Under the terms of the contract with Maximiles Consulting Pty Ltd, there is an opportunity to run a further three programs should there be sufficient demand for them. However, the first program is considered to be a pilot and subsequent programs will be run subject to:

Satisfactory performance by the providers;
 Acceptance of the methodology by the target population;
 The availability of funding; and
 No change in Government policy.

A copy of the Prospectus for the program, which contains additional information about the various components that make up the Leadership Enhancement Program, is available from the Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet.

Division 5: Government Projects Office -

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked whether the Minister could provide a breakdown of the expenditure of an estimated \$20.6m on the Fremantle Waterfront.

Answer: The \$20.6m referred to is the budgeted expenditure in 1999/2000. The total estimated cost of the project is \$35m. A breakdown of the \$35m expenditure is:

DESCRIPTION	COST
New Maritime Museum and External Works	22,500,000
'A' Shed	1,500,000
Sub Total	<u>24,000,000</u>
Professional fees	4,000,000
Loose furniture & fitout	500,000
Exhibition fitout	4,000,000
Australia II relocation & restoration	400,000
Submarine relocation	700,000
Client fees and research	400,000
(Museum staff \$260,000)	
(Research, Dev. \$140,000)	
Roundhouse restoration	500,000
Art 1% & Project Contingency	500,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$35,000,000</i>

Division 7: Office of the Auditor General -

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked what projects or reports the Office of the Auditor General expects to be working on in 1999-2000.

Answer:

Proposed Audit Program 1999-2000

Broadly:

- (a) To audit the financial statements and performance indicators of all agencies under the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985, Cemeteries Act and Corporations Law. To conduct any request audits or other examinations requested by the Treasurer.
- (b) Performance examinations currently in progress are:
 - Leasing of Office and other Equipment;
 - Health Sector Performance Indicators;
 - Fisheries Management;
 - Surgical Services in Non-Teaching Hospitals; and
 - State Funding of Not for Profit Organisations.
- (c) Controls, Compliance and Accountability Audits are:
 - Management of Intellectual Property;
 - Rights to Private Practice in Teaching Hospitals;
 - Engagement of Consultants;
 - Annual Reporting by Government Agencies;
 - Management of Government Concessions; and
 - Review of Major Government Information Systems
 - Hospital Morbidity Data System
 - Government Property Register.

Scanning has commenced on a range of issues across the public sector for future audit and examination topics including possible topics in the health and education sectors.

Division 9: Treasury -

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked the Treasurer to provide a breakdown of which "Administered Transactions Expenditure" payments are for community service obligations and which are for other reasons?

Answer:

Table 1: ADMINISTERED TRANSACTION EXPENDITURE: CSOs AND LAND SALES (\$M)

	1997/98 Actual	1998/99 Est Act	1999/2000 Estimate	2000/01 Estimate	2001/02 Estimate	2002/03 Estimate
CSOs						
Western Power	31.4	32.8	34.1	35.4	38.0	39.4
Water Corporation	180.3	192.1	210.4	227.0	239.6	250.8
LandCorp	2.0	2.8	7.7	2.1	1.8	1.4
Westrail	24.8	20.0	20.1	20.1	19.1	19.1
Sub Total	238.5	247.7	272.3	284.6	298.5	310.7
Reimbursement of Land Sale Proceeds						
Westrail	2.6	17.9	29.8	10.2	3.4	4.4
Sub Total	2.6	17.9	29.8	10.2	3.4	4.4
TOTAL	241.1	265.6	302.1	294.8	301.9	315.1

Details on the community service obligations and land sales are outlined below:

WESTERN POWER

Western Power delivers a number of community service obligations to the community on behalf of the Government. These include up to four different rebates to eligible customers (such as pensioners, veterans, seniors, and persons with a Department of Social Security issued health card). Rebates can be claimed for the daily supply charge, account establishment fee and part of the meter-testing fee. Persons with dependent children listed on health cards are able to claim a rebate for part of the energy charge on their bills. Rebates are paid to around 242,000 customers and represent about 33% of Western Power's domestic customer base.

WATER CORPORATION

The Water Corporation currently receives CSO payments in respect of:

providing water, wastewater, drainage and irrigation services outside the metropolitan area;
pensioner and senior card concession rebates;

concessions to non-rated property owners, such as charities, religious and sporting bodies and homes for the aged;
and

the infill sewerage program.

In 1998/99 the CSO compensation program is split approximately as follows:

	\$M
Non-commercial country services	140.9
Infill sewerage program	12.4
Revenue concessions	38.8
Total	192.1

LANDCORP

LandCorp receives CSOs for undertaking activities that are not consistent with its commercial objective. The 1999/2000 CSOs will include:

\$0.4 million in respect of debt servicing costs incurred in purchasing the Petrochemical Industries Limited land at Kwinana;

\$0.7 million in holding costs for the Jervoise Bay commercial yard acquisition; and

\$6.6 million for marketing and development costs associated with the Exmouth superlot scheme.

WESTRAIL

As part of the "Right Track" reform program, Westrail agreed to a number of initiatives, of which the following two have implications for the Consolidated Fund as outlined below:

Westrail to receive CSO payments for losses made on the following services: Australind, Prospector/Avon Valley Link, Road Services, Indian Pacific, Hotham Valley/Other Services and Midland Workshops maintenance and security; and

Westrail to commence a land rationalisation program with the proceeds from the sale being used to reduce its debt. Under the arrangement the Department of Land Administration credits the Consolidated Fund with the proceeds of Crown land "controlled" by Westrail and these funds are returned by the Consolidated Fund to Westrail to be applied to reducing debt. This arrangement is therefore CF revenue neutral.

Note: The funding of CSOs by the Consolidated Fund does not include the urban rail passenger services for which Westrail has a reimbursable arrangement with the Department of Transport.

Question: The member for Belmont asked the Treasurer why the Consolidated Fund was expecting a significant increase in sales tax equivalent receipts from the Insurance Commission of Western Australia.

Answer:

Table 1: WHOLESALE SALES TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS BY THE INSURANCE COMMISSION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (\$'000)

	1997/98 Actual	1998/99 Est Actual	1999/2000 Estimate	2000/01 Estimate	2001/02 Estimate	2002/03 Estimate
WSTE	131.9	294.0	434.0	188.0	189.0	195.0

The Insurance Commission of Western Australia (ICWA) normally pays wholesale sales tax equivalents (WSTE) on printing and stationery, information technology (hardware and software) and items required to maintain investment properties owned by ICWA.

In 1998/99 the expected outturn also includes WSTE on the purchase of a new PABX telephone system and commencement of a document imaging project, with the bulk of the expenditure to occur in 1999/2000. ICWA may relocate from its current premises to 219 St Georges Terrace about December 1999 and have budgeted for a major office fit-out and upgrade of the local area network which are driving the higher WSTE estimates in 1999/2000.

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked the Treasurer to confirm that the Government is expecting nearly \$14.9m in dividends from AlintaGas in 1999/2000, and explain why there was such a significant fall in the level of dividends from 1998/99 to 1999/2000.

Answer: The Government is anticipating a dividend payment of \$14.9 million from AlintaGas in 1999/2000.

Table 1: ALINTAGAS INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT AND DIVIDEND CASH PAYMENTS (\$M)

	1998/99 Budget	1998/99 Est Actual	1999/2000 Estimate	2000/01 Estimate	2001/02 Estimate	2002/03 Estimate
Income tax equivalents	25.7	12.5	17.1	18.0	18.0	20.0
Dividends	10.0	23.1	14.9	12.4	12.4	17.9

AlintaGas was to commence paying dividends to the Government when its debt/equity level fell below 80:20. This occurred with the sale of the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline and the concurrent retirement of associated debt in March 1998. AlintaGas will make its first cash dividend payment to the Government in 1998/99.

AlintaGas was budgeted to pay an interim dividend of \$10 million in 1998/99. However, because of debt refinancing arrangements entered into by AlintaGas in June 1998 which resulted in an additional interest expense of approximately \$35 million, profitability for 1997/98 was lower than initially anticipated. This had implications for lower income tax equivalent payments in 1998/99. AlintaGas thus agreed that, as a one-off arrangement, cash dividends in 1998/99 would be increased by the extent of the decrease in tax equivalents. The estimated dividend payments after 1998/99 are based on 50 per cent of after tax profit as outlined in the current approved Strategic Development Plan.

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked the Treasurer to explain the significant increase in AlintaGas' income tax equivalents from \$12,511,000 to \$17,148,000 as listed on page 1489 of the Budget Statements.

Answer:

Table 1: ALINTAGAS INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS (\$M)

	1998/99 Budget	1998/99 Est Actual	1999/00 Estimate	2000/01 Estimate	2001/02 Estimate	2002/03 Estimate
Income tax equivalents	25.7	12.5	17.1	18.0	18.0	20.0

The lower income tax equivalent receipts in 1998/99 are due to the 1997/98 taxable income being significantly lower than the previous year. This was due to AlintaGas refinancing its debt in June 1998 and incurring an additional interest expense of approximately \$35 million with a consequential negative impact on its 1997/98 profitability. To ensure that Consolidated Fund was not worse off as a result of the above arrangement, AlintaGas agreed to increase dividend payments by the amount of fall in tax equivalents. The 1998/99 taxable income is expected to be significantly higher and AlintaGas has therefore budgeted quarterly tax instalments at a higher level.

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked the Treasurer to explain the decrease in income tax equivalents from Western Power from \$70,763,000 to \$40,707,000.

Answer:

Table 1: WESTERN POWER INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS (\$M)

	1997/98 Actual	1998/99 Est Act	1999/00 Estimate	2000/01 Estimate	2001/02 Estimate	2002/03 Estimate
Income tax equivalents	32.5	70.8	40.7	83.2	139.1	130.4

Under Treasurer's Direction 56 of the Taxation Equivalent Regime, government businesses are required to pay their income tax equivalent liability for a tax year in quarterly instalments in March, June, September and December of the calendar year. The first three tax instalments are to be based on 25 per cent of the likely tax liability with the final tax adjustment being made in December. The likely tax liability may be 25 per cent of the previous year's tax liability or an estimate provided by the agency. Thus, the cash flows to the Consolidated Fund in a financial year consist of the last two quarterly instalments (September/December) in respect of the previous tax year and the first two quarterly instalments for the current tax year (March/June).

The 1997/98 taxable income was significantly higher than the previous year (mainly attributable to increased electricity sales and cost containment initiatives), and as the three quarterly tax payments were based on a lower tax liability, Western Power's December 1998 tax payment was substantial. The 1998/99 taxable income is expected to be lower (largely because of refinancing debt) and, as the three quarterly tax payments are based at the higher level (ie 25 per cent of the previous year's tax liability), Western Power's December 1999 payment is anticipated to be significantly lower. This lower taxable income also means that the first two quarterly instalments received by Consolidated Fund in 1999/2000 in respect of the 1999/2000 tax year can be expected to be low. Thus the system of tax payments as outlined in the *Income Tax Assessment Act* has given rise to large variances in the Consolidated Fund receipts.

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked the Treasurer to explain why the Bunbury Water Board is not expected to pay dividends in 1999/2000 and why it has not paid any dividends in 1998/99 when it paid dividends in 1997/98.

Answer:

Table 1: BUNBURY WATER BOARD INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS AND STATUTORY CONTRIBUTIONS (\$'000)

	1996/97 Actual	1997/98 Actual	1998/99 Est Act	1999/00 Est	2000/01 Est	2001/02 Est	2002/03 Est
ITE	0	459.5	941.2	800	455	455	455
Statutory contributions	237.1	238.5	0	0	0	0	0

The *Water Boards Act 1904* does not contain any provision for the Bunbury Water Board to make dividend payments to the Consolidated Fund. Some confusion has arisen with respect to the Bunbury Water Board paying dividends, as statutory contributions and dividends were classified together in the 1997/98 Budget Papers.

The *Public Authorities (Contributions) Amendment Act 1993* required the Bunbury Water Board to contribute five per cent of its total revenue in respect of the year ending 30 September 1993 and onwards to the Consolidated Fund.

With the introduction of the State taxation equivalent regime in July 1996, the *Public Authorities (Contributions) Act* was repealed. However, transitional provisions required the Water Board to make, by 30 September 1997, a statutory contribution at the five per cent rate in respect of the year ending 30 September 1996.

Thereafter, the Water Board paid only income tax equivalent payments to the Consolidated Fund.

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked the Treasurer to provide a complete breakdown of the \$275m figure of early repayments expected in 1999-2000.

Answer: The details are:

Agency	Amount \$m
Bunbury Port Authority	13.5
Esperance Port Authority	2.9
Fremantle Port Authority	2.8
Geraldton Port Authority	4.0
Government Employees Housing Authority	31.0
Homeswest	140.0
Health Department (hospitals) *	70.0
Industrial and Commercial Employees Housing Authority	3.4
Karratha College	3.4
Main Roads Department	2.8
Department of Transport (WA Coastal Shipping Commission)	1.2
	<hr/> 275.0 <hr/>

* A further \$100 million is included in the 2000-01 forward estimates for accelerated capital repayments from the Health Department.

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked the Treasurer how much of the \$5.2m which was set aside as a global provision for salary and wage increases is expected to be spent in 1998-99.

Answer: The following amounts were transferred from the global provision to agencies:

Agency	Amount \$000
Office of the Public Sector Standards Commissioner	16
Small Business Development Corporation	19
Curriculum Council	22
Agriculture Department	720
State Revenue Department	90
	<hr/> 867 <hr/>

The balance of the global provision (\$4.29 million) was unspent.

Question: The member for Belmont sought an explanation of the difference between the \$143 million budgeted amount for 1998-99 and the \$117.6 million estimated actual for 1998-99 for payment to the Government Employees Superannuation Board, and then asked if that was because of fewer people retiring or those who are retiring are doing so on lower salaries than expected.

Answer: The payment to GESB for this item is for the concurrent cost of fully funding the West State Super Scheme. It does not relate to the number of people retiring.

The underspend of nearly \$26 million represents a revised assessment of this expense based on actual costs already incurred during 1998-99 and projections for the remaining months of the financial year.

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked the Treasurer to provide a list of the net surplus or deficit of every agency outside the consolidated fund.

Answer: A list of agencies is available in the committee office.

Question: The member for Belmont asked the Treasurer for a breakdown on contingent liabilities under guarantees, indemnities and sureties of \$227m and contingent liabilities of agencies at \$118m.

Answer: Details of all contingent liabilities are as follows:

	\$m
Guaranteed obligations of the Bank of Western Australia	1,682.0
Gold Corporation Act 1987	152.3
Government Railways Act 1904	23.2
Public Trustee	174.3
Hospitals Act 1927(a)	7.9
Housing Loan Guarantee Act 1957	
- guarantees(a)	13.4
- indemnities(a)	23.5
Industry and Technology Development Act 1998(a)	1.4
Rural Housing Assistance Act 1976 - indemnities(a)	0.2
Small Business Guarantees Act 1984(a)	0.4
Western Australian Tourism Commission Act 1983(a)	0.3
Western Australian Cricket Association (Inc.)(a)	2.4
Western Australian Football Commission (Inc.)(a)	4.9
<i>Total contingent liabilities</i>	<i>2,086.0</i>

Plus

Double counted items in 1999-2000 budget risk statement (items marked with (a) above)	54.2
<i>Total contingent liabilities in 1999-2000 budget risk statement</i>	<i>2,140.3</i>

Source: Treasurer's Annual Statements 1997-98, pp. 126-135.

Question: The Leader of the Opposition asked the Treasurer to provide a table showing changes in gross debt and assets for the period 1997-98 to 2002-03 similar to what is produced in the analytical information supporting the Treasury statements document.

Answer: Tables for each sector are available in the committee office.

Division 10: Office of the Public Sector Standards Commissioner -

Question: The member for Belmont asked on how many occasions were the office's recommendations with breach of standard matters rejected by the agencies concerned.

Answer: For the period 1 July 1998 to June 7 1999, the reviewers' recommendations were rejected by the agency concerned on two occasions out of 220 applications for review, (less than one per cent).

Division 11: Department of Commerce and Trade -

Question: The member for Bassendean asked whether the Minister could provide a detailed budget breakdown of amounts allocated and spent against assistance schemes under the various outputs of the department.

Answer: The detail of the amounts allocated and expended against assistance schemes:

	Actual 1997/98 \$000s	Est.Actual 1998/99 \$000s	Estimate 1999/00 \$000s
Output 1 <i>Science and Technology Development Services</i>			
Scitech Discovery Centre Support Agreement	2,300	2,450	2,500
Technology Innovation Management Support Agreement	138	140	97
Materials Institute of WA Support Agreement	150	346	125
WA Innovation Support Scheme	649	956	1,060
Centres of Excellence Support Schemes	1,561	4,710	5,822
S & T Policy Implementation grant Initiatives	57	260	410
Other	46	191	216
	4,901	9,053	10,230
Output 2 <i>Infrastructure Development Services</i>			
ASI Groyne Buyback Agreement Rental Subsidy	379	394	410
Regional Headworks Development Scheme	655	4,418	2,170
Other	25		
	1,059	4,812	2,580
Output 3 <i>Industry Sector and Trade Development Services</i>			
Asia Research Centre Support Agreement	150	100	50
Sponsorship and Industry Promotion (SPIN)	278	174	135
Industry Incentives	4,805	4,330	3,000
Business Planning Service	53	130	120
Business Visit Scheme	21	97	40
Export Graduate Scheme	64	79	79
Export Market Support Scheme	406	400	266
Industry Sector Association Executive Officer Support Program		420	345
TCF 2000 Development Package	90	110	-
AusIndustry Other Services	700	-	-
Prefeasibility Study Funding	32	86	35
Export Planning	3	85	65
Other	515	401	469
	7,117	6,412	4,604
Output 4 <i>Aboriginal Enterprise Development Services</i>			
Indigenous Enterprise Support Services Program	87	140	-
Regional Development Commission Aboriginal Economic Development Officer Program	305	400	364
Community & Local Planning	-	50	25
Small Capital Grants Program for Aboriginal Enterprises	226	177	-
Commercialisation of Aboriginal Enterprises Company Program	275	-	-
Other	99	-	490
	992	767	879
Output 5 <i>Information and Communication Services</i>			
Business Visit Scheme		5	
Sponsorship and Industry Promotion (SPIN)	1	22	
Export Graduate Scheme	15	24	
Export Market Support Scheme	43	80	
AusIndustry Other Services	133	45	
Regional Co-ordination Fund	30		
Industry Sector Association Executive Officer Support Program		80	
Online WA Government Initiatives			752
Other		40	
	222	296	752

Output 6 Regional Development Services

Shared Town Planner Scheme	19	40	70
Small Town Economic Planning Program	46	70	90
Rural Show Display Grants	87	90	75
Regional Initiatives Fund	548	616	547
Regional Co-ordination Fund	41	50	90
Regional Projects Scheme	39	70	50
Project Mainstreet	61	180	222
Telecentres Initiatives Fund	500	978	640
WA Telecentre Support Program	694	788	1,108
Exmouth Development Trust Fund	75	4,600	600
Telecentres Project Fund	149	150	200
Regional Co-operative Research Fund		150	300
Networking Nation Initiatives			900
Other	21	216	450
	2,280	7,998	5,342
Total Grants and Subsidies	16,571	29,338	24,387

Question: The member for Joondalup asked what the legal status of the Scitech Discovery Centre is.

Answer: Scitech Discovery Centre is a public company limited by guarantee. It is incorporated under the Corporations Law. A company limited by guarantee has members rather than shareholders. The State Government is a member of the company. In recognition of the financial contribution of the State, the State has special rights under Scitech's Articles of Association in respect to voting at meetings and being able to appoint two Directors.

Question: The member for Bassendean asked for details of the locations being provided with infrastructure under the Statewide Telecommunications Enhancement Program.

Answer: The locations on which the offers by the respondents are based are in the list below.

Extract from Appendix A to CAMS RFP number 24399

TOWN			
Albany	Green Head	Mukinbudin	Useless Loop
Allanson	Greenbushes	Mullewa	Varley
Argyle	Greenough	Muludja	Vasse
Augusta	Halls Creek	Mundijong	Wagin
Australind	Halls Head	Munglinup	Walkaway
Avondale	Harvey	Muntadgin	Walpole
Babakin	Hopetoun	Murchison	Wananami
Badgingarra	Hyden	Nabawa	Wanarn
Bakers Hill	Jameson	Nannup	Wandering
Balgo	Jerdacuttup	Naremben	Wangkat Jungka
Balingup	Jerramungup	Narrogin	Warakurna (Giles)
Ballidu	Jigalong	New Norcia	Warburton
Balyulu	Jungdranung	Newdegate	Warooka
Bayulu	Jurien	Newman	Watheroo
Beacon	Jurien Bay	Nickol Bay	Wellstead
Bencubbin	Kalannie	Nookanbah	Westonia
Beverley	Kalbarri	Norseman	Wickepin
Billiluna	Kalgoorlie	Northam	Wickham
Bindi Bindi	Kambalda West	Northampton	Williams
Bindoon	Karlgarin	Northcliffe	Wiluna
Binnu	Karnet	Nullagine	Wingellina
Blackstone	Karratha	Numbala-Nunga	Wokalup
Blackwood	Karridale	Nungarin	Wongan Hills
Bluff Point	Katanning	Nyabing	Woodanilling

Bodallin	Kellerberrin	One Arm Point (Bardi)	Woorooloo
Boddington	Kendenup	Ongerup	Wubin
Bolgart	Kirup	Onslow	Wundowie
Borden	Kiwirrkurra	Oombulgurri	Wyalkatchem
Boulder	Kojonup	Pannawonica	Wyndham
Boyanup	Kondinin	Paraburdoo	Yalgoo
Boyup Brook	Koorda	Pardelup	Yandeyarra
Bremer Bay	Kukerin	Parkeston	Yarloop
Bridgetown	Kulin	Pemberton	Yealering
Brookton	Kulumburu	Perenjori	Yerecoin
Broome	Kunonoppin	Pingelly	Yintarri
Broomehill	Kununurra	Pingrup	York
Bruce Rock	La Grange	Pinjarra	Yuna
Brunswick Junction	Lake Grace	Pinjarra North	
Bunbury	Lake Gregory	Plantagenet	
Buntine	Lake King	Port Hedland	
Burekup	Lancelin	Port Kennedy	
Burekup	Latham	Quairading	
Deanmill	Laverton	Rangeway	
Denham	Leeman	Ravensthorpe	
Denmark	Leinster	Rockingham	
Derby	Leonora	Rocky Gully	
Dongara	Little Grove	Roebourne	
Donnybrook	Lombadina	Salmon Gums	
Doodlakine	Looma	Sandstone	
Dowerin	Mandurah	Scaddan	
Dumbleyung	Manjimup	Secret Harbour	
Dunsborough	Marble Bar	Serpentine	
Dwellingup	Margaret River	Shark Bay	
Eaton	Marvel Loch	Singleton	
Ejanding	Meckering	South Bunbury	
Eneabba	Meekatharra	South Hedland	
Esperance	Menzies	South Stirling	
Eucla	Merredin	Southern Cross	
Exmouth	Miling	Tambellup	
Falcon	Mingenew	Tammin	
Fitzroy Crossing	Mogumber	Telfer	
Frankland	Moora	Three Springs	
Gabbin	Moorine Rock	Tincurrin	
Gairdner River	Morawa	Tjirrkarli	
Gascoyne Junction	Mount Barker	Tjukurla	
Geraldton	Mount Magnet	Tom Price	
Gingin	Mount Manypeaks	Toodyay	
Gnowangerup	Mt Margaret	Trayning	
Goomalling	Mt Newman	Turkey Creek	
Grass Patch	Mt Walker	Two Rocks	

Question: The member for Bassendean asked for a breakdown on expected telecommunications infrastructure expenditure contributions from other departments, or the Federal Government, or other source.

Answer:

Health Department of WA. Up to \$6.5million plus a matching amount from the Commonwealth under the Networking the Nation Program. This is related to Telehealth applications.

Pilbara Development Commission. Up to \$900,000 from the Commonwealth under the Networking the Nation Program.

Department of Commerce and Trade expenditure:

1998/1999 Development and Evaluation of STEP

EOI and RFP	\$0.5 million
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1999/2000

Regional Telecommunications Equipment	\$6.0 million
Telehealth	\$1.5 million
Telecentres	\$0.3 million
Whole of Government Messaging and Systems	\$1.2 million
Contract Development and Operation	<u>\$0.5 million</u>
	\$10.0 million

Question: The member for Kalgoorlie asked if the Minister could provide details of the proposed expenditure and the projects that were assisted last year for the Regional Headworks Development Scheme.

Answer: The details for the proposed expenditure for 1999/2000 financial year and expenditure for the 1998/1999 financial year appear below.

Regional Headworks Development Scheme:

Approved expenditure for 1999/2000 financial year

West Arthur Health & Resource Centre	\$7,308
Southern Wire Pty Ltd	\$17,386
Great Southern Regional Cattle Saleyards	\$530,250
Dolphin Lodge	\$8,689
EG Green & Sons	\$634,550
Blackrock Caravan Park	\$204,882
Ferngrove Vineyards	\$68,089
Dazabel Pty Ltd	\$18,701
Shire of Goomalling	\$92,940
APBT Australia Pty Ltd	\$1,000,000
Western Resources Recovery	\$26,001
Avonmore Holdings	\$140,000
Shire of Corrigin	\$82,940
Junction Caravan Park	\$26,660
Shire of Narembeen	\$50,000
Bayside Abalone	\$57,750
CM Engineering	\$21,788
Meenar Industrial Estate	\$750,000
SS & SA Brindal	\$11,423
Hyden Tourism Development Company	\$27,442
Cambinata Yabbies	\$29,963

Expenditure for 1998/1999 financial year (as at 3 June 1999)

Town of Port Hedland	\$10,414
All Quip Engineering	\$5,389
Notre Dame Kimberley Centre	\$39,119
Benale Pty Ltd	\$2,675,787
Indian Ocean Café	\$950
I. & T. Peirce, Duranillin	\$9,273
North Midlands Contracting Pty Ltd	\$3,942
General Engineering and Maintenance Services	\$5,888
Tammin Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	\$7,071
Camena Management Pty Ltd	\$7,818
Beaufort River Meats	\$5,698
Yamatji Media Aboriginal Corporation	\$7,421
AAA Egg Company Pty Ltd	\$41,250
Donnelly Timber Company	\$83,375

Porongurup Winery	\$145,000
Fairbridge Western Australia Inc	\$31,640
HNH Grazing	\$8,400
Drummond Cove Holiday Park	\$66,687
Modern Holdings Pty Ltd	\$18,811
Hyden Business Development Pty Ltd	\$26,600
Gascoyne Gold	\$41,525
City of Albany	\$47,800
Shire of Merredin	\$97,379

Question: The member for Roe asked for a list of the membership of the Marine Research Taskforce.

Answer: Membership of the Marine Research Taskforce: The Marine Research Taskforce was established in July 1998 by the Ministers for Commerce and Trade, Environment and Fisheries. A core group comprising senior representatives from relevant agencies falling under their portfolios, with the addition of Department of Minerals and Energy, the CSIRO Marine Research Division and Australian Institute of Marine Science, planned and organised the work of the Taskforce. Mr Bernard Bowen, Chair of the Environmental Protection Authority, former head of the WA Fisheries Department and member of the CSIRO Marine Research Division's Scientific Advisory Group, chaired it. The Taskforce obtained input and involved representation from the following Federal and State Government agencies, education and training institutions, industry bodies and community groups which were identified as stakeholders in marine science in Western Australia:-

Federal and State Government Organisations -

Australian Institute of Marine Science
 CSIRO Marine Research Division
 CSIRO Land and Water Division
 CSIRO Petroleum Division
 Bureau of Meteorology
 Agriculture Western Australia
 Department of Environmental Protection
 Department of Conservation and Land Management
 Department of Commerce and Trade
 Department of Land Administration
 Department of Minerals and Energy
 Department of Resources Development
 Department of Training
 Department of Transport
 Fisheries Western Australia
 Ministry for Planning
 State Chemistry Centre
 Water & Rivers Commission
 Water Corporation
 Western Australian Museum

Education and Training Organisations -

Edith Cowan University
 Central West College of TAFE
 Curtin University of Technology
 Murdoch University
 South Metropolitan College of TAFE
 The University of Western Australia
 University of Notre Dame Australia

Stakeholder Groups -

Apache Energy Limited
 Aquaculture Council of Western Australia
 Australian Marine Conservation Society
 Australian Petroleum Producers and Exploration Association
 Chamber of Commerce & Industry of Western Australia
 City of Stirling
 Conservation Council of Western Australia
 DA Lord and Associates Pty Ltd
 Environmental Consultants Association
 LeProvost Dames and Moore
 Indian Ocean Climate Initiative

Marine & Coastal Community Network
 Marine Education and Research Alliance
 Marine Parks and Reserves Authority
 Minerals and Energy Research Institute of Western Australia
 Pearl Producers Association
 PPK
 Kwinana Industry Council
 RECFISHWEST
 Shark Bay World Heritage Property Community Consultative Committee
 Shark Bay World Heritage Property Scientific Advisory Committee
 Western Australian Municipal Association
 Western Australian Fishing Industry Council

Question: The member for Peel asked for a list of those companies that are being relocated and a copy of the compensation agreements that have been entered into with those companies for relocation.

Answer: Companies that have relocated to Emplacement Crescent, Hamilton Hill from Spearwood are Alba Industries and Paul David Pty Ltd. These companies have received relocation assistance consistent with the Cabinet approval.

The Fremantle Fishermen's Cooperative Society is intending to relocate to the Robb Jetty Industrial Estate and will also be eligible for relocation assistance.

These three companies are the only ones eligible for relocation assistance through the Department of Commerce and Trade. The assistance is provided as part of the implementation of the Coogee Master Plan.

Question: The Chairman asked for information on relocation assistance and the form of compensation.

Answer: The Cabinet approved level of assistance is 25% of the cost of constructing premises of a similar size and production capacity. The 25% contribution includes the cost of site works, landscaping and the relocation and recommissioning of existing plant and equipment.

Assistance does not apply to the purchase of new plant and equipment. No assistance is available towards the cost of purchasing land. LandCorp sells fully serviced industrial blocks at Emplacement Crescent, Hamilton Hill and in the Robb Jetty Industrial Estate.

Question: The member for Bassendean asked for information on the Centres of Excellence for Industry and Focussed Research and Development Program regarding the purpose and application of the funding.

Answer: The information requested is outlined below.

Centres of Excellence in Industry Focussed Research and Development Program Support paid in 1998/99 Major Funding Support

Australian Centre for Geomechanics	\$50,000.00
Australian Centre for Mining Environmental Research	\$50,000.00
Centre for Legumes in Mediterranean Agriculture	\$5,000.00
Centre for Strategic Mineral Deposits	\$50,000.00
Centre for Water Research	\$156,689.00
Cooperative Research Centre for Landscape Evolution and Mineral Exploration	\$141,000.00
Environmental Technology Centre	\$130,000.00
IMAGO Multimedia Centre Limited	\$150,000.00
State Agricultural Biotechnology Centre	\$200,000.00

Centres of Excellence in Industry Focussed Research and Development Program
Major Funding Support (established since 1996)

Centre name	Australian Centre for Geomechanics
Amount awarded	\$1,000,000.00
Period of grant	5 years
Year approved	1996
Infrastructure proposed	Salaries for key personnel including Centre Director and a professorial position.
Purpose of centre	The ACG provides cooperative research and education in geomechanics for the benefit of the mining and oil and gas industries. A focus area is the design of offshore structures and a more complete understanding of the behaviour of sea bed sediments and ensuring that mining operations have safer and more efficient pit and tailings dam designs.
Centre name	Australian Centre for Mining Environmental Research
Amount awarded	\$50,000.00
Period of grant	1 year
Year approved	1996
Infrastructure proposed	Salaries for key personnel.
Purpose of centre	ACMER aims to conduct strategic research into mining rehabilitation and provide ecologically sustainable environmental solutions. ACMER undertakes commissioned research on mining rehabilitation in an independent and thorough manner; provides scientific and technological foundations to facilitate industry and government in setting acceptable rehabilitation standards; acts as a networking and communications focus of rehabilitation practice; and enhances education and trianing in mining rehabilitation.
Centre name	Australian Cooperative Research Centre for Renewable Energy *
Amount awarded	\$570,000.00
Period of grant	3 years
Year approved	1997
Infrastructure proposed	Fitout out a new display and demonstration laboratory for renewable energy systems technology.
Purpose of centre	ACRE will undertake research in cost effective renewable energy delivery systems, particularly power generation, energy efficiency, energy storage and power conditioning. The research focusses on photovoltaics, solar-thermal, electric windows, wind, and systems development and integration.
Centre name	Centre for Exploration and Production Geophysics *
Amount awarded	\$750,000.00
Period of grant	3 years
Year approved	1998
Infrastructure proposed	Salaries for senior researchers.
Purpose of centre	The CEPG will operate as part of the Department of Exploration Geophysics (DEG) within the recently established Faculty of Petroleum and Minerals at Curtin University of Technology. CEPG will build on the DEG's international recognition in exploration geophysics to become an internationally renowned centre for education and research into exploration and improved production of minerals and hydrocarbons using remote, non-invasive geophysical techniques. The mission will be to increase the resolution of subsurface imaging by the application of geophysical data acquisition, processing and interpretation for improving the recovery of minerals and petroleum from known locations.

Centre name Centre for Groundwater Studies
 Amount awarded \$75,000.00
 Period of grant 3 years
 Year approved 1996
 Infrastructure proposed Salary for senior lecturer.
 Purpose of centre The CGS conducts research and education on processes affecting recharge, discharge, contamination and remediation of groundwater. Mass spectrometry, carbon-14 and CFC dating facilities are used in integrated hydrochemical and hydrogeological research identifying recharge to groundwater systems and quantifying rates of flow.

Centre name Centre for Land Rehabilitation
 Amount awarded \$534,000.00
 Period of grant 3 years
 Year approved 1998
 Infrastructure proposed Salaries for key personnel including Centre Director.
 Minor capital equipment.
 Purpose of centre The CLR aims, in collaboration with industry and government, to conduct research and training at an internationally recognised level and develop solutions for rehabilitation and on-going management of land. The CLR seeks to maximise interaction between The University of Western Australia, other research institutions involved in land rehabilitation and management, industry and government departments.

Centre name Centre for Management of Arid Environments *
 Amount awarded \$900,000.00
 Period of grant 3 years
 Year approved 1999
 Infrastructure proposed Salaries for key personnel including Centre Director.
 Laboratory fit out and equipment.
 Purpose of centre The CMAE will aim to enhance the condition, management and productivity of arid lands through quality research and teaching. CMAE will carry out research programs into landscape and general ecology, animal and plant interactions with normal and modified environments, conservation, sources of water and water use, the rehabilitation of degraded lands and mining environments, education, diversification in land use and innovative extension practices.

Centre name Centre for Organic Waste Management *
 Amount awarded \$499,000.00
 Period of grant 3 years
 Year approved 1999
 Infrastructure proposed Laboratory equipment including an anaerobic digester and LECA Analyser, Refurbishment of outdoor demonstration area and laboratories.
 Salaries.
 Purpose of centre The COWM will provide research and development, technical and decision making support to industry and government responsible for generating and managing organic waste. The COWM will develop innovative solutions to organic waste management including product development and evaluation, and develop models for an integrated approach to management and treatment of waste materials. The COWM will also provide education in waste management, recycling and pollution control through undergraduate and postgraduate programs as well as professional development, community education and specialist courses.

Centre name Centre for Strategic Mineral Deposits
 Amount awarded \$500,000.00
 Period of grant 3 years
 Year approved 1995
 Infrastructure proposed Salaries for research staff.
 Purpose of centre The CSMD plays a leading role in the documentation of WA's mineral resources and the development of improved models to guide exploration for new deposits within WA. The CSMD is an integral component in the process of linking mineral exploration to successful mine development. The CSMD is an internationally respected training and research centre.

Centre name Centre for Water Research
 Amount awarded \$313,000.00
 Period of grant 3 years
 Year approved 1998
 Infrastructure proposed Salaries for new Technology Transfer personnel.
 Purpose of centre The CWR aims to develop a better understanding of the processes which determine the transport and quality of water in every area of natural systems. The Technology Transfer facility will develop the software produced from CWR research into packages that are easy to use by industry.

Centre name Centre of Excellence in Mass Spectrometry *
 Amount awarded \$2,174,000.00
 Period of grant 6 years
 Year approved 1999
 Infrastructure proposed Equipment including TOF-ICP-MS, TIMS, Mag-Sector Multi-Coll MS, Helium Source MS, Stable Isotope MS, ICP-MS.
 Laboratory and office space to house new instrumentation and personnel.
 Salaries for new research scientists.
 Purpose of centre The CEMS will bring together a wide range of state of the art mass spectrometers, with their associated professional scientific staff, into a consolidated organisation located on the Bentley Campus of Curtin University. The CEMS will develop as a partnership between Curtin University of Technology and the University of Western Australia, with strong interaction with CSIRO's Division of Exploration and Mining and Division of Petroleum Resources, and the resource, environmental and health industries. The CEMS will build upon the two Universities' existing research activities in the fields of geochronology, mineralising systems, isotope tracer studies, exploration petroleum geochemistry, reservoir and production geochemistry, mineral exploration and deposit evaluation, anthropogenic impacts on the environment and in forensic science.

Centre name Cooperative Research Centre for Landscape Evolution and Mineral Exploration
 Amount awarded \$438,000.00
 Period of grant 3 years
 Year approved 1997
 Infrastructure proposed Equipment including two cartographic workstations, film recording, scanning, laminating, copying printing and archiving equipment, X-Ray Diffraction system and laboratory optical equipment.
 Purpose of centre The Centre seeks to generate new knowledge in regolith-landscape evolution, to identify the resulting implications in mineral exploration and mining, to develop new exploration models and to devise new or improved geochemical exploration methods. Effective transfer of that knowledge and experience will substantially improve industry's ability to make discoveries of world-class ore deposits and thus contribute significantly to the WA's economy.

Centre name Environmental Technology Centre
 Amount awarded \$370,000.00
 Period of grant 3 years
 Year approved 1999
 Infrastructure proposed Construction of a new demonstration area, wet laboratory and research office; and salary.
 Purpose of centre The ETC conducts research and development in small scale environmental technologies in collaboration with the emerging small to medium sized environmental technology industry serving the growing community needs for technologies to achieve local sustainability. The ETC acts as the only provider in WA of the research and development needs of the industry. The ETC also acts as a focus for the diffusion of environmental technologies nationally and internationally through its network of collaborators.

Centre name IMAGO Multimedia Centre Limited
 Amount awarded \$450,000.00
 Period of grant 3 years
 Year approved 1997
 Infrastructure proposed Salaries for key personnel.
 Purpose of centre IMAGO's objective is to develop the multimedia industry and to foster the growth and utilisation of interactive multimedia in business and the community. IMAGO focusses on on-line interactive multimedia projects and establishing a virtual reality environments centre to facilitate simulations for industry problem solving.

Centre name SRC Centre for Offshore Foundations Systems
 Amount awarded \$371,000.00
 Period of grant 3 years
 Year approved 1996
 Infrastructure proposed Refurbishment of geotechnical laboratory.
 X-Ray facility upgrade.
 Salary for laboratory manager.
 Purpose of centre The COFS performs research into the offshore carbonate soils and foundations systems to develop new conceptual models for offshore foundations on calcareous soils. The research also allows for specialist soil testing, centrifuge modelling and numerical analysis.

Centre name SRC Tectonics Special Research Centre
 Amount awarded \$250,000.00
 Period of grant 3 years
 Year approved 1997
 Infrastructure proposed Computer based mapping equipment.
 Salary for senior lecturer.
 Purpose of centre The TSRC will provide a structural framework for research groups which are developing conceptual exploration models for mineral and petroleum resources through the investigation of the geotectonic evolution of the supercontinents.

Centre name State Agricultural Biotechnology Centre
 Amount awarded \$350,000.00
 Period of grant 3 years
 Year approved 1998
 Infrastructure proposed Construction of a new 24 place laboratory.
 Purpose of centre The SABC performs research into molecular activities involved in primary production of commercial livestock, crop plants, and their subsequent bioprocessing for added value.

Centre name Western Australian Biomedical Research Institute *

Amount awarded \$998,000.00

Period of grant 5 years

Year approved 1999

Infrastructure proposed Salaries for key personnel including Executive Director.
Laboratory fit out and equipment.

Purpose of centre The WABRI is a response to the need for a more integrated approach to Biomedical Science in WA. The WABRI will provide a framework for collaboration and growth in biomedical science at Murdoch University and Curtin University of Technology. The WABRI will carry out research in biomedical science to provide innovative solutions to health care, medical, pharmaceutical, and biotechnology industries.

Centre name Western Australian Centre for Microscopy *

Amount awarded \$977,000.00

Period of grant 3 years

Year approved 1998

Infrastructure proposed Equipment including HRTEM, TEM, Optical Microscope.
Refurbishment of TEM facility, installation of TelePresence Microscopy networks.
Salaries for new research application specialists.

Purpose of centre The WACM is a collaborative centre linking the electron, laser and light optical and related microscopy and microanalysis facilities of The University of Western Australia, Curtin University of Technology, Murdoch University and Edith Cowan University. WACM consists of a primary installation at UWA and associated facilities at the abovementioned universities. The primary objective of the WACM is to provide leading edge, industry relevant microscopy and microanalysis services to the WA universities and industry.

Centre name Western Australian Centre for Petroleum Geology *

Amount awarded \$585,000.00

Period of grant 3 years

Year approved 1997

Infrastructure proposed Salaries for key personnel including Centre Manager.

Purpose of centre The WACPG will carry out applied research and development in collaboration with the Petroleum Industry. It will provide a focus for postgraduate training, conduct undergraduate and postgraduate courses, industry related specialist courses and interact with the wider petroleum and university community.

Centre name Western Australian Petroleum Research Centre *

Amount awarded \$2,900,000.00

Period of grant 4 years

Year approved 1998

Infrastructure proposed Salaries for key research staff including a professorial position and supporting equipment.

Purpose of centre The WAPRC will be a collaboration between two new industry-focussed structural units based at Curtin University of Technology and The University of Western Australia. The research philosophy for the WAPRC is one of 'integrated petroleum asset management' which incorporates the three disciplines of petroleum engineering, hydrocarbon process engineering and offshore engineering. The advantage of combining these is the enhanced ability to integrate management of the vital cross-disciplinary overlaps typically experienced by industry in field development and operation. The proposed research will help lower capital costs via novel production system designs and assist in reducing operating expenditure via effective extraction of reserves.

* Agreement not finalised

Centres of Excellence in Industry Focussed Research and Development Program
Support paid in 1998/99
Business Planning Support

- * AJ Parker Cooperative Research Centre for Hydrometallurgy

Australian Maritime Engineering Cooperative Research Centre Ltd

Australian Sustainable Development Centre
- * Australian Telecommunications Cooperative Research Centre

Centre for Groundwater Studies

Centre for Legumes in Mediterranean Agriculture
- * Centre for Management of Arid Environments

Centre for Maritime Education and Research Alliance

Centre for Molecular Immunology & Instrumentation

Centre for Natural Resource Management

Centre for Production Animal Research

Centre of Excellence for High Throughput Genetic Analysis

Centre of Excellence in Agribusiness

Centre of Excellence in Industrial Optimization
- * Centre of Excellence in Mass Spectrometry

Cooperative Research Centre for Gas to Liquids

Cooperative Research Centre for Geophysical Exploration Technologies

Cooperative Research Centre for Physical Activity Movement and Health

Cooperative Research Centre for Welding
- * Environmental Technology Centre

Medical Engineering Research Institute

Warren Centre for Forest Science
- * Western Australian Biomedical Research Institute

Western Australian Centre for Electromagnetic Compatibility

Western Australian Centre of Excellence Intelligent Process Operation Management
- * Western Australian Petroleum Research Centre

Western Australian Separation Science and Technology Centre

Application Support

Australian International Gravitational Observatory
Centre for Rhizobium Studies

- * Received COE Major Funding Support

Question: The member for Bassendean asked whether the Minister could provide an update of a previously supplied list of grants under the WA Innovation Support Scheme indicating the progress made in bringing these innovations to commercialisation.

Answer: See updated list below -

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INNOVATION SUPPORT SCHEME

PROJECTS FUNDED SINCE 1 JULY 1997

PROGRESS REPORT – 8 JUNE 1999

Company	Project	Success, Technical and Financial Progress and Setbacks	Net Worth of New Developments
AAEP Pty Ltd	Ultracoat R&D	Initial R&D phase completed. Progress report under assessment.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Advanced Mooring Technology Pty Ltd	"Screw Lock" anchor.	Project finalised within the agreed technical and financial parameters.	No information available on net worth as commercialisation is at a very early stage.
Advanced Technical Research Organisation Pty Ltd	High Speed Wagon Number Recognition Using Video Image Processing.	R&D in final phase. Project progressing within agreed financial parameters.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Advantage Air Australia Pty Ltd	Dropper, flushing & collars for evaporative air conditioners.	R&D finalised. Final report under assessment.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Aquapac Australia Pty Ltd	Thermostretch (TM) Polypropylene water bottle.	Project finalised six months late due to illness of the company's Technical Director. Technical objectives achieved within agreed financial parameters.	Strategic alliance developed with a French manufacturing company.
Audio Video Communications	Digital Signal Processing (DSP) Audio Link -- "TieLine".	R&D in final phase.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Ausplow Pty Ltd	Development of seedling fertilisers and delivery systems for broadacre crops sown with new minimum tillage, precision seeding equipment.	Project completed. Awaiting final report.	No information available on net worth as R&D phase recently completed.
Australian Spirulina Farms Pty Ltd	Establishment of a Spirulina industry in WA.	R&D in final phase. Project extension approved.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Bactech (Australia) Ltd	Control of Thiocyanate Toxicity	Project completed. Technical objectives achieved within agreed financial parameters.	No information available on net worth as commercialisation is at a very early stage.
Beurteaux (Australia) Pty Ltd	Simulation system to test light weight marine seating	R&D completed. Final report under assessment.	No information available of net worth as R&D phase recently completed.
Biotrans Pty Ltd (formerly Arismac Pty Ltd)	System for composting organic waste material to produce leachate containing soluble plant nutrients for the hydroponics industry.	Initial R&D phase in progress.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.

Boscombe Pty Ltd	A slip on fire fighting unit which can readily convert a standard flat bed or tip truck into an effective fire fighting vehicle.	R&D completed. Final report under assessment. Company requested to address reporting deficiencies.	No information available of net worth as R&D phase recently completed.
Char Processor Pty Ltd	Activated Carbon recovery -- pilot trials.	Final R&D stage in progress. Technical progress achieved within agreed financial parameters.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised. Product trials being undertaken with potential customers.
Cinekinetic Pty Ltd	Remote controlled camera interface to enable remote controlled camera movement.	Initial R&D stage completed. Progress report under assessment.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Compri Tube Clean Pty Ltd (previously Compri Technic Pty Ltd)	Automatic Grit Coating Machine for Foam Projectiles	Initial R&D phase in progress. Project delays experienced due to internal company restructure. Project extension being sought.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Concord Engineering Company Pty Ltd	Development of Silicon Carbide wear parts.	Project completed. Technical progress achieved within agreed financial parameters.	Not available. Project is stage 2 of 3 stages. Stage 3 focuses on establishing a manufacturing plant in WA. Funding being sought for stage 3.
EcoCare Investments Pty Ltd	Development of a process for the stabilisation of clay soils.	Final R&D stage in progress. Technical progress achieved within agreed financial parameters.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Genetica Biotechnologies Pty Ltd	Krusei Diagnostic Test Kit	Project completed. Technical objectives achieved within agreed financial parameters.	No information available on net worth as commercialisation is at a very early stage.
IVG International Ltd	Infinite Variable Transmission.	Project completed. Final report under assessment.	No information available on net worth as R&D recently completed.
Jeyco (1992) Pty Ltd	Light weight Aluminium anchor.	R&D in final stage. Technical progress achieved within agreed financial parameters.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Jumbo Vision International Pty Ltd	Jumbo Vision (Ultra Bright) - Outdoor large screen technology	Initial R&D phase in progress.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Link Level Australia Pty Ltd	Precision tilt leveling attachment	Project completed. Technical objectives achieved within agreed financial parameters.	The company has sold developed equipment overseas. Net worth not quantifiable as commercialisation is at a very early stage.
Merriwa Nominees Pty Ltd	On Drill Grade	Project completed. Technical objectives achieved within agreed financial parameters.	No information available on net worth as commercialisation is at a very early stage.
Midwest Training Group Pty Ltd	Development of an airlift water pumping system using low pressure air and low wear properties.	Initial R&D phase in progress.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.

Mt Romance Australia Pty Ltd	Oil Extraction from Indigenous Sandalwood	Project completed. Final report under assessment.	No information available on net worth as R&D phase recently completed.
Nacam Pty Ltd	Continuous tone electrostatic colour process.	Project completed. Technical objectives achieved within agreed financial parameters.	The project is a phase of a larger R&D project. The next phase involves extensive field trials prior to commercialisation.
NGIS (Australia) Pty Ltd	Total exploration software system.	Project completed. Technical objectives achieved within agreed financial parameters. Project delays occurred and a 12-month extension was approved.	No information available on net worth as commercialisation is at a very early stage.
Paragon Medical Ltd	Targeted hypothermia device for treating cancer.	Project completed. Technical objectives achieved within agreed financial parameters. Project delays occurred due to technical complications, and a 19-month extension was approved.	The project is a phase of a larger R&D project. The next phase involves prototype testing in the Eastern States prior to finalising a pre-production prototype.
Pine Ridge Surgical	Development of two new surgical retractor systems.	R&D in final phase.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Q-Mac Electronics Pty Ltd	HF-90H Advanced Compact HF Transceiver -- Military/Paramilitary Version	R&D in final phase.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Solco Industries Pty Ltd	Develop a pumping system which, when coupled with the Solco/sunsaver solar water heater, will provide flow rates equivalent to flow from pressured water heaters.	Project completed. Technical objectives achieved within agreed financial parameters.	The pumping system and the Solco Solar Hotwater System has been commercially launched during mid-1998. Net worth not quantifiable as commerc commercialisation is at a very early stage.
Summer Coast Pty Ltd	Development of a pilot plant to investigate the benefits to food manufacturers of combining cellular bursting with micro aeration into existing manufacturing processes.	Initial R&D phase in progress.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Systems Intellect	Weed control in broad acre cereal crop farming using a computer vision system & eradicating weed seeds between the crop rows.	Project completed. Final report under assessment.	No information available on net worth as R&D phase recently completed.
Systems Intellect	Si-Pearl ("See-Pearl").	Initial R&D phase in progress. Project extension under consideration.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
TELCO Medical Technologies Pty Ltd	Laser surgery eye tracking system	R&D in final stage. Technical issues delayed project finalisation. Project extension approved. Awaiting final report.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.

Terracorp Pty Ltd	"Terraseis" integrated seismic recording system.	Project completed. Awaiting final report.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
TPV Industries Pty Ltd	Live Fish Transportation	Project completed. Awaiting final report.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Wamtech Pty Ltd	New elements, soil leachants and interpretation patterns for MMI mineral exploration.	R&D in final phase. Progress report under assessment.	Not available. R&D yet to be finalised.
Weed Control Australia Pty Ltd	High Speed Electronic Weed Detection and Control System	Project completed. Final report under assessment.	No information on net worth available as R&D phase was recently completed.
ZBB Technologies Ltd	Development of a Multiple Cell Non-flowing Electrolyte Zinc/Bromine Battery.	Project completed. Final report under assessment. Company requested to address report deficiencies.	No information available on net worth as R&D phase was recently completed.

Division 23: Resources Development -

Question: The member for Eyre asked what steps have been put in place to ensure environmentally sound disposal methods for liquid waste and solid waste at Kemerton.

Answer: Both liquid effluent and solid waste management are being addressed for the Kemerton Industrial Park as follows:

Liquid Waste Management: A study by Consultants Burns Roe Worley identified a range of options for the management of liquid waste from industries locating in the Kemerton Industrial Park. This study was released for three months community comment during 1998. The options for liquid waste management included reuse, irrigation, evaporation and ocean outfall. The consultant concluded that the most viable means of managing the liquid waste was by the establishment of a common user facility which incorporated ocean outfall. Prior to establishment of a disposal option further technical investigations, in addition to environmental assessment by the Environmental Protection Authority, will be required.

Solid Waste Management: During 1998, a preliminary study by consultants Dames and Moore identified three potential sites for a Class IV secure landfill within a 50 km radius of the Kemerton Industrial Park. Following a review of public submissions and consideration of other information, the Government has recently announced that for a range of reasons (social, environmental and economic) it has decided not to proceed with the Dames and Moore recommendations and instead will examine the potential for a site within the Kemerton Industrial Park. Any site proposed for a secure landfill will require technical studies and environmental assessment by the Environmental Protection Authority to ensure that all environmental issues are addressed.

Question: The member for Eyre asked if any hydrological studies had been carried out on the area. If so, what were the results? What steps were being undertaken to ensure that the ground water supplies would not be affected, and what measures were being taken to protect wetlands in the area?

Answer: The most recent hydrological study commissioned by Government agencies is the Kemerton Water Study. Phase I of this study is a review of existing information and an assessment of what additional data is required to address any information gaps. The objectives of the Study are to -

assess at desktop level the potential impacts of development on the groundwater, wetlands, vegetation and surface water catchments in the Kemerton area;

propose management measures to avoid or mitigate potential impacts;

prepare a draft Water Management Strategy for the Kemerton area.

The broad aim of the study is to produce an integrated water management strategy for the area giving consideration to protection of the environmental values, particularly, ground and surface water quality and quantity, vegetation and wetlands. The Phase I study is anticipated to be completed by the end of June 1999. A more detailed Phase II study is also required and this will be undertaken following completion of Phase I. The Water Management Strategy will be refined as a result of Phase II studies.

Division 24: Office of Energy -

Question: The member for Cockburn claimed that there was a \$20 million discrepancy between the budget estimates and the letter forwarded to him by Mr D Eiszele, Managing Director of Western Power outlining the total estimated cost to complete the Collie Project.

Answer: The discrepancy is attributed to the following items -

Capitalised Interest term	\$13.66 million
Operation & Maintenance Investment Capitalised	\$ 6. 3 million
Total	\$19.96 million

Division 25 - Education Department -

Question: The member for Burrup asked whether he could have some advice about the extent of the skills of the maths teachers in Tom Price and Paraburdoo.

Answer: Tom Price Senior High School was without one of two maths teachers for the first two weeks of the school year. The classes were covered by a relief teacher. All classes since then have been covered by fully qualified maths teachers. Although two teachers left at the end of term one, another two were appointed for the beginning of term two.

Paraburdoo District High School has not been able to attract a teacher with manual arts skills since the beginning of 1996. The Education Department has implemented the Country Incentives Package in 1999 to attract and retain teachers to country locations. The teaching staff at Tom Price and Paraburdoo have been offered the Country Incentives Package.

There is a financial component to the Country Incentives Package and this has been tabled with the State School Teachers' Union of Western Australia. An additional \$13.9m over three years has been committed by the Government to teachers in Difficult to Staff schools in the State. The Country Incentives Package was responsible for many teachers being attracted to country locations in 1999.

Question: The member for Churchlands asked for a gender breakdown of the results in the literacy test for Aboriginal children and children with English as a second language.

Answer: The analysis by gender was not undertaken because of the small number of students in each of these categories, therefore the data is not available.

Question: The member for Nollamara asked for a breakdown of the number of staff and the cost on a year basis for 1997-98; 1998-99 and 1999-2000. He also asked for the number of FTEs who are not involved in the direct teaching of students.

Answer: The information the Minister agreed to provide is included in the table below -

	1997-98 FTEs	1998-99 FTEs	1999-00 FTEs
PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION			
Schools - Teaching	835	928	979
- Other	1 290	1 453	1 504
District Offices	52	61	61
Central Office	70	67	66
Other Support Services	3	3	3
PRIMARY EDUCATION			
Schools - Teaching	8 383	8 476	8 568
- Other	2 683	2 510	2 352
District Offices	271	318	316
Central Office	339	320	313
Other Support Services	216	232	225
SECONDARY EDUCATION			
Schools - Teaching	6 347	6 639	6 804
- Other	1 663	1 648	1 569
District Offices	196	231	229
Central Office	234	219	217
Other Support Services	120	133	132

	-	-	-
RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION			
Schools - Teaching	52	53	59
- Other	139	138	132
District Offices	5	5	5
Central Office	5	5	4
Other Support Services	-	-	-
ISOLATED AND DISTANCE EDUCATION SERVICES			
Schools - Teaching	124	126	127
- Other	97	99	97
District Offices	5	6	6
Central Office	7	7	6
Other Support Services	-	-	1
NON-INTEGRATED EDUCATION SUPPORT			
Schools - Teaching	465	471	473
- Other	387	399	397
District Offices	21	25	23
Central Office	24	23	21
Other Support Services	1	-	-
SENIOR COLLEGE EDUCATION			
Schools - Teaching	124	126	126
- Other	60	61	60
District Offices	5	6	6
Central Office	5	6	6
Other Support Services	-	-	-

Question: The member for Roleystone asked for information regarding promotional positions.

Answer: There are 34 promotional positions in government secondary schools in the Pilbara district. These comprise four principals, nine deputy principals and 21 heads of department.

There are no acting principals, four acting deputy principals and seven acting heads of department.

Question: The member for Thornlie asked for detailed information on retention rates for Aboriginal children through the years.

Answer: There were 1 012 Aboriginal students enrolled in year 1 in government schools in semester two in 1987. Following this cohort of students through to year 12 in 1997, there were -

904	enrolled in year 2	in 1987;
873	enrolled in year 3	in 1988;
929	enrolled in year 4	in 1989;
858	enrolled in year 5	in 1990;
874	enrolled in year 6	in 1991;
889	enrolled in year 7	in 1992; and
900	enrolled in year 8	in 1993;
892	enrolled in year 9	in 1994; and
740	enrolled in year 10	in 1995;
356	enrolled in year 11	in 1996; and
148	enrolled in year 12	in 1997.

Schools with Aboriginal full-time students - 1999 semester 1 (Government)

Type of School	Schools	Preprimary	Primary	Secondary	Total
Primary Schools	425	1 719	8 138	406	10 263
District High Schools	53	338	1 512	802	2 652
Secondary Schools	88	0	0	2 777	2 777
Education Support Schools/Centres	51	10	135	55	200
School of Isolated & Distance Education	618	2 067	9 785	4 502	15 904

Question: The Chairman asked for specific information on retention rates through the years for Aboriginal children in the Bunbury area.

Answer: This information is unavailable at present and will be forwarded as soon as it is complete.

Question: The member for Burrup asked the minister to provide details about the inadequacy of the verandahs at North Tom Price Primary School.

Answer: The buildings at North Tom Price Primary School were constructed in about 1977. At that time primary schools constructed throughout Western Australia usually comprised several cluster blocks of classrooms. In general, these buildings were not provided with verandahs, but rather with eaves about 1.2 metres wide to reduce the heat load on the buildings.

In recognition of the high temperatures experienced in the Pilbara area, the design of the classroom blocks at North Tom Price Primary School was modified to include 2.8 metre wide pergola structures on each elevation of the classroom buildings. The pergola structures were not designed to provide protection from rain. The school has a purpose-built covered assembly area which provides the students with protection from both the sun and the rain.

Question: The member for Collie asked how much money was allocated for the retention and participation program last year.

Answer: The retention and participation budget for 1997-98 was \$1.27m. Supplementary funding was given to make this a total allocation of \$1.8m. The retention and participation budget for 1998-99 was also \$1.8m.

Question: The member for Collie asked for information on the cost of educating disabled students retained in the school program compared with disabled children in a non-integrated program.

Answer: The majority of the cost differential would be due to different staffing levels, much of which would be calculated on an individual needs basis. A cost comparison will be provided as soon as the detailed calculations can be completed.

Question: The member for Churchlands asked for the number of qualified teachers of Aboriginal descent and how many qualified Aboriginal teachers were in the 32 remote community schools.

Answer: There are a total of 59 teachers in government schools who have indicated that they are of Aboriginal descent. All these employees are above the old 14TT scale; that is, TT4 in the new scale which indicates that they are fully qualified teachers. Nine of these teachers are in a remote community school.

The Department of Education Services administers 40 scholarships each year for school leavers to study teaching at any one of the State's five universities. On graduation they are offered a job with the Education Department. The scholarships cover the cost of students' HECS fees and 10 are offered to Aboriginal students. The Education Department is implementing a range of strategies to increase the number of Aboriginal teachers, including developing a career structure for Aboriginal staff, increasing access to professional development, recognising prior learning and offering cadetships for final year Aboriginal students in teacher training programs.

Question: The member for Churchlands asked if there are any figures on the number of Aboriginal education workers who are in the process of upgrading their qualifications.

Answer: This information is not available at the present time. It will be forwarded as soon as it is complete.

Question: The member for Churchlands asked what were Aboriginal education workers paid. Also, what is the pay scale for Aboriginal workers and comparisons with other teacher assistants - the pay scales for any teacher assistants to include the Aboriginal education workers.

Answer: Wage scales for Aboriginal Islander Education Workers, Teachers Assistants and Home Economics Assistants are included in the table below -

WAGE SCALES FOR ABORIGINAL ISLANDER EDUCATION WORKERS, TEACHERS ASSISTANTS AND HOME ECONOMICS ASSISTANTS

The rates of pay set out in Column A applies to Education Assistants (aka: Teacher Assistants) who have full time employment at thirty-two and a half hours per week, this includes all Aboriginal Islander Education Workers (AIEWs). The rates of pay set out in Column B applies only to Home Economic Assistants who have full time employment at thirty-eight hours per week. The rationalisation for a higher rate of increment structure for Home Economics Assistants relates to the longer hours, and was agreed upon between the Education Department and the Miscellaneous Workers Union.

All Education Assistants and Home Economics Assistants next wage increment will be from 1 July 1999, these increments are shown in Columns A.2 and B.2

WAGE COMPARISONS				
<i>Wage scales per year for AIEWs and Teacher Assistants in Columns A & A.2, Home Economics Assistants in Columns B & B.2.</i>	<i>Column A Hours Rate (32.5 hr week)</i>	<i>Column B Hourly Rate (38 hr week)</i>	<i>Column A.2 3% increase as at 01:07:99 (32.5 hr week)</i>	<i>Column B.2 3% increase as at 01:07:99 (38 hr week)</i>
Level One				
1st year of service	11.90	12.75	12.26	13.13
2nd year of service	12.25	13.12	12.62	13.51
3rd year of service	12.61	13.49	12.99	13.90
4th year of service	12.96	13.86	13.35	14.28
Level Two				
1st year of service	13.33	14.29	13.73	14.72
2nd year of service	13.73	14.58	14.14	15.02
3rd year of service	14.01	15.02	14.43	15.47
4th year of service	14.43	15.46	14.86	15.92
Level Three				
1st year of service	14.93	15.92	15.38	16.40
2nd year of service	15.31	16.34	15.77	16.83
3rd year of service	15.71	16.79	16.18	17.29
4th year of service	16.14	17.26	16.62	17.78

Question: The member for Burrup asked whether the minister could provide details regarding the replacement of the airconditioning plant at Paraburdoo District High School.

Answer: The maintenance condition of the airconditioning systems in the schools in the former Karratha district was investigated and reported upon by Norman Disney and Young, Consulting Engineers, in May 1997. At that time, it was reported that a significant number of the airconditioning units at Paraburdoo District High School were new and not requiring replacement for 20 years. The remainder of the units were identified as being near the end of their life and recommended for replacement over the next one to five years, at a total cost in the order of \$180 000.

An amount of \$938 785 was allocated to the Pilbara Education District in 1998-99 for preventive maintenance work in schools. A similar amount will be allocated in 1999-2000.

The scheduling of the replacement of the remaining airconditioning units at Paraburdoo District High School will be a matter for consideration by the committee at the Pilbara District Education Office which makes decisions on the priorities for preventive maintenance work each year.

Question: The member for Collie asked how much of the school health nurse budget is paid for by the Education Department and how much is paid for by the Health Department.

Answer: The amount given by the director general of \$3.9m from the Education Department is correct. Funding to this program from the Health Department would need to be requested from the Minister for Health as it is unknown to the Education Department.

Division 28: Education Services -

Question: The member for Nollamara requested information regarding Aboriginal scholarships.

Answer: Information on teaching scholarships provided on behalf of the Government by the Department of Education Services is as follows -

The scholarship scheme was introduced in 1997 for take up in 1998. Teaching scholarships are available for non-indigenous and for indigenous students.

The following table shows the scholarships statistics -

NON-INDIGENOUS		INDIGENOUS	
1998 Applications	142	5 (4 withdrew)	
Take up	30	1	
1999 Applications	150	40 (20 ineligible)	
Take up	32	8	

Division 33: Minerals and Energy -

Question: The member for Belmont and the member for Eyre sought information about the backlog of unprocessed mineral title applications and the number of titles coming out of the system.

Answer: Information on the number of mineral titles that have been applied for and granted each year since 1993/94 and the number of titles that are in the current backlog are summarised below:

Summary of Mineral Titles applied for and granted since 1993/94

	Prospecting Licences		Exploration Licences		Mining Leases		Other	
	Applied for	Granted	Applied for	Granted	Applied for	Granted	Applied for	Granted
1993/94	2742	2584	2205	1498	947	805	119	105
1994/95	1614	1126	1645	1159	1228	611	346	103
1995/96	1627	1444	1869	1306	1214	368	293	248
1996/97	1239	1051	2484	1231	1653	159	169	99
1997/98	1146	723	1764	1124	1855	146	148	68
*1998/99	924	215	1667	340	891	152	1449	303

* To 31.05.99

Summary of Mineral Title Applications pending at 31 May 1999

	P's	E's	M's	O's	Total
Applications in the Mining Act process	421	943	655	124	2143
Applications awaiting submission to s.29 processes	618	800	1260	130	2808
Applications in s.29 advertising period	78	376	104	238	796
Applications awaiting applicants confirmation they are in a position to commence negotiations	-	-	1185	50	1235
Applications with objections under "Expedited Procedure"	427	376	0	19	822
Applications subject to negotiation/mediation/determination	141	361	1757	953	3212
	1685	2856	4961	1514	11016

Division 38: Sport and Recreation -

Question: The member for Rockingham requested by way of supplementary information the guidelines and the funds relating to the Joondalup facility project in order that other areas that might inquire can apply for funding from the same source.

Answer: The relevant funding sources are the community sporting and recreation facilities fund and the state capital works fund. See Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Fund grant and application guide.

The Arena Sporting Complex in Joondalup is a State Government facility. While the WA Sports Centre Trust provided \$700,000 from its own resources, the Government put in a sum of \$4.5 million from the Consolidated Fund for the construction of an indoor heated 50mtr Swimming Pool. This pool would cater to the needs of competitive swimming training of swimmers which is the core business of the Arena Complex and was a part of the original Master Plan and remains an asset of the State Government. However, there was also a need for Leisure water in the Joondalup area and consequently, a CSRFF application was developed with the assistance of the City of Joondalup whereby the City contributed \$3.8 million and the CSRFF program a sum of \$2 million to arrive at a total of \$5.8 million for the indoor leisure pool at the Arena Joondalup Complex. Consequently, the total cost of the swimming pool project which is currently under construction is \$11 million. This project entails two parts, the community aquatic recreation component which was funded through the CSRFF program together with the City of Joondalup costing \$5.8 million and the State Government's Regional Sports Complex catering to the requirements of competitive swimming with \$5.2 million, thus making Arena Joondalup a very meaningful and economically viable complex through the joint efforts of two levels of Government working cohesively and not opposingly to one another.

Division 40: Transport -

Question: The member for Armadale asked "Treasury fuel revenue on page 1491 is \$457.8 million. Transport is receiving \$250.3 million through its books via the Transport Trust Fund. State Revenue records \$163.7 million for diesel fuel rebate. What has happened to the balance of \$43.8 million?"

Answer: Following the August 1997 decision by the High Court to strike down State franchise fees, the hypothecation of fuel revenues to the Transport Trust Fund was abandoned. Commonwealth safety net payments that replaced the State's fuel revenues are paid into the Consolidated Fund without being earmarked for any purpose. In 1999-00:

- (i) the contribution to the Transport Trust Fund will be \$250.3 million;
- (ii) subsidies paid to fuel suppliers will be an estimated \$163.7 million; and
- (iii) the Commonwealth fuel revenue replacement grants will be an estimated \$457.8 million.

The \$250.3 million allocated to the Transport Trust Fund (item (i) above) is the forward estimate of fuel franchise fees for 1999-00 at the time of the High Court decision. This is \$43.8 million less than the estimated net fuel revenue replacement grants (ie. item (iii) less item (ii)), reflecting a number of reasons including:

lower than expected payment of off-road diesel subsidies (due to reduced avoidance, and some mining companies substituting gas for diesel in the generation of electricity); and

different rates of growth for the State's fuel franchise fee and the CPI indexed fuel excise surcharge (from which the revenue replacement grants are funded).

Question: The member for Armadale asked "Please provide a breakup of statistical information on offences of vehicles passing speed cameras".

Answer: Breakup of statistical information on offences of vehicles passing speed cameras.

	97-98	98-99 (est.)
Total vehicles	11,098,500	18,424,500
Vehicles over limit	2,565,600	4,107,600
Vehicles photographed	369,300	574,400
Prosecutable images	263,100	458,400
Rate	71%	80%

The Office of Road Safety has no more detailed information. WA Police Service advised that data is held in the CAMS database. WAPS have no knowledge of any more detailed analysis having been done. WAPS are unable to estimate the time/resource requirements to provide further analysis.

Question: The member for Armadale asked "Please provide the total budget of the Office of Road Safety".

Answer: Total budget of Office of Road Safety \$3.218M.

	\$Ms
Salaries and associated costs	1.045
Office of Road Safety Administration	0.495
Driver Training and Licensing	0.500
Projects	0.450
Enhanced Traffic Enforcement Program	0.655
Capital	0.073
	3.218

Question: The member for Armadale asked "How much money is being expended from the Road Trauma Trust Fund on Enhanced Traffic Enforcement Program computer upgrades?"

Answer: Money is being expended from Road Trauma Trust Fund (RTTF) on Enhanced Traffic Enforcement Program (ETEP) computer upgrades.

1998/1999: Hardware \$70,000
 Software etc \$258,000

1999/2000: The RTTF \$2.9M for ETEP for 1999-2000 will be for WA Police Service (\$2.8M) and Ministry of Justice (\$0.1M). This money is to support the maintenance of ETEP and is primarily for staffing costs. In 1999/2000, no RTTF funds will be used to support the implementation of the proposed new integrated computerised system which is to support the enhanced traffic enforcement program.

Question: The member for Armadale asked "What has been the reason for the delay in tabling legislation to enable the implementation of the National Heavy Vehicle Registration Module and Graduated Driver Licensing Scheme?"

Answer: The timing of the introduction of legislation is a matter for the government of the day. Any proposals for new or amending legislation must be balanced against all other such proposals and against the government's broader policies and objectives.

The Department of Transport is presently working on projects to bring forward aspects of legislative reform which deal with these issues. It is expected that the legislation resulting from this project will be introduced and passed before the end of this calendar year. The government remains committed to passage and introduction of the two measures referred to.

Question: The member for Armadale asked "What is the amount of payments to the state of competition policy payments that are linked to effective implementation of national road transport reform?"

Answer: Total payments to Western Australia which are linked to the discharge of various obligations associated with National Competition Policy are estimated at \$95m for Tranche 1 (covering 1997/98 and 1998/99), \$214m for Tranche 2 (covering 1999/00 and 2000/01) and \$1023.4m for Tranche 3 (covering 2001/02 to 2005/06).

Satisfactory progress in relation to the implementation of agreed national road transport reforms is only one of a number of conditions for these payments. As there is no specific linkage between the payments and any of the various performance obligations, it is not possible to advise what amounts are linked to effective implementation of national road transport reform.

Question: The member for Armadale asked "Please provide a comparison of passenger place kilometres and cost per thousand passenger place kilometres on the basis of 1998-99 calculations and 1999-00 calculations".

Answer: Passenger Place Kilometres and Cost per Passenger Place Kilometre using **1998/99** method of calculating passenger place kilometres.

	1998/99 Budget	1998/99 Est. Outturn	1999/2000 Budget
Passenger Place Kilometres	5.4 billion	5.4 billion	5.67 billion
Cost Per Passenger Place Kilometre	\$34.17	\$40.05	\$36.20

Passenger Place Kilometres and Cost per Passenger Place Kilometre using 1999/2000 method of calculating passenger place kilometres

	1998/99 Budget	1998/99 Est. Outturn	1999/2000 Budget
Passenger Place Kilometres	5.068 billion	5.068 billion	5.306 billion
Cost Per Passenger Place Kilometre	\$49.88	\$50.20	\$45.82

Question: The member for Armadale asked "Please provide projected increase in fare revenues for bus operators from 1998-99 to 1999-00".

Answer: Projected fare revenue out-turn for the Transperth system (bus, train, ferry) for 1998-99 is \$60.743 million. System fare revenue is projected to increase by 3.1 per cent in 1999-2000, ie to \$62.6 million. Because of the integrated nature of the Transperth system, fare revenue cannot be allocated to individual modes or operators (ie many journeys involve boardings on more than one mode or operator). Bus services are provided by contractors on a gross cost basis. They are paid the tendered price plus a small incentive payment, under certain conditions, to encourage them to attract more patronage. The fare revenue accrues to Transport and does not result in increasing the earnings of the operators. Their earnings can only increase through the incentive payment if they attract more patrons to their services. Any additional fare revenue will reduce the taxpayer-funded subsidy if expenditure remains unchanged.

Question: The member for Armadale asked "How many buses have Transport taken delivery of as at 25 May 1999?"

Answer: Four new buses have been delivered and are operating on the Circle Route. There are seven additional buses currently in the State being pre-delivered and licensed ready for service.

Question: The member for Armadale asked "How many buses does Transport expect to take delivery of as at the end of June 1999?"

Answer: By the end of June 17 new buses are expected to be in service.

Question: The member for Armadale asked "Please provide a timetable on the introduction of low sulphur diesel into the Transperth system?"

Answer: Low sulphur diesel fuel (sulphur content of 0.05% by mass) was introduced into the Transperth bus fleet on 8 March 1999. All diesel-powered buses in the fleet, except for 13 buses that are garaged at outer metropolitan areas each night and fuelled away from the home depot, are operating on low sulphur diesel.

Question: The member for Armadale asked "Please provide the amount of down time of CATS buses since September 1998?"

Answer: From the period September 1998 through to the end of May 1999, the Scania buses have achieved an 86% availability rate. This availability rate includes the period that these buses were removed from service due to problems associated with the rear suspension mount. If that period is removed from the calculation, the availability rate rises to 91%.

Question: The member for Armadale asked "Please provide details of the \$1 million spent on CATS buses in 1998-99 completed works?"

Answer: The amount of \$1 million that appears in the 1998/1999 Capital Budgets for Transport is for the purchase of additional buses to extend the CAT services into East Perth. These funds will be expended in 1999/2000.

Question: The member for Armadale asked "What is the cost per kilometre for routine maintenance of CATS (Scania) buses?"

Answer: The cost of routine maintenance for the Scania CAT buses is 28.9 cents per kilometre.

Question: The member for Armadale asked "Does the service provider have an obligation to provide maintenance for CATS buses?"

Answer: The service provider has a contractual obligation to fully maintain the buses.

Question: The member for Armadale asked "What is the total sum paid for routine maintenance on CATS buses in 1998-99?"

Answer: The total cost of routine maintenance is \$156,344 per annum.

Question: The member for Greenough asked "Has there been a measurable effect to vehicle theft since the introduction of the Vehicle Immobiliser Scheme?"

Answer: Information from the WA Police Service points to the voluntary, State Government sponsored, vehicle immobiliser program and an increased focus on known car thieves for the 26% drop in the number of car thefts in the first three months of 1999 compared with the same period in 1998.

Question: The member for Greenough asked "Can you provide figures to give an indication of the effect of the Vehicle Immobiliser Scheme?"

Answer: 3,489 cars were stolen in the first three months of 1999, compared with 4,742 during the same period in 1998.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked "Please provide the basis of the research that is used by the Road Safety Council and Transport for fatigue, speeding and other causes of road trauma"

Answer: The Road Safety Council (RSC) uses a range of expert opinion sources, qualitative and quantitative research to inform decisions about fatigue, speeding and other causes of road trauma. The community education program is based on road safety research and evaluation from international and national sources. This information is developed in a Western Australian context and tested with Western Australians for accuracy and relevance. Market research agencies such as Donovan Research, Market Equity, Right Marketing and ARRB Research are some of the groups used. Technical research and advice comes from groups such as the University of Western Australia's Road Accident Research Unit (Roadwatch), the Melbourne University Accident Research Centre and the South Australian Road Accident Research Unit. This is supplemented by expert advice from the various RSC Taskforces. Membership is drawn from key tertiary education research groups, industry representatives, non-government and Government Department agencies with a key stakeholder interest in road safety.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked "Who collects the data?"

Answer: The data is collected by many of the groups mentioned previously.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked "What is the source of the data?"

Answer: The data sources that inform the development of strategies are generally Police and hospital-based data, and qualitative and quantitative data collected from representative samples of Western Australian people targeted by the strategy.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked "Has there been any research undertaken specific in Western Australia on Western Australian driving conditions and the competency of Western Australian drivers in respect to road safety issues?"

Answer: Community attitudes about road safety issues are conducted six-monthly to inform strategy development. A research program is also a feature of the Road Safety Council's annual work program that investigates road safety issues. One example has been the funding of an audit of speed zones that are applied to selected roads in Western Australia. Another project investigating competency is the three-year Roadwatch cohort study of young Western Australian drivers. This study is investigating newly licensed young drivers and their crash records.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked "Has any consideration been given to acquiring double decker buses to service the express service (107) from Mandurah to Perth?"

Answer: Transperth has considered the option of acquiring an additional double-decker bus for the Mandurah (route 107) service. These buses are not always readily available however the cost of one option was obtained from interstate.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked "Are there any plans or provisions for a double decker bus to be sourced until such time as it can be provided for in the bus acquisition contract?"

Answer: Transperth is intending to operate some of the new Mercedes buses on route 107 once the numbers delivered permit this. Longer versions of the new bus (13.5 metres) will be acquired for routes such as the Mandurah route to allow for increased passenger capacity.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked "Has work been completed on the Mandurah Park'n'Ride facility?"

Answer: Work has not occurred on a Park'n'Ride facility at Mandurah. The delay has been due to the need to confirm the best site for this facility given that it represents a significant investment of public funds. An option being investigated is development of the Park'n'Ride at the future train station site in Mandurah, that is in essence to pre-develop some of the parking infrastructure for this future facility.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked "Given that no funds are provided in capital expenditure for 1999-00, can you confirm whether or not there is any work that is likely to continue into 1999-00?"

Answer: It is intended to pursue the Mandurah Park'n'Ride facility in 1999-00. Funds have been carried forward for this purpose.

Question: The member for Bunbury asked "Is it the government's intention that there should be a live sheep export facility at the Naval Base/Kwinana multi function port? Is such a facility included in this concept?"

Answer: This is a commercial matter for the private owner/operator of the proposed port. It is expected however that the livestock export trade would be targeted by them. The concept plan is capable of accommodating live stock export.

Question: The member for Bunbury asked "How long will the heads of agreement negotiations with the preferred tenderer take for this facility?"

Answer: Negotiations for the Heads of Agreement are expected to be completed in about 4 to 6 weeks. Detailed contractual documents are currently scheduled to require a further 3 months approximately.

Division 41: Main Roads -

Question: The member for Mandurah asked if a contract for the extension of the Kwinana Freeway from Thomas Road to Safety Bay Road would be let separately from the contract/s for other works proposed on the Freeway. The member also asked for the reasons behind this decision.

Answer: The works on the Kwinana Freeway funded by TransformWA will be undertaken as three separate projects as detailed below:

Kwinana Freeway Interchanges and Extension: The Kwinana Freeway Interchanges and Extension project will be implemented as a single design and construct contract, which will include the following works:

Construction of six interchanges from Berrigan Drive to Thomas Road;

relocation of the Freeway northbound carriageway (some 15 km) from the freight railway line (north of Berrigan Drive) to just north of Thomas Road to accommodate the South West Metropolitan Railway down the centre of the Freeway;

construction of two railway tunnels at Glen Iris and Anketell (as these works are subject to the passing of the enabling Act for the South West Metropolitan Railway, they will be included in the contract documentation as priced options);

extension of the Freeway (11.5 km) to Safety Bay Road including interchanges at Mortimer and Mundijong Roads; and

dualling of Safety Bay Road from the Freeway to Ennis Ave including an interchange at Ennis Ave.

The advantages of packaging the works into a single design and construct contract include:

economies of scale (contract value in excess of \$ 140 million);

significant opportunities for innovation and savings through improved constructability/common design; and

reduced costs associated with contract documentation and award.

The award process for this contract is expected to commence shortly, leading to its award in November 1999. Works are likely to commence on site in early 2000 with completion by November 2001.

Narrows Bridge Duplication: On March 26 1999, a design and construct contract was awarded to Leighton Contractors Pty Limited to duplicate the Narrows Bridge. The new bridge will be completed in August 2000, with the completion of the balance of the contract in November 2000. The design and construct form of contract was selected primarily to provide the opportunity for innovation in a cost competitive environment. Substantial cost savings of \$21 million have been achieved for this project from the original budget of \$70 million. This was due to the innovative construction technique proposed by Leighton Contractors which was made possible by Main Roads' earlier decision to build a separate bridge rather than widen the existing one.

Kwinana Freeway Bus Transitway: The Kwinana Freeway Bus Transitway project is currently being scoped. The type and number of contracts to deliver the project will be decided later this year. The Bus Transitway project will provide a separate two-way bus facility within the centre of the Kwinana Freeway from the Narrows Bridge to the Murdoch Park and Ride Station at South Street.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked if an estimate could be provided on the cost of extending the Kwinana Freeway from Safety Bay Road to Pinjarra Road. The Member also enquired if any provision has been made for the engineering and environmental planning aspects of that extension.

Answer: A preliminary design concept plan has been prepared for the future extension of Kwinana Freeway from Safety Bay Road, Baldivis, to Pinjarra Road, Mandurah. Land reservation requirements for the freeway extension are included in the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS) and the draft Peel Region Scheme Plan. An indicative estimate of cost to extend the Kwinana Freeway from Safety Bay Road to Pinjarra Road, to a four lane divided standard with grade separated interchanges at Safety Bay Road and the Mandurah Link Road, is about \$160 million. The estimated cost of a four lane freeway standard road with grade separation at all intersections would be around \$190 million. Main Roads has commissioned a study to prepare a Master Plan for the Kwinana Freeway extension from Safety Bay Road to Mandurah Bypass. This work includes review of current planning concept plans, preparation of project cost estimates, confirmation of land requirements and environmental clearance of the freeway route in the Mandurah area. The freeway route between Safety Bay Road and the Mandurah boundary was given environmental clearance when it was planned in the MRS in 1991. Environmental review of the freeway extension from Mandurah Link Road to Pinjarra Road is currently being assessed as part of the Peel Deviation, Public Environmental Review process.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked if the cost of constructing the Peel Deviation had been compared with the cost of upgrading the existing road system. The member also asked if consideration had been given to diverting funds allocated for the upgrade of existing roads and using them to construct the Peel Deviation. The member also requested a briefing on the Peel Deviation.

Answer: The cost of a major upgrade of the existing road system would be approximately \$80 million, while the cost of the Peel Deviation has been estimated at around \$130 million, assuming that the Kwinana Freeway is extended to Mandurah. The possibility of diverting funding allocated for the upgrade of the existing road system to construction of the Peel Deviation is being considered. However, the majority of the funding necessary is not available within the next ten years due to other high priority projects across the State. In the interim, Main Roads is undertaking traffic surveys to ensure that essential minor improvements are carried out on the existing route to maintain a reasonable level of service. A briefing on this issue was held for local Members of Parliament, Council representative, Police and the Peel Development Commission on Friday May 28. It is understood that the Member for Mandurah was unable to attend. However, a further briefing is being arranged and the Member will be invited.

Question: The member for Mandurah enquired about an item on page 874 of the budget papers, second from the bottom, under Perth to Bunbury Highway.

Answer: This item is for construction of the Dawesville Deviation (Bouvard Bridge to Tims Thicket Road) as a dual carriageway located to the west of the existing Highway.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked if funds had been included in the budget for the installation of traffic signals at the intersection of Murdoch Drive with the Mandurah Bypass and when the signals will be installed.

Answer: Funding for this project has been allocated under the Federal Government's 1998/99 Black Spot Program. It is expected that the signals will be installed by December of this year.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked (with reference to the installation of traffic signals at the intersection of Murdoch Drive with the Mandurah Bypass) about what noise levels are considered to be acceptable and what allocations are made in the budget for the provision of noise amelioration measures where noise levels are found to be excessive.

Answer: Proposals for new roads and major road upgrades are subject to assessment of environmental impacts, including noise. Where the projected level of traffic noise from the proposal is expected to exceed a daily noise level of 63 decibels, then noise control measures, such as barriers and/or special road surfacing are incorporated into the design and budget of the proposal. In cases where existing noise is already at this level, then measures are incorporated into the proposal to limit any predicated increase to no more than 3 decibels. The installation of traffic signals on major roads does not generally cause a significant change in daily traffic noise and because of this, noise control measures are not included with installation.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked about allocations in the budget for the provision of pedestrian facilities on the Mandurah Bypass and the criteria used to determine the need for pedestrian overpasses and underpasses.

Answer: An A grade pedestrian facility is currently being constructed on the Mandurah Bypass opposite Boundary Road linking Dudley Park to Coodanup. This crossing replaces the recently closed facility opposite Third Avenue. Pedestrian facilities are financed on an 'as needed' basis, generally on a 50:50 cost sharing arrangement with the relevant local authority. The need for pedestrian overpasses and underpasses is carefully evaluated considering each case on its merits. Such evaluations include the physical suitability of the site, the future road hierarchy, alternative traffic management solutions, likely level of use, likely benefits of increased safety and reduced delays, engineering feasibility and costs, including service relocations and maintenance. It is important to note that these facilities, often have a low level of patronage, particularly where it is possible to cross with relative ease at a number of locations at road level. There are also often security concerns associated with these facilities and they can present difficulties for Seniors and the disabled.

Question: The member for Mandurah, asked if a contract for the replacement of traffic signals on the Kwinana Freeway with overpasses would specify at what stage the flyovers would be constructed, or if the contractor would determine the timing of the works.

Answer: The Kwinana Freeway Interchanges and Extension contract will require the Berrigan Drive and Beeliar Drive/Armadale Road interchanges to be completed within 78 weeks of the contract award. The remaining interchanges from Russell/Gibbs Road to Thomas Road and all other works must be completed within 104 weeks of the contract award.

Question: The member for Armadale asked what interest rates would be payable on borrowings being used to fund part of the road program.

Answer: In calculating estimates for interest repayments for Main Roads' loans, an interest rate of 8.5 per cent has been used.

Question: The member for Armadale asked what is being proposed with regard to road trains in the Armadale area and the possibility of a trial commencing in June.

Answer: Main Roads has met with representatives from the Cities of Armadale and Gosnells to discuss the operation of 36.5 metre combination vehicles on Tonkin and Albany Highways between Kewdale and Bedforddale. With the completion of the work on Bedforddale Hill in June of this year, it is proposed to complete the link and permit these vehicles to operate on this route on a trial basis for a period of six months subject to a number of conditions, including:

A 40 km/h maximum speed limit when descending Bedforddale Hill for all vehicles with a gross mass exceeding 22.5 tonnes. At all other times a maximum speed limit of 10 km/h less than the posted limit is to apply except in 60 km/h zones.

All permit vehicles to stop at the top of Bedforddale Hill and the driver to undertake a vehicle and brake inspection before commencing the descent.

No 36.5 metre vehicle to operate on this route during the following periods:

Morning peak	7.00 am – 9.30 am
Afternoon peak	4.00 pm – 6.30 pm

At this stage, no commencement date has been set for the trial. However, local authorities will be advised before commencement.

Question: The member for Armadale asked how far Main Roads had progressed in the development of term consultancy contracts, why this step is being taken, what the cost impacts might be and if any analysis had been done on the impacts of moving to term consultancy contracts.

Answer: Expressions of Interest from suitably qualified consultants and consortia were sought in October 1998 for three geographically based Term Consultancy Contracts and two Term Consultancy Contracts Structures. Six applicants were pre-qualified for the Term Consultancy Contracts and four for the Term Consultancy Contracts Structures. The prequalified proponents responded to Requests for Proposals, which closed on Friday May 7 1999 and these are currently being assessed. It is anticipated that the five Contracts should be awarded by the end of July. These Contracts support the directions set in the "Best Roads Blueprint" and will enable the development and retention of specialist road engineering and technical service expertise in a competitive private sector environment. The new contracts will reduce the number of contract interfaces and contract management costs.

In 1998 Main Roads awarded over 350 specific contracts across seven major disciplines to provide some \$9.7 million of engineering and technical services. The economies of scale and continuity of work offered under these contracts are expected to provide a significant reduction in the cost of service delivery. This will be confirmed as part of the assessment process. The impact of these contracts on Government has been considered and is manageable, key objectives have been established as an integral component of the contracts.

There has been extensive consultation with industry during the contract development and a Term Consultancy Contract has been successfully operating in the south of the State for nearly two years.

Question: The member for Bunbury asked if consideration had been given to the idea of running an actual comparison between the Term Network Contract system and the existing system ie letting a Term Network Contract for some areas and continuing with the existing system in other areas so that the existing system could be used as a benchmark.

Answer: The outcome based form of maintenance contract has been selected for the Term Network Contracts owing to its ability to provide significant savings to road agencies, as demonstrated from experience in RTA New South Wales, Department of Transport Tasmania, Department of Transport Virginia, Transit New Zealand and, more recently, in Main Roads with a Term Network Contract for the South Metropolitan area.

The majority of savings arise from the freedom that the Contractor has to select and fund the most effective and least cost treatments, after consideration of present standard, predicated deterioration and minimum acceptable standard. Further savings arise from the ability that the private sector has to rapidly introduce new work practices and technologies, and from the ease that it has in procuring goods and services. Government agencies do not have the same freedom and ability to respond to new work practices, emerging technologies and procurement opportunities. The constraints within which they operate impose costs that the private sector does not incur. In lieu of continuing with the existing schedule of rate form of contract to provide a benchmark against which the Term Network Contracts can be measured, Main Roads is preparing a Benchmark Bid for each Term Network Contract to reflect the cost that Main Roads would incur if it was to meet the specified standards with its present methods of maintenance delivery. The Benchmark bids are being used to assess whether the tenders from the private sector are offering value for money.

Question: The member for Bunbury asked if the decision to move to Term Network Contracts had taken into account the impact on any existing local road making companies ie was a regional impact analysis undertaken?

Answer: Regional and metropolitan based road making companies have provided subcontract services to Main Roads and the private sector on Term Maintenance Contracts since their inception in April 1996, as well as to Main Roads on road networks that are not subject to a Term Maintenance Contract. There is evidence that Term Maintenance Contractors have employed local road making subcontractors. For example, MacMahon Contracting employs 18 subcontractors on the Term Maintenance Contract it operates in Main Roads' Wheatbelt North Region.

The Term Network Contracts place specific importance on Regional Development, which is one of the criteria for assessment of tenders. These contracts will require the majority of the Contractor's staff and subcontractors to have their permanent accommodation on the network. Key emergency response staff and plant operators must also be permanently located on the network. During the tendering process Main Roads organizes Regional Industry Briefings in conjunction with local Regional Development Commissions. It is compulsory for all tenderers to attend these briefings and to provide the opportunity for regional contractors to meet with them.

Division 42: Conservation and Land Management -

Question: The member for Maylands: So what is the cost of all that?

Answer: The cost of the future operations of the proposed State Conservation Authority and the Forest Production Commission will need to be established following negotiations between the proposed bodies and the Government. However, it is estimated that the State Conservation Authority will employ approximately 10 staff in addition to members of the Authority and the Forest Production Commission will have staffing of 10 FTEs in addition to members of the Commission.

Question: The member for Maylands: I refer to page 239, Output 1: Nature Conservation. In how many national parks are entry fees actively collected? What do you do about people who are not paying the entry fees? Is there a capacity to issue infringement notices yet, and if not, when will there be one?

Answer: Twenty five.

Question: The member for Bassendean: Can you provide us by way of supplementary information the expected yields for the next three financial years?

Answer: The estimated yields for the financial periods 1999-2002 are shown below.

1999 - 2000 tonnes	2000 - 2001 tonnes	2001 - 2002 tonnes
1 507 158	1 490 065	1 472 972

The estimated quantities are preliminary and have been adjusted as a result of the RFA reducing the annual quantity of jarrah and karri first and second grade sawlogs available to be harvested. The estimates will however be subject to further consideration by the proposed Forest Industry Advisory Board and Forest Production Commission.

Question: The member for Bassendean: Could you provide also in that supplementary information whether the yields that you expect are restricted by the RFA or are likely to be further restricted by market conditions? What is the maximum allowable under the RFA for each year and what is the maximum that you would expect given particular market conditions? What is allowable over the next four financial years in terms of the RFA and existing contracts, and in total cuts? What is your expectation in terms of those cuts?

Answer: The allowable annual timber resource available for allocation over the next four financial years is described in the Forest Management Plan 1994-2003 (FMP) as modified by the recently signed RFA. The annual sustained yield levels for jarrah first and second grade sawlogs, karri first and second grade sawlogs and marri sawlogs is described in clause 75 of the RFA. as follows -

Clause 75 " based on current sawlog specifications, logging and sawmilling technology, royalty structure, market demand and price, sawlog Sustained Yield levels for the period 1999-2003 inclusive of 324 000 m³ per annum of Jarrah first and second grade sawlogs averaged over the period,

186 000 m³ per annum of Karri first and second grade sawlogs and 78 000 m³ per annum of Marri sawlogs"

The RFA does not specify annual quantities of other log products over this period.

The FMP remains in force and sale contracts for log timber will be managed in accordance with the average annual timber resource available for allocation as contained in the FMP subject to clause 75 of the RFA referred to above. The FMP determines the following annual levels of timber resource available for allocation as follows.

Jarrah: The FMP allows for the remaining portions of felled tree boles below current commercial sawlog specifications after a first or second grade sawlog has been obtained to be removed together with timber from those trees which do not contain first or second grade sawlogs but which are available as part of the silvicultural operation up to the annual gross bole volume increment for jarrah of 1.36 million m³ (reduced by the quantity of jarrah first and second grade sawlog due to clause 75 of the RFA). Wood additional to gross bole volume as branchwood and wood from dead trees may also be harvested up to a 10 year average annual yield of 300 000 m³.

Karri: A 10 year annual average timber resource of 203 000 m³ per year of karri logs other than first grade sawlogs but reduced by the quantity of karri second grade sawlogs due to clause 75 of the RFA. Wood additional to gross bole volume such as branchwood may also be harvested up to a 10 year average annual yield of 75,000 m³.

Marri: A 10 year annual average timber resource of 559,000 m³ per year of bole logs which includes marri sawlogs (as determined in clause 75 of the RFA), recognising that marri is harvested as a consequence of integrated jarrah and karri sawlog harvesting operations. The allowable quantities for jarrah, karri and marri log timber referred to above are summarised in the following table.

1st and 2nd Grade	Other Bole Volume	Branchwood or Wood From Dead Trees in Addition to Bole Volume	
Jarrah forest	324,000 m ³ /annum of jarrah averaged during 1999-2003.	1 036 000 m ³ /annum averaged during 1994-2003.	300 000 m ³ /annum averaged during 1994-2003.
Karri forest	186,000 m ³ /annum of karri during 1999-2003.	203 000 m ³ /annum averaged during 1994-2003 less karri second grade sawlog produced during 1999-2003.	75 000 m ³ /annum averaged during 1994-2003
Marri from jarrah and karri forest	78 000 m ³ /annum of marri during 1999-2003.	559 000 m ³ /annum averaged during 1994-2003 less marri sawlog produced during 1999-2003.	Included in above jarrah and karri forest.

Whilst it is expected that all the allowable first and second grade sawlogs will be sold under existing contracts the actual sales for low quality logs and other residue logs is anticipated to remain below the allowable levels due to factors such as the general market recession caused mainly by the Asian crisis and the depressed demand in the pulp and paper industry.

Question: The member for Maylands: Can we get some more information on that because it does seem to conflict with what you were saying previously? A company has been advertising that it has so much jarrah it must cut its prices by 50 per cent and really off load it. What type of jarrah is it? Has it had value added to it?

Answer: The jarrah at Westwoods is most likely down graded value-added product. It is not uncommon for stocks to build up in down graded material where there are less potential volume buyers.

Question: The member for Bassendean: Can we get by way of supplementary information just how much of the amount that is shown is going to be used for the purchase of pastoral leases and what the expectations of the State are in terms of Commonwealth level? I do not know what pastoral leases are worth these days. I know what the State collects in royalties from them.

Answer: The Government is providing \$6.8 million over the six-year period from 1997-98 to 2002 - 2003 for the purchase of pastoral leases in the Gascoyne-Murchison region to establish a comprehensive, adequate and representative conservation reserve system. The \$1 million per annum for each of 1997 - 1998 and 1998 - 1999 was met from proceeds of asset sales by CALM, and \$2 million of the \$3.2 million shown for 1999 - 2000 on page 237 of the Budget Statements is to reimburse CALM's loan liability for these costs. The \$6.8 million is to be used for the purchase of suitable pastoral leases or parts of leases, with up to 15% set aside to meet costs of survey, inspection, acquisition and initial management. Commonwealth assistance with the costs of acquisition is considered on a case-by-case basis under the National Reserve System Program of the Natural Heritage Trust. Three pastoral lease purchases have been approved with two-thirds of the cost being met by the Natural Heritage Trust. Further applications for financial assistance are with the Commonwealth for consideration.

Question: The member for Bassendean: Can you provide it?

Answer: Areas of potential interest have been identified by the Department of Conservation and Land Management based on broad geological and vegetation mapping, supplemented by more specific information on biodiversity values where such information is available. Published recommendations that specific pastoral leases become conservation reserves are limited to documents such as the Environmental Protection Authority systems reports and the Shark Bay Regional Strategy. Each individual area under consideration for acquisition is subject to specific survey and assessment prior to the negotiation of purchase.

Division 43: Environmental Protection -

Question: The member for Maylands: What is the cost to government of the collection of the recycling per tonnage?

Answer: The estimated cost for the 1998-99 year is \$166 950.

Division 44: Kings Park Board -

Question: The member for Bassendean - so indicative capital works spending for 2000-2001 to make up that figure of \$6.68m?

Answer: The answer is as follows.

CAPITAL WORKS ITEM/PROJECT	2000/2001 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
Bold Park	
Feral Animal Control/Habitat	\$40 000
Management Information System	\$100 000
Paths, Carparks and Roads	\$200 ,000
Revegetation	\$250 000
Tree Management	\$50 000
Weed Control – Veld Grass	\$100 000
Additional Works – Bold Park	\$708 000
Playgrounds/Picnic Upgrades	\$100 000
Total Bold Park	\$1 548 000
Kings Park	
Botanic Parkland	\$237 000
Depot Relocation	\$335 000
Irrigation	\$315 000
Mount Eliza Scarp	\$1 250 000
Bushland Management	\$245 000
Arthur Fairall Playground	\$223 000
Public Safety – Botanic Parkland	\$195 000
Lord Forrest and Main Carpark	\$290 000
Geographical Information System	\$290 000
Hale Oval Carpark	\$440 000
Fraser Avenue Lookout and Viewing Platform	\$300 000
War Memorial and Parkland	\$100 000
New Park Drive and Carpark	\$920 000
Total Kings Park	\$5 140 000
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	\$6 688 000

Question: The member for Maylands: On page 797 you point out the number of FTEs which is 90 this financial year and next year. How many re-deployees are at Kings Park currently or this financial year and predicted for next financial year? Are they included in the FTEs and what monetary contribution does Kings Park pay towards the re-deployees?

Answer: In the current financial year (1998-99) there are 10 redeployees as at 26 May 1999. During the 1999-2000 financial year the existing 10 redeployees undergoing retraining will be progressively reduced as they complete their program and are assigned duties in other agencies. The 10 redeployees were not declared in the 90 FTEs whole of agency total for Kings Park Board as they are presently on a retraining program from their previous duties. Kings Park Board has no monetary contribution towards the redeployees. The existing employer of the redeployees meets these costs in full.

Division 45: Zoological Gardens Board -

Question: The member for Maylands: I refer to leased assets at page 1579 under non-current assets. What are the leased assets?

Answer: The Perth Zoo leases motor vehicles and office equipment - (one photocopier). The cost of leasing motor vehicles is treated as an expense and appears under the Services and Contracts section within the Operating Statement. Lease costs for motor vehicles do not appear in the Statement of Financial Position. The cost of leasing the photocopier appears in the Statement of Financial Position because of the fact that the lease is a finance lease and consequently the ownership is transferred to the Zoo and recognised as assets and liabilities equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments. The reason that the cost of Leased Assets diminishes in the out years, is due to the fact that the lease liability decreases hence so does the Current Asset value.

Division 46: Productivity and Labour Relations -

Question: The member for Murray-Wellington: On page 1156, under Outcome: Regulate access to material in accordance with the Censorship Act 1996, I notice there is a total cost output of \$315 000, less operating revenues of \$120 000. I would like to know where you get \$120 000 from. Secondly, down the bottom it says that the full time equivalents employed in this output are estimated to be two. How come it costs so much money to run a department for two people at \$315 000?

Answer: The estimated Consolidated Fund cash operating cost of the Censorship Office of Western Australia in 1999-2000 is comprised of \$121 000 for Salaries and \$54 000 operating expenses. Operating expenses include: \$15 000 for interstate travel and accommodation, \$10 000 for publication, printing and advertising expenses and approximately \$29 000 for general overhead expenses relating to office accommodation, equipment, stationery and consumables.

Total Cost of Output (\$'000)	315
Less: Net Appropriation Operating Revenues	(120)
Less: Adjustments for non-cash (Accrual) items on transfer to DOPLAR	(20)
= CASH OPERATING COST OF OUTPUT	175

Question: Minister, as supplementary information, would you be willing to provide the detailed report on which this is based?

Answer: Copies of surveys conducted during 1998-1999 by Market Equity in relation to DOPLAR's Wageline service are tabled. The surveys were conducted in October 1998, December 1998 and April 1999.

Question: The member for Nollamara: Yes, but you have to take into account inflation. I have taken the budget of each of the outputs. We have five outputs. I have left out Censorship. Output 1, you can see it goes from \$656 000 to \$632 000. It is a drop. If you go across to the next page which is output 2 on page 1148, it goes from \$1 521m to \$1 476m. The cost of each output drops. Do you want to come back with supplementary answers to show where I have it wrong, or to confirm it?

Answer: There has been a net increase to the Department's Recurrent services appropriation of \$39 000 of which \$25 000 is attributable to Output 7. The Recurrent Output budget allocations detailed in the budget statements include carry forward monies from the previous year of \$220 000. When this amount is offset against the Department's, Outputs 1 – 6, budget increase of \$14 000 the result is a budget cut in 1999-2000 over the previous year in the order of \$206 000.

For 1999-2000 DOPLAR undertook a detailed zero based budget allocation process designed to ensure the best possible funding allocation to meet Government Outcomes. This includes taking efficiency initiatives designed to enable DOPLAR to provide increased or higher quality services at the same or reduced cost.

The table below compares the 1998-99 estimated budget expenditure with that budgeted for 1999-2000. As can be seen the percentage decreases vary across the outputs, with those expected to require an increased proportion of the Department's budget suffering smaller reductions. It is relevant to note that the Department's outputs changed significantly between 1998-99 and 1999-2000 and that the output costs provided for 1998-99 are estimates only.

Comparison between 1998-99 and 1999-2000 Output Costs (\$'000)

Output	1998-99 Estimated Actual Cash Basis	1999-2000 Budget Estimate Cash Basis	Decrease Cash Basis	Decrease %
1. Policy Advice	595	566	31	5.2
2. Information Services	1 253	1 203	50	4.0
3. Advisory Services	3 758	3 607	151	4.0
4. Industrial Complaints Resolution	1 667	1 609	68	4.0
5. Representation of the State's Interests	166	159	7	4.2
6. Support Services	85	82	3	3.5

Question: The Chairman: What percentage of that 99 per cent are matters that are withdrawn and settled out of the domain of your department?

Answer: In 1998-99, 24 per cent of all matters were withdrawn and/or privately settled.

Question: The member for Nollamara: How many complaints were lodged both last year and this year up to whatever date the records are easily available? That is, how many are lodged, in how many of those have we had the files closed; then of those that are closed, how many are going to prosecution; then of those that are closed, how many settlements were reached that were satisfactory to the person who made the complaint?

Answer: There were 598 complaints lodged in 1997-98. In 1998-99 (to 30 April 1999) there were 716 complaints lodged. In 1997-98, 736 matters were closed and up to the 30 April 1999, 726 matters have been closed. Of matters closed in 1997-98, two went to prosecution whilst as at 30 April 1999, four matters have gone to prosecution. Of the 736 matters closed in 1997-98, 91 involved private settlement between the parties. Of the 726 matters closed in 1998-99, 128 matters involved private settlement between the parties.

Question: The member for Nollamara: How many prosecutions have occurred this year?

Answer: Four.

Division 48: Registrar, Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission -

Question: The member for Nollamara: Can we actually have numbers? What was the number last year and what is it for the current year?

Answer: See tabled paper.

Question: The member for Nollamara: Thank you, my next point goes to leave entitlement which is on page 1207. A 10 per cent reduction in overall leave liability. It points out that the commissioners are largely responsible for that, so it may be difficult to bring it under control. What is the leave liability figure for 1997-98, for 1998-1999 estimated actual, and 1999-2000 estimate?

Answer: The relevant figures are hereunder.

LEAVE LIABILITY AS AT 30 JUNE 1998

	Annual Leave	Long Service	All Leave	%
Department	\$170 019	\$287 760	\$457 779	46.48
Commissioners and Staff	\$346 669	\$180 481	\$527 150	53.52
Total	\$516 688	\$468 241	\$984 929	

AS AT 30 JUNE 1999

Department	\$198 598	\$206 090	\$404 688	38.79
Commissioners and Staff	\$401 491	\$237 066	\$638 557	61.21
Total	\$600 089	\$443 156	\$1 043 245	

ESTIMATED LEAVE LIABILITY AS AT 30 JUNE 2000#

Department	\$316 351	\$287 176	\$603 527	43.81
Commissioners and Staff	\$511 267	\$262 897	\$774 164	56.19
Total	\$827 618	\$550 073	\$1 377 691	

The estimated liabilities as at June 30, 2000 are based on current salaries and do not take into consideration leave which will be cleared prior to 30 June 2000.

Question: The member for Nollamara: Can we have the figures for both the commission and the registry and for each individual commissioner?

Answer: I am not prepared to provide leave liability information on an individual basis.

Division 49: WorkSafe Western Australia -

Question: The member for Vasse: What is the difference then between an inspection and an investigation?

Answer: In terms of the printed estimates (page 1561) an investigation represents output measures resulting from the summation of prohibition and improvement notices issued and prosecutions taken. An investigation is the examination of a safety and health matter. This may consist of one or more attendance at a workplace. An inspection is identified as a single workplace attendance.

Question: The member for Vasse: I hope there are not 113 inspectors, which is the number of FTEs listed. I am assuming it is a smaller number than that, but I hope that inspectors would go out on a proactive basis on occasions. Could I get those numbers as well?

Answer: Seventy seven.

Question: The member for Nollamara: Minister, the next dot point gave figures for improvement notice, prohibition notice and prosecution notices, again looking over the years which were particularly beneficial to the view you wish to put. Can we have the number of improvement notices, prohibition notices and prosecutions for each year from 1988 until the last available figures?

Answer: As per table presented below.

**Enforcement Data for WorkSafe Western Australia
16 September 1988 to 1 June 1999**

Financial Year	Improvement Notices	Prohibition Notices	Total Notices Issues	Prosecution Initiated (breaches)
16.09.88-89	3029*	851*	3880*	(35)*
1989-90	4515*	1311*	5826*	(150)*
1990-91	3753*	602*	4355*	(92)*
1991-92	6450*	682*	7132*	46(79)*
1992-93	4461*	580*	5041*	68(78)*
1993-94	2509#	483#	2992#	42(64)#
1994-95	3330#	447#	3777#	34(64)*
1995-96	3618*	494*	4112*	74(120)*
1996-97	5502*	725*	6227*	127(177)*
1997-98	7794*	992*	8786*	109(155)*

Notes:

- (1) * Published in the relevant annual report.
- # Unpublished data.
- (2) Under prosecutions initiated the first figure is the number of prosecutions initiated against an entity for that year, the figures in brackets are the number of breaches for which prosecution action was initiated during the year.

Question: The member for Nollamara: I refer to output 2 at page 1564 on industry and community awareness and I note that this budget actually increases in real terms as opposed to the budget for output 1. The second bottom dot point on page 1564 relates to the market research showing a high level of recognition of the Think Safe campaign. Can we have the details of that market research or is it something you need to keep in confidence?

Answer: Insight Research's executive summary of the evaluation this independent market researcher undertook of the ThinkSafe campaign in late 1997 - early 1998 is tabled.

The results are further supported by subsequent research which did not specifically assess the ThinkSafe campaign but nevertheless found spontaneous mention of the campaign. The first of these was research conducted by ANOP Research Services Pty Ltd on behalf of the National Occupational Safety and Health Commission in March 1998. In a National survey of community attitudes to and awareness of occupational safety and health, 26% of those interviewed in Western Australia spontaneously mentioned the ThinkSafe campaign. Victoria's campaigns were the only other campaigns to be spontaneously mentioned, with 10% of Victorian respondents mentioning them. Western Australia generally rated highly on key indicators in the ANOP survey. The researchers stated:

"The WA State profile is encouraging, and the impact of OHS campaign activity in the State is evident. There is a greater level of concern about OHS in WA, and a slightly higher perception that OHS issues are being addressed. More in WA recognise that OHS incidents are preventable than any other State. There has been an increase in perceived personal knowledge since the 1995 survey, and there is a correspondingly high perception that community awareness has increased over five years. Most prompted sources of OHS information are recalled by a higher proportion in WA. Recall of information from TV advertisements is particularly high, and the "ThinkSafe Campaign" is frequently mentioned. Encouragement of health and safety at work is rated slightly higher in WA than Australia overall."

In October 1998, HealthMark WA Pty Ltd conducted 11 focus groups comprising of 77 individuals as the first stage of a research project for the WorkSafe Western Australia Commission on occupational safety and health attitudes and "drivers". The researchers noted that:

"WorkSafe Western Australia's current advertising and general safety campaign strategy were spontaneously mentioned and favourably viewed by a significant number of participants. This indicates that the safety campaign strategy has been successful in raising the profile of WorkSafe Western Australia and in raising community awareness of safety issues."

Question: The member for Nollamara: Across on 1565 there are new television advertisements in the last dot point. Can we have what is the actual budget for television advertising in the 1999-2000 year?

Answer: The estimated cost is \$300 000.

Question: The member for Nollamara: What amount of money has WorkSafe expended over the last five or so years?

Answer: Expenditure is detailed hereunder.

International Program

	Actual 1994/95 \$	Actual 1995/96 \$	Actual 1996/97 \$	Actual 1997/98 \$	Estimate 1998/99 \$
Salaries 0*	0*	86 479	53 374	41 594	
Contingencies	56 615	52 587	58 055	52 787	80 765
Total	56 615	52 587	144 534	106 161	122 359

* salaries for the International Program were not separately identified in 1994/95 and 1995/96.

The primary benefits arising from WorkSafe Western Australia's International Program are the facilitation of trade opportunities for Western Australian occupational safety and health service providers, and the establishment Government-to-Government links and cooperation with our regional neighbours. Since the establishment of the International Program, links have been established with the Governments of Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and China.

The program also encourages Western Australian organisations to achieve World best practice in occupational safety and health, through the need to demonstrate the deliverability of our services and the need to compete in a global market. Indirectly, these activities support other trade activities in the region and broader socio-economic links.

Question: The member for Nollamara: Does that indicate that we should be doing more, because there was certainly a high expectation and profile of the health and safety representatives some five or eight years ago but I generally do not get much feedback these days. It is something that is looked on as important and to which resources and effort must be placed by particular enterprises.

Mr BRADLEY: I can give you a figure of how many Health and Safety reps are currently in the system because the last Act amendments in 1995 now require registration so we can give you some figures if you wish.

Answer: 7 259 (as at 3 June 1999).

Division 50: State Revenue -

Question: The member for Eyre asked the Treasurer what amounts were involved in the administration of the GST. What effective control does the Western Australian Government have over the possible ballooning out of those costs as time goes on?

Answer: The proposal is that the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) will administer the GST, with the associated administration costs being met by a separate identifiable payment by the States.

The Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) of 9 April 1999 specifies that a performance agreement between the States and the ATO will be developed to ensure that administration is 'cost effective' and that 'world's best practice for GST administration' is achieved. The IGA provides for the ATO budget to be agreed and the ATO's compliance with the performance agreement to be monitored and reviewed.

The ATO will provide reports on administrative outcomes to the proposed GST Administration Sub-Committee, which will include a representative from Western Australia. If the Government has concerns that GST administration is not cost effective, it can refer the matter to the GST Administration Sub-Committee and, if necessary, to the Ministerial Council overseeing the IGA.

Question: The member for Swan Hills asked the Treasurer how the Pensioner Rebate System was enhanced and if the enhancement of the system we use to identify eligible pensioners has led to any increase in the number of people who obtained rebates?

Answer: The State Revenue Department implemented an updated Pensioner Rebate System (a computerised claim checking and validation system) to perform a more complete set of checks on information supplied by Councils in respect of claims. As part of the process, all pensioner concession card numbers supplied are matched and validated with the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) and Centrelink as at 1 July each year.

This data matching process has resulted in a significant number of people, who had claimed to be eligible pensioners, being excluded from the Scheme, because they were, in fact, ineligible. There were 5,881 pensioners in this ineligible category in 1998. The checking and validation process, originally introduced on 1 July 1996, has resulted in a significant number of pensioners having their concessions removed. As a consequence, the Scheme's cost has risen only marginally from 1996/97 to 1998/99, despite a growth in new eligible pensioners.

The cost of the Scheme is expected to increase for the 1999/2000 rating year as the number of ineligible pensioners is expected to diminish. As there are instances where Centrelink or DVA information incorrectly indicates a pensioner as ineligible, the State Revenue Department has also developed a process, whereby corroboration from the pensioner regarding their eligibility is sought by the Council on direction from this Department, this ensures that the pensioner is not incorrectly denied an entitlement through some oversight or error in the records of Centrelink or DVA.

The Scheme has also been broadened legislatively. From 1 July 1998, the Rates and Charge (Rebates and Deferments) Act was amended in three areas to allow rebates or concessions to pensioners who were previously not entitled to participate in the concessional arrangements under the Scheme:

section 23 of the Act was amended to include pensioners who were in receipt of the Widows Allowance, Parenting Allowance or Partners Allowance to be included in the Scheme;

section 29 of the Act was amended to allow pensioners, who had a right to occupy the family home under the terms of a Will, to receive the benefit of the rebate, where previously only life tenants benefited; and

section 30 of the Act was amended to allow pensioners, who were confined to nursing homes or were otherwise prevented from occupying their property by circumstances outside their control, to continue to be entitled without any time limit. Previously a two year limit existed.

Although the onus is on pensioners, who believe they are eligible to receive the rates concession, to register their entitlement with either their Council or the Water Corporation of Western Australia, pensioner landowners are now being made aware of their entitlement to the Scheme, via the following mechanisms -

Centrelink and the Department of Veterans' Affairs provide advice on the Scheme's registration requirements on an information sheet that the pensioner concession card is attached to, with the annual issue of its pensioner concession cards;

Centrelink provides a booklet of concessions available to pensioner concession card holders that explains the requirements of the Scheme, including the qualification and registration requirements;

rates notices issued by Council and the Water Corporation of Western Australia advise of the availability of the Scheme, including the qualification and registration requirements; and

the Department of Children and Family Services produces a booklet on concessions provided by the State, which is placed in the West Australian newspaper annually; and
a number of Councils advertise the Scheme in their local newspapers.

Question: The member for Armadale asked the Treasurer where the money goes from the diesel fuel levy collected by the Commonwealth on behalf of the State. We anticipate collecting \$475m. These figures suggest that we will get back \$163.7m in the diesel fuel rebate. The Department of Transport has been given \$250m. Where might we find the difference of about \$40m?

Answer: Following the August 1997 decision by the High Court to strike down State franchise fees, the hypothecation of fuel revenues to the Transport Trust Fund was abandoned. Commonwealth safety net payments that replaced the State's fuel revenues are paid into the Consolidated Fund without being earmarked for any specific purpose.
In 1999-2000:

- (i) the contribution to the Transport Trust Fund will be \$250.3 million;
- (ii) subsidies paid to fuel suppliers will be an estimated \$163.7 million; and
- (iii) the Commonwealth's fuel revenue replacement grants will be an estimated \$457.8 million.

The \$250.3 million allocated to the Transport Trust Fund (item (i) above) is the forward estimate of fuel franchise fees for 1999-2000 at the time of the High Court decision. This is \$43.8 million less than the estimated net fuel revenue replacement grants (ie. item (iii) less item (ii)), reflecting a number of factors, including:

lower than expected payment of off-road diesel subsidies (due to reduced avoidance, and some mining companies substituting gas for diesel in the generation of electricity); and

different rates of growth for the State's fuel franchise fee and the CPI indexed fuel excise surcharge (from which the revenue replacement grants are funded).

Question: The member for Eyre asked a question in respect of the goods and services tax, namely "I want to return to the goods and services tax. Will a considerable number of jobs be created in the collection of this new tax and where will those jobs reside? Does the State-Commonwealth Agreement contain a provision whereby you can assist, as Premier of the State that will be paying the collection costs, that those employees be resident within Western Australia? Which Department will be collecting that tax?" Notwithstanding that the Premier confirmed that the GST will be collected by the Federal Government by the ATO the Premier undertook to provide the answer in respect of the employees that would be involved in Western Australia?

Answer: The ATO has developed a preliminary estimate of its staffing requirements for the administration of the GST, though at that stage no decision had been taken to exclude basic food from the tax base. It was expected to employ an additional 4,400 staff across Australia, of which 366 were expected to be located in Western Australia. All of the ATO's GST staff in Western Australia will be assigned to its metropolitan offices.

The ATO expects there will be 333 'field officers' (to be reduced by 46 after the first 18 months of the GST) and 33 'technical staff'. Field officers are expected to spend 80% of their working time out of the office on education and compliance activities. Technical staff will deal with complex enquiries and revenue rulings.

Western Australia's expected share of the total national staffing for GST administration will be around 8.3%. This is below the State's population share because 'call up' centres will be staffed from Sydney and Melbourne, and processing work will be largely centralised in Albury and Penrith.

Question: The member for Eyre asked if the Premier can insist that those GST collectors be resident in Western Australia given that we will be paying those collection costs?

Answer: The allocation of resources as advised in answer to the previous question is consistent with the ATO's goal of world best practice and it would be counter productive to insist on a different allocation.

Question: The member for Swan Hills asked what is the percentage split of women to men throughout the agency at different levels?

Answer:

Class	Male Staff	Female Staff	Total Staff	Male %	Female %
Tea Attendant	0	1	1	-	100%
Cadet	0	1	1	-	100%
Over 21	0	1	1	-	100%
Under 21	0	1	1	-	100%
Level 1	18	21	39	46%	54%
Level 2	23	26	49	47%	53%
Level 3	29	21	50	58%	42%
Level 4	36	13	49	73%	27%
Level 5	23	2	25	92%	8%
Level 6	9	0	9	100%	-
Level 7	5	1	6	84%	16%
Level 8	1	0	1	100%	-
Level 9	6	0	6	100%	-
Group 2	1	0	1	100%	-
Totals	151	88	239	63%	37%

Question: The member for Belmont asked the Premier to provide the total stamp duty collections for the past decade.

Answer:

Total Stamp Duty: 1988-89 to 1998-99											
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99e
Actual Collections											
Value \$m	542.6	447.0	387.2	392.8	432.2	589.7	593.8	607.1	636.3	838.3	795.0
Annual Growth %	25.5	-17.6	-13.4	1.4	10.0	36.5	0.7	2.2	4.8	31.7	-5.2
Policy Adjusted Collections (1999/8-99 tax rates)											
Value \$m	610.1	502.8	429.3	430.3	474.8	638.5	645.8	667.0	709.5	934.2	795.0
Annual Growth %	27.4	-17.6	-14.6	0.2	10.4	34.5	1.1	3.3	6.4	31.7	-14.9
Growth in Real GSP %	8.3	5.1	2.3	4.4	1.8	8.7	7.0	5.8	3.1	8.0	3.2

Question: The member for Belmont asked the Premier to provide an estimate of the split between residential and business property under conveyances.

Answer: Accurate data on the share of stamp duty from 'business' and 'residential' property transfers is not available because the Stamp Act does not differentiate between these two types of transfers. However, on the basis of data from the Valuer General's Office, it is estimated that transfers of residential property account for just over half the revenue from stamp duty on conveyances.

Question: The member for Belmont asked the Premier if a special arrangement has been agreed on gambling taxes.

Answer: The Commonwealth has proposed that the GST will apply to gambling operators' margins (defined as bets placed, or total ticket sales, less prizes paid out). However, because operators can not readily pass on this cost in the form of higher prices (which are often set by the rules of the game or by legislation relating to levels of payout), the IGA specifies that the States will "adjust their gambling tax arrangements to take account of the impact of the GST on gambling operators".

The purpose of this provision is to ensure that the overall level of tax on gambling operators remains broadly unchanged, which should ensure that both operators and punters are no worse off compared to current arrangements.

Furthermore, as the States will receive all of the GST revenue (including that from gambling), the net revenue impact of adjusting our gambling taxes to accommodate the GST will be broadly neutral.

Question: The member for Belmont asked for information on how the GST will impact on the Lotteries Commission, and what remedial measures will be undertaken with regard to the Lotteries Commission.

Answer: It is intended that the Lotteries Commission (like other gambling operators) will be reimbursed for its GST liability to ensure that its capacity to fund community activities (such as the arts, health and sport and recreation) is not affected.

Division 53: Land Administration -

Question: The member for Armadale asked if the Minister could provide details of the membership of the Pastoral Lands Board.

Answer: The Pastoral Lands Board consists of the Members and Deputy Members, as listed below. As well as seeking nominations from Industry Groups an advertisement was placed in *The West Australian* on 14 February 1998.

Members	Position held	Nominated by
Max Cameron	Chairman	Pastoralists & Graziers Assoc.
Graham Robertson	Member	Not applicable - Ex-officio (CEO, AgWA)
Allan Skinner	Member	Not applicable - Ex-officio (CEO, AgWA)
Denis Millan	Member	Appointee of CEO, DOLA
Joe de Pledge	Industry Member	Pastoralists & Graziers Assoc.
David Fitzgerald	Industry Member	Pastoralists & Graziers Assoc.
David Halleen	Industry Member	WA Farmers Federation & self
Kevin Walley	Aboriginal Member	Self
David Wilcox	Conservation Member	Self
Deputy Members		
Tim D'Arcy	Industry Member	Self
Murray Thomas	Industry Member	Self
Jano Foulkes-Taylor	Industry Member	Pastoralists & Graziers Assoc.
Lindsay Lockyer	Aboriginal Member	Pastoralists & Graziers Assoc.
Kieran McNamara	Conservation Member	Self

Question: The member for Rockingham asked if the Minister could provide details of pastoral lease holders that have been fined or their leases resumed.

Answer: No pastoralist has had a lease resumed or been fined since I have been Minister.

Question: The member for Rockingham asked if the Minister could provide details of how many pastoral lease holders have received rent relief and on what basis.

Answer: No instances of rent relief have been granted since 1996. The Pastoral Lands Board (PLB) will consider rent relief to pastoralists affected by the recent cyclone Vance however to date the PLB has not received any applications for such relief.

Division 54: Fair Trading -

Question: The member for Armadale asked what was the cost of office space for the new premises.

Answer: It is estimated that the ministry will be paying an effective net rent over the term of the lease - 10 years - of \$170 per square metre for premises at 219 St Georges Terrace. An estimate is only possible as the rent payments will be subject to biannual rent reviews - which may rise or fall - over the 10 year life of the lease which incorporates an initial two year rent free period. Net rent of the current premises at 66 St Georges Terrace is approximately \$150 per square metre and at 251 Hay Street, East Perth is \$105 per square metre. It should be recognised that any rent comparison between the current and future premises relates to significantly different time periods. The new premises will provide significant benefits over the ministry's current accommodation including the establishment of a one stop customer service area on the ground floor, customer and staff security measures and readily accessible visitor parking. Selection of the new premises has been approved by the Government Property Office and assessed as being a fair market rent by the Valuer General's Office.

Question: The member for Armadale asked if the ministry was undertaking a monitoring program in respect of the deregulation of real estate fees.

Answer: In response to a request from Hon Christine Sharp when the Bill was being considered by Parliament, the Government agreed to conduct a survey within three to four years to ascertain the level of public and industry satisfaction. That commitment will be honoured. In addition, the ministry has been monitoring the frequency of complaints following the deregulation of real estate fees, which came into effect on 1 November 1998. To date there has been no significant variation in the number of complaints received. In the four months prior to fee deregulation on 1 November 1998 the ministry received three complaints relating to the fees charged by agents, in the seven months since 1 November there have been eight complaints lodged. Data coding prior to July 1998 makes earlier comparisons difficult. Monitoring of complaints about fees will continue on an ongoing basis.

Question: The member for Armadale asked what the anticipated length of time was for the process being undertaken by the Real Estate and Business Agents Supervisory Board to amend the current code for agents and sales representatives to require the disclosure of any potential conflict of interest.

Answer: The Real Estate and Business Agents Supervisory Board has agreed to the amendment of the code of conduct. The proposed operative date of the amendment is 1 July 1999.

Question: The member for Armadale asked when the applications will be made for the appointment of supervisors for Grubb and Global Finance Brokers.

Answer: The application for the appointment of a supervisor to Global Finance was lodged by the board with the District Court on Monday, 31 May 1999. A similar application for Graeme Grubb Finance was lodged on Wednesday, 2 June 1999.

Question: The member for Armadale asked whether the ministry actually received any complaints in respect of the conduct of board members - in their role as finance brokers - and if those complaints were being investigated.

Answer: The ministry received a complaint in November 1997 involving a finance broking business operated by a member of the Finance Brokers Supervisory Board. The matter was a disputed payment between the borrower and the lender and did not involve the broker. The file was closed. The ministry received a complaint in April 1999 involving a finance broking business operated by another member of the Finance Brokers Supervisory Board. The matter is currently under investigation. The ministry's research in relation to this question has been limited to the period since November 1997.

Question: The member for Hillarys asked if the ministry was developing laws governing chattel securities.

Answer: The Ministerial Council on Consumer Affairs has given in principle support for legislative changes to ensure that chattel securities legislation in all States and Territories is substantially consistent. The Ministry of Fair Trading is yet to finalise a timetable for the introduction in Western Australia of agreed amendments to the chattel securities Act to achieve national consistent legislation. The timetable is not expected to be finalised until the outcome of the organisational review of fair trading is finalised.

The proposed review of the legislation in Western Australia will not only examine the amendments recommended in the Duggan report, but will also consider other amendments to the Act and regulations to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Register of Encumbered Vehicles service. This includes requirements to ensure the accuracy of information recorded by financiers, cancelling interests where the nominated expiry dates have elapsed and proposals to extend the coverage of REVS to include unregistered vehicles and recreational crafts. There will need to be consultations with all stakeholders in Western Australia before a submission on the required amendments to the Act is made to the Government.

Given this process and the fact that the Government's legislative program for 1999 has been determined, a Bill to amend this legislation will not be introduced into Parliament in Western Australia before next year.

Question: The member for Armadale asked about current outstanding claims on the real estate and settlement agents fidelity funds.

Answer: Currently there are 23 outstanding claims against the Real Estate Fidelity fund and four outstanding claims against the Settlement Agents Fidelity Fund. Some of these claims have been lodged by one individual but may involve multiple transactions. Additionally, one claim comprises several transactions in which the principal claimant has acted either individually or in concert with associated parties.

Real Estate:

The total value of claims against the Real Estate Fund is approximately \$3.6m. However -

Seven claimants have not quantified their pecuniary loss.

The claims of two of the claimants comprise \$3m of the total reported above.

Settlement Agents:

The total value of claims against the Settlement Fund is approximately \$2m.

Two claimants have not quantified their pecuniary loss.

The claims of two of the claimants comprise \$1.8m of the total.

Question: The member for Armadale asked if the ministry was directly involved with the GST surveillance legislation.

Answer: The Manager of Finance and Assets at the Ministry of Fair Trading has been involved in discussions with Treasury and other government officials on the implementation of surveillance legislation. The Treasurer and Minister for Fair Trading presented a submission to Cabinet on this issue in April this year.

Division 56: Police Service -

Question: In discussion regarding the WA Police Service EBA, the minister stated that productivity improvement figures relating to clearance rates and other issues would be provided as supplementary information.

Answer:

Western Australia: Offences and Clearances

Strategic Action Statement Offences

Comparison of first nine months of financial years 1997-98 and 1998-99

Number of Reported Offences

	Nine months ending			
	March 1998	March 1999		
			Change	
	No	No	No	%
Assault	12 664	13 325	661	5.2
Robbery	1 796	1 919	123	6.8
Burglary	43 516	42 428	-1 088	-2.5
MVT (excl. attempts)	12 753	11 326	-1 427	-11.2
Damage (incl graffiti)	34 282	37 049	2 767	8.1
Drugs	10 268	10 589	321	3.1

Clearance Rates

	Nine months ending		
	March 1998	March 1999	
	%	%	Change
Assault	84.1	92.0	8.0
Robbery	37.5	44.6	7.0
Burglary	12.7	16.5	3.7
MVT (excl. attempts)	17.0	21.1	4.1
Damage (incl. graffiti)	19.7	20.2	0.5
Drugs	89.2	91.8	2.7

Green figures indicate an improvement and red figures a deterioration. For number of offences an improvement is a decrease in the number. For clearance rates an improvement is an increase in the figure.

Number of Reported Offences

	Nine months ending			
	March 1998	March 1999		
		Change		
	No.	No.	No.	%
Offences against the person				
Murder (incl. attempted)	49	42	-7	-14.3
Manslaughter and DCD	42	30	-12	-28.6
Sexual assault	1 904	1 824	-80	-4.2
Serious assault	3 632	3 614	-18	-0.5
Other assault	7 128	7 887	759	10.6
Robbery (armed)	894	956	62	6.9
Robbery (unarmed)	902	963	61	6.8
Deprivation of liberty	236	260	24	10.2
Total	14 787	15 576	789	5.3
Property offences				
Burglary (dwellings)	30 986	29 948	-1 038	-3.3
Burglary (other)	12 530	12 480	-50	-0.4
Stealing	57 996	60 821	2 825	4.9
MVT (excl. attempts)	12 753	11 326	-1427	-11.2
MVT (attempted)	2 011	1 847	-164	-8.2
Fraud	5 344	4 959	-385	-7.2
Arson	632	652	20	3.2
Damage	27 693	27 970	277	1.0
Graffiti	6 589	9 079	2 490	37.8
Total	156 534	159 082	2 548	1.6
Other offences				
Drugs	10 268	10 589	321	3.1
Summary	4 046	4 317	271	6.7
Indictable	2 163	3 412	1 249	57.7
Total	16 477	18 318	1 841	11.2
Total all offences	187 798	192 976	5 178	2.8
Green figures indicate an improvement and red figures a deterioration. For number of offences an improvement is a decrease in the number. For clearance rates an improvement is an increase in the figures.				

Clearance Rates

	Nine months ending		
	March 1997	March 1998	
	%	%	Change
Offences against the person			
Murder (incl. attempted)	89.8	104.8	15.0
Manslaughter and DCD	109.5	106.7	-2.9
Sexual assault	87.3	110.4	23.1
Serious assault	83.7	86.7	3.0
Other assault	83.4	90.2	6.8
Robbery (armed)	39.1	47.8	8.7
Robbery (unarmed)	35.9	41.3	5.4
Deprivation of liberty	75.8	78.1	2.2
Total	78.4	86.0	7.6
Property offences			
Burglary (dwellings)	12.3	16.7	4.4
Burglary (other)	13.7	15.9	2.2
Stealing	22.1	24.1	2.0
MVT (excl. attempts)	17.0	21.1	4.1
MVT (attempted)	11.2	10.0	-1.2
Fraud	93.2	91.0	-2.1
Arson	28.0	32.8	4.8
Damage	19.4	22.5	3.1
Graffiti	20.9	13.2	-7.7
Total	20.8	22.9	2.0
Other offences			
Drugs	89.2	91.8	2.7
Summary	41.4	40.9	-0.6
Indictable	73.9	87.5	13.6
Total	75.4	79.0	3.6
Total all offences	30.2	33.3	3.1

Green figures indicate an improvement and red figures a deterioration. For number of offences an improvement is a decrease in the number. For clearance rates an improvement is an increase in the figure.

Question: The member for Midland sought clarification of the carryover figure from the EBA for 1997-98.

Answer: The carryover figure from the EBA for 1997-98 is \$2.75m.

Question: The member for Pilbara sought a copy of the output mix pie chart.

Answer: A copy of the Western Australia Police Service 1999-2000 output mix in pie chart format is available in the committee office.

Question: The member for Pilbara sought details of the six categories for which the WA Police Service is the designated hazard management authority.

Answer: The six categories for which the WA Police Service is the designated hazard management authority are -

- Air transport emergencies
- Land search and rescue
- Nuclear powered warships
- Road transport emergencies
- Sea search and rescue
- Space debris re-entry

Question: The member for Midland sought clarification of whether a one-year and one-day rule applied to road fatality statistics.

Answer: The Western Australia Police Service has never used a one-year and one-day rule. Presently, a 30-day method is used, as outlined in the Austroads publication, "A Minimum Common Dataset for the Reporting of Crashes on Australian Roads". This publication contains the nationally accepted protocol with regard to reporting fatal crashes. To quote the publication -

In most cases, it is self evident when a road crash involves death. Some cases are not so clear. A fatal crash is one where a person is killed outright or dies within 30 days of the crash from injuries attributable to the crash, excluding:

a person who dies within 30 days of the crash where factors other than injuries sustained in the crash are deemed to have been a primary cause of death (for example, driver of a road vehicle who dies from a condition such as cerebral haemorrhage, heart attack or diabetic coma);

a person not directly involved in a road vehicle crash who dies as a result of witnessing a crash;

a person killed where deliberate intent is clearly established (for example, driver who suicides, person killed as a result of homicidal intent); and

a person killed or injured where vehicle movement is not deemed to be the primary factor contributing to death or injury.

In compliance with World Health Organisation guidelines, details of foetal death should be recorded where the foetus weighed in excess of 500 grams or, where weight is unavailable, was of at least 22 weeks' gestation.

Question: The member for Kalgoorlie asked whether the minister could provide details of the percentage of officers that are female, including Aboriginal liaison officers. The member also asked for a detailed breakdown of entry and exit points for female officers by rank.

Answer: As at 30 April 1999, the percentage of female officers (including Aboriginal liaison officers) was 11.5 per cent. The rank profile of these officers is as follows -

Rank	No of female officers
Inspector	1
Senior Sergeant	3
Sergeant	28
Constable/recruit	511
Aboriginal liaison officer	14
Total	557

With exception to re-engaged officers and Aboriginal liaison officers, all officers enter as recruits and on successful completion of recruit training, graduate at the rank of constable.

Exit ranks for female officers during 1997-98 and 1998-99 are detailed as follows -

Rank	1997-98	1998-99 (as at April 30)
Recruit	1	1
Constable	5	7
1st Class Constable	6	9
Senior Constable	2	6
Sergeant	1	0
Senior Sergeant	0	1
Aboriginal liaison officer	2	2
Total	17	26

Division 57: Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia -

Question: The member for Midland asked: It would seem that the budget estimate for capital works in 1998-99 was \$6 822 000, yet the actual expenditure was \$9 512 000, which is in excess of that. I seek clarification whether that is in fact the case and how the capital works budget was exceeded quite dramatically. If that is the case, where did that money come from? I notice that this year the projection is \$8.625m. Was the money taken from other areas, and if so, which areas?

Answer: The budget estimate for capital works 1998-99 reported in the Economic and Fiscal Overview of \$6,822,000 is incorrect. The correct figure is \$9,481,000. The figure of \$3,526,000 (Borrowings by State Authorities) should be \$6,185,000 as recorded in the capital works section of the Budget Statements for 1998-99 (page 473). The error in the Economic and Fiscal Overview was unfortunately not corrected prior to the report being published.

Division 58: Justice -

The member for Willagee asked how many people with intellectual disabilities had received the advocacy services outlined on page 745 in the financial year ended 30 June 1999.

Answer: The office's database confirms that as at 30 April 1999, there were 68 people with intellectual disabilities who had received advocacy services. It is estimated the number as at 30 June to be approximately 82.

The Chairman (Mr Osborne) asked for a copy of a report with recommendations to safeguard vulnerable seniors.

Answer: A copy of the report recommending the safeguarding of vulnerable seniors will be provided to Mr Osborne, Chairman.

Question: The member for Eyre requested details for the financial year ended 30 June 1999 on the percentage of criminal injuries compensation assessments which went to appeal to the District Court and how many of these appeals were successful.

Answer: Based on figures to 31 May 1999 (which totals 1530 finalised matters), less than 2% are appealed and 50% of these are successful. Note that statistics are not kept on the nature of the appeal, ie whether the appeal is in relation to the amount awarded, as opposed to refusal of an award.

Question: The member for Burrup asked, why the estimate for enforcement of civil and criminal court orders had increased by almost 50 percent from \$3.69m in 1998/99 to \$7.9m in 1999/00 when courts had supposedly introduced new efficiency measures in the past financial year?

Answer: Comparisons between the 1998/99 and 1999/00 Budget Statements for this output are not meaningful as the cost structure for the several Courts outputs has been revised with significant changes for costs such as administration and depreciation.

The 1999/00 Budget Statements have incorporated the revised cost structures to enable meaningful comparisons between 1998/99 and 1999/00. The 1999/00 Statements show the total cost of the Enforcement of Criminal and Civil Court Orders output has increased from a 1998/99 Estimated Actual of \$7.96m to a 1999/00 Budget Estimate of \$8.2m.

The budget reflects some modest cost increases relating to new efficiency measures. These are primarily for computer systems and services. The new efficiency measures will assist significantly in the clearance rates for fines and in addressing backlogs.

Question: The member for Burrup asked why there is a staggering difference between the cost of \$1515 for processing cases in the Supreme Court and the actual cost, which is expected to be \$4847.

Answer: The figures of \$1515 and \$4847 are the average cost to finalise an individual case. The difference between the costs is a result of a different counting methodology being employed in calculating cost per case. The \$1515 figure was calculated by dividing the total cost by all matters finalised including probate matters. The \$4847 cost was calculated excluding probate matters. The new methodology was endorsed by the Office of the Auditor General during the annual audit process.

Question: The member for Burrup asked why have the timeliness indicators set by the courts for the flow of work through the Chief Justice's, Chief Judge's and Chief Magistrate's courts blown out by so much compared to the previous year's figures and have sufficient funds been allocated to those courts to ensure timeliness will be improved in the future.

Answer: The timeliness indicator was first developed in October 1997. Estimate information in the 1998/99 budget statements was based on an assessment of 3 months work and therefore subject to variation. Additionally during the end of the 1997/98 year auditing process by the Office of the Auditor General (OAG), various changes were made to counting rules across jurisdictions to address concerns raised by OAG. The 1997/98 end of year figures are the first actual indicators for timeliness, these formed the basis for the 1999/2000 estimates. Sufficient funds have been allocated.

Question: The member for Burrup asked why has the achievement rate dropped from 90 percent last year to 47 percent this financial year for cases heard within 6 months in the Children's Court.

Answer: For the reasons stated above and:

The original estimate was state wide, the current estimate relates to Perth Children's Court.

Due to the small number of cases (30 odd last year) in Children's Court civil (Care and Protection) wide variations in results can occur.

Family and Children's Services have adopted a different approach to advancing matters to finalisation. They now attempt to mediate and seek interim orders to assess a "change in parenting practice". This has the effect of extending the date of finalisation.

Question: The member for Wagin asked when comparing outputs 7 and 8 on pages 742 and 738 why is there such a huge difference in comparison between the costs per day and the ratio of FTEs required to supervise juveniles in comparison to adult prisoners? In addition, for outputs 7 and 8 can figures be provided as to how many FTEs are involved in the prison regime versus how many FTEs are involved in community based supervision roles? Can these figures be further split to show how many prisoners are involved in the outside supervision regime?

Answer: Cost per day of keeping a detainee in detention for 1999/2000 of \$434 per day is an increase of \$12 per day over 1998/1999. This increase represents a capital allocation of \$927,000 in 1999/2000 for the commencement of the expansion of Rangeview Remand Centre. It is important to note that this figure is based on a full cash and accrual accounting model and reflects all costs including depreciation, superannuation costs and Ministry of Justice Corporate and Support Services. Cash funding alone from consolidated revenue represents a significantly lower cost per day.

Currently Juvenile Custodial Services has 222 FTEs. A further 44 FTEs are added as representing Ministry of Justice Corporate and Support Services to the Juvenile Custodial area. This brings the total FTEs assigned to Juvenile Custodial Services to 266. A further 176 FTEs are allocated to Juvenile Community Based Services (non-custodial). This represents the 442 FTEs as shown in the Budget papers.

The difference in cost per day and number of FTEs to manage prisoners as opposed to detainees, reflects two significant issues. Firstly, in the Adult system there are substantial economies of scale, and secondly the expectation there be higher levels of supervision and rehabilitative programs in regard to Juveniles in custody. This figure compares most favourably with other States and Territories.

	FTE
Adult Custodial	1919
Juvenile Custodial	266
Adult Non Custodial	242
Juvenile Non-Custodial	176

70 prisoners are involved in the outside supervision regime.

Question: The member for Perth asked how much was spent on training and recreation for woman inmates at Bandyup Prison in the present financial year and how much is proposed to be spent in the forthcoming financial year (1999/2000).

Answer: \$288,791.00 and proposed amount \$329,871.00.

Question: The member for Burrup asked -

- (1) *How many sex offenders were currently incarcerated in each prison?*
- (2) *Which prisons have sex offender courses?*
- (3) *What is the capacity of each of these courses on a monthly or annual basis, according to the manner in which they are calculated?*
- (4) *What is the length of wait at each institution before a prisoner is able to access the sex offender programs?*

Note: The member also undertook to provide specific cases to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Justice where prisoners or their families had contacted him to complain that they were prepared to undertake programs but the programs were not available.

Answer: Number of sentenced sex offenders (where a sex offence is the major offence) in prison on 30/04/99.

Albany	24
Bandyup	2
Broome	4
Bunbury	105
Canning Vale	26
Casuarina	100
Eastern Goldfields	1
Greenough	25
Karnet	45
Pardelup	3
Roebourne	16
Riverbank	21

Sex Offender Treatment programs are provided at Bunbury, Casuarina, Greenough and Karnet prisons. In August a program will begin at Riverbank Prison and at Broome Prison the Kimberley Offender Program (KOP) is provided. KOP is an Aboriginal specific program that deals with substance use, violence and sexual offending.

Prisoners who need to take part in a program are transferred to prisons where the sex offender program is provided, when they are due to commence the program. Approximately 150 prisoners participate in sex offender treatment programs annually.

Prisoners normally participate in a treatment program in the last year of their sentence, so the time they have to wait depends upon their length of sentence. Prisoners waiting to do the prison based sex offender treatment programs are wait-listed and prioritised according to their earliest release date.

Question: The member for Burrup asked what options - given recent advances in electronic technology - has the Ministry of Justice looked at in relation to the safe supply of syringes within the prison system.

Answer: The Ministry of Justice does not endorse the provision of syringes within the prison system, hence distribution options have not been examined.

Question: The member for Burrup asked to be provided with figures detailing the single cell capacities for each prison in the State.

Answer: The following definition if used for Standard Bed Capacity ("SBC"):

"Number of designed single bed accommodation cells or designed multiple bed accommodation cells"

Prison	SBC as defined (as at June 1999)
Albany	186
Bandyup	85
Broome	66
Bunbury	188
Canning Vale	293
C W Campbell Remand Centre	149

Casuarina	440*
Eastern Goldfields	96
Greenough	172**
Karnet	112
Nyandi	35
Pardelup	66
Riverbank	50
Roebourne	141
Wooroloo	200
Total	2279

* includes Special Handling Unit ("SHU").

** does not include new minimum security transportable units.

Question: The member for Wagin asked in regard to the management of very high risk offenders, is there any identification in the figures as to how many are Aboriginal persons and how many are Caucasian persons.

Answer: One hundred and fifty adult offenders under community based supervision are currently classified as very high risk offenders. Fifty seven of these are Aboriginal offenders, representing 38% of all offenders in this category. Aboriginal offenders currently comprise just over 32% of all offenders under supervision.

Division 59: Commissioner for Equal Opportunity -

Question: The member for Eyre asked why funding allocations for the commission were increasing when the number of complaints received by the commission were decreasing.

Answer: The commission currently has two key outputs and six output measures which include complaints. Although the estimated number of complaints received in 1998-99 declined in the first eight months, other output measures such as presentations, inquiries, and reviews and advice increased during the same period.

In addition, the commission anticipates an increase in operational expenses in 1998-99 and forward estimates, and complaints in 1998-99 have already begun to increase. During 1998-99 the commission handled a backlog in complaints and is now at the stage where the average length of time to resolve complaints has significantly decreased.

Division 63: Culture and the Arts -

Question: The member for Thornlie asked what savings had been made as a result of the creation of the ministry.

Answer: The ministry was not created to effect savings, but to increase effectiveness, to release senior staff to do the work they were employed to do as experts in their area rather than having to make up for inadequacies to administrative staffing. In time it would also allow for more qualified and senior staff to be attracted into the larger portfolio. The change was never represented as a cost cutting exercise and staff were given a specific reassurance on this point.

The budget was reduced by \$1 299 000 and \$2 327 000 respectively for payroll tax and superannuation with the transfer of statutory authority staff to the ministry. Treasury assumed the liability for superannuation. The central functions of finance, administration and human resources were established with fewer staff than the number identified in the separate agencies. The agencies retained these resources.

Question: The member for Thornlie asked how much had been reinvested into programs as a result of the supposed savings from the new ministry.

Answer: The answer is the same as for the previous question. The reinvestment has been in people to provide appropriate support to all the agencies.

Question: The member for Vasse asked if it was possible to obtain from the ministry the forward estimates for the next two or three years.

Answer: The following table provides the information requested -

Ministry for Culture and the Arts
Recurrent Appropriation by Service Agency

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Art Gallery	5 689	5 654	5 751	5 855	5 916	5 982
ArtsWA	13 048	13 994	13 401	13 531	13 563	13 699
Business Support Units	1 862	3 284	3 944	4 155	4 286	4 438
Library Board	24 457	24 604	24 164	24 457	24 755	25 085
Perth Theatre Trust	1 893	2 419	2 442	2 472	2 504	2 538
ScreenWest	971	882	1 397	1 409	2 425	2 444
WA Museum	8 956	8 351	8 672	10 357	11 563	11 769
WA Museum Foundation	600	600	600	600	-	-
Total Recurrent Services	57 476	59 788	60 371	62 836	65 012	65 955

Note: Increase in budget for business support units for 1998-99 is due to transfer of functions from the agencies.

Notes on reasons for increases in outyears:

1. ScreenWest - funding for GranadaWest initiative.
2. WA Museum - funding for new Maritime Museum operations.
3. Other - general increases for salaries and cost escalation.

Question: The member for Thornlie asked for a breakdown of the comparative costs for the business support policy units for 1997-98 and 1999-2000.

Answer: As the member noted, the \$3.9m is largely a reorganised cost. There is in fact some new money from the Treasury for capital planning and marketing. This represents a gain for the agencies in that some functions were transferred and additional expertise will be available to assist the capital planning and marketing functions. The actual breakdown is as follows -

1. Breakdown of \$3.944m allocated to business support policy for 1999-2000

Branches	\$'000
Director general and policy & planning	976
Marketing and public relations	316
Finance & administrative services	2 256
Human resources business unit	396
Total	3 944

Major cost components	
Salaries wages and allowances	2 808
Services and contracts	1 136
Total	\$3 944

- 2 Comparison with 1997-98 actual of \$1.862m.

Branches	
Director general and policy & planning	492
Corporate Support	3 370
Total	\$1 862
Major cost components	
Salaries wages and allowances	673
Services and contracts	1 189
Total	\$1 862

Note: The increase in funding is mainly due to the transfer of functions from the agencies to the business support policy units.

Question: The member for Thornlie asked, of that \$3.9m what was the new cost as a result of the creation of the Ministry for Culture and the Arts.

Answer: Only the cost of rental accommodation, \$137 000. However, this is offset by the release of space in the Alexander Library Building. The library had wanted that space for a number of years and the bulk of the space released is now used for the Public Records Office in a very accessible and functional space for the public.

Question: The member for Joondalup asked what was the composition of the arts censorship advisory committee.

Answer: The minister undertook to provide a list of committee members. The list follows -

Censorship Advisory Committee

Maggie Baxter, former curator, Curtin University, textile artist, public art coordinator, arts consultant;
David Bromfield, former Head of the School of Architecture and Fine Arts, University of WA, art critic, curator, academic;
David Forrest, private gallery owner and Secretary to the WA Private Galleries Association;
Margaret Moore, former curator, Art Gallery of Western Australia, member of the ArtsWA arts development panel, arts writer, consultant, chairperson Art on the Move and ARX (Artists Regional Exchange); and
Delia Brown, Director, Arts Law Centre.

Question: The member for Eyre commented on the lack of previous allocations and forward estimates for the Perth Theatre Trust and asked the minister to explain.

Answer: The minister agreed to provide the forward estimates which are as follows -

Ministry for Culture and the Arts
Recurrent Appropriation by Service Agency

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Perth Theatre Trust	1 893	2 419	2 442	2 472	2 504	2 538

Question: The member for Vasse commented on collecting in the natural science area and if it was possible to address the qualitative issue in relation to performance indicators.

Answer: The minister indicated that she would take the question on notice; however, the following extracts from policy are provided at this time -

Items are collected in the natural science area under the general terms stated in the Western Australian Museum's collections policy.

1 Statutory functions

1.1 Pertaining to collections

As set out in the Museum Act 1969, as amended, functions of the Museum pertaining to collections are -

- (a) to encourage, and to provide facilities for, the wider education of the community of the State, through the display and other use of collections and through knowledge derived from collections;
- (b) to make and preserve on behalf of the community of the state collections representative of the Aborigines of the State, the history of the exploration, settlement and development of the State, the natural history of the state and such other collections which the trustees think necessary for the wider understanding of those matters and for the educational function of the Museum.

3.3 Collecting for a purpose

The museum is opposed to indiscriminate acquisition or destruction and requires that there be a purpose behind every addition to, and every removal from, the collections. The main emphasis is on improving the scientific and interpretive value of the collections in support of specific Museum programs.

3.6 Collecting animals

Animals shall be collected according to the highest principles of humane, scientific and ethical conduct under the auspices of a recognised animal ethics committee.

More specific strategic collections policies have also been developed for each Museum. According to the Museum of Natural Science general strategic policies on collections and research, the Museum of Natural Science will -

Develop collections selectively. Only specimens that will improve the quality of collections or databases in terms of geographical, temporal and biological - for example, reproductive status - representativeness will be collected. Duplication will only extend to the minimum number of specimens required for representation of variation or specific research requirements, specimen exchange and educational purposes.

Give priority to obtaining specimens of taxa which are under-represented - including geographically - in the collections.

Acquire specimens through purpose-driven fieldwork by staff, donation by members of the public or other organisations, or purchase.

Ensure that authors deposit Western Australian type specimens in the Western Australian Museum and forward two copies of relevant publications to the Museum Librarian.

Only acquire and/or import/export specimens in compliance with applicable national and international licence/permit requirements.

Collect fauna in compliance with permit conditions specified by an approved animal experimentation ethics committee.

Take into account costs, both immediate and ongoing, when adding to collections, as well as constraints such as quality and quantity of storage facilities.

Encourage and solicit research on the collections by workers from interstate and overseas, particularly in these groups where the Museum does not have specialist staff.

The collections policy of the Museum of Natural Science is in accordance with the Museum of Natural Science strategic and operational plans, ensuring the selective collection of specimens associated with specific Museum of Natural Science research programs. All collecting is carried out in compliance with the relevant licence and permit requirements of state, federal and international agencies.

Question: The member for Thornlie asked what was the current public library stock.

Answer: Public library stock as at 31 May 1999 is 2 334 478 volumes.

Question: The member for Thornlie asked how many public libraries were below the 1.25 level and how many were above it?

Answer: Based on an estimated population of 1 839 541 for Western Australia at 30 June 1999 and using the above stock figure, there are 1.27 items per capita in public libraries statewide. A one-off amount of \$400 000 provided in 1998-99 has allowed LISWA to move towards bringing in to line those local governments who have fallen below 1.25 items per capita because of population growth.

The program has not been completed but it is estimated that there will be 30 local governments below 1.25 items per capita and 105 local governments above 1.25 items per capita at the conclusion of this program.

Question: The member for Thornlie asked what was the current new book input rate.

Answer: In 1998-99, \$7 123 700 was spent on purchasing stock for public libraries, allowing LISWA to order 269 859 new items. These figures include the one-off amount of \$400 000 which allowed 18 704 items to be purchased.

Question: The member for Thornlie asked if it would be possible for interstate and overseas companies to apply to GranadaWest for production funds.

Answer: GranadaWest funds are available on projects from local, interstate and overseas companies who fully meet the requirements of the guidelines. This means that they must provide significant benefits to the Western Australian screen industry and to the wider community. The idea is to attract investment. Experience in the eastern States suggests that significant overseas investments have led to major opportunities for local companies and ancillary industries.

Question: The member for Vasse asked what proportion of FTEs were spending time overseas and when they were overseas were other people hired in WA to fill the gaps.

Answer: The following are the responses from the branches of the museum involved -

Response from Museum of Natural Science

No funds are expended to fill the casual vacancies associated with the absences of staff when overseas. Extra costs, such as higher duty allowances, are incurred only when the Director of the Museum of Natural Science is absent.

January 1998

Jane Fromont was invited to conduct a marine science workshop on marine sponges, based at the University of Chulalongkorn, Bangkok, Thailand. All costs were met by the Thai Response to Biodiversity (BRT).

March 1998

John Long presented two papers at the Third International Dino Fest Conference in Philadelphia. The host organisers met all costs. He also examined collections at the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, the California Academy of Science, San Francisco, and the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology.

June-July 1998

Mark Harvey examined arachnid collections at the California Academy of Science, San Francisco and the Field Museum of Natural History Chicago. He also delivered a keynote address at the XIV International Congress of Arachnology in Chicago and a paper at the International Congress of Acarology, Canberra. Costs were met by host institutions.

December 1998

Fred Wells presented two papers in the "Fifth International Conference on Medical and Applied Malacology", Chiang Mai, Thailand. Funding was from a non-CF account.

January 1999

Diana Jones was awarded a travelling scholarship by the Trust Fund for Intertidal Research, Swire Institute of Marine Science, University of Hong Kong to identify a collection of rare barnacles from the South China Sea and to continue studies on the taxonomy and phylogeny of barnacles. The University of Hong Kong met all ancillary costs. She also delivered a paper to the Department of Ecology and Biodiversity, University of Hong Kong.

June 1999

Fred Wells was invited to present a course on diversity of marine molluscs to the staff of the University of Burapha, Thailand. The Thai Ministry of State Universities met all costs.

The work by the above scientists contributes to the reputation of the Western Australian Museum as an international and regional centre of expertise in the natural sciences. Contacts made will also help to encourage overseas scientists to work in Western Australia.

Response from Museum Services

No funds are spent to fill the casual vacancies associated with the absences of staff when overseas. The only extra costs are associated with the travel of the head of department when higher duties allowances, as per public sector standards, are applied to the person acting in that capacity.

In the last year's annual report the work that Jon Carpenter did in Oman was done in his own time - four weeks - and the four weeks' work in Sri Lanka was the other time spent overseas. Ian MacLeod spent two weeks in the UK, Austria and France giving lectures and attending conferences and conservation centres. One result from this is that another French intern is coming to Western Australia for six months work in November this year, and a post-doctoral research fellow from the United Kingdom is coming in September for six months. All these internships are self-funded by the individual trainee and we obtain the equivalent of between 0.5 and 1.0 FTE per year free of charge on the basis of our international reputation for excellence in materials conservation. In the past 10 years we have received more than eight years of free service from Masters internees and experienced conservators from the Philippines (two years), Brunei Darussalam (0.5 years), Canada (two years), USA (1.5 years), France (2.5 years) and Germany (one year).

The State has also been contracted by the Government of Malaysia for Ian MacLeod to act as an expert witness in a court case involving shipwreck conservation. The fees associated with preparation of the affidavit and giving evidence in Kuala Lumpur netted the Museum more than \$17 000.

Response from WA Maritime Museum

Records indicate that during 1999, 23.2 staff at the maritime museum went overseas to Sri Lanka on work time, thus 4.3 per cent of the FTEs spent time overseas in 1999 to date. Graeme Henderson went on his annual leave to Paris as head of an Australian delegation to a UNESCO meeting. Corioli Souter went on leave to Sri Lanka to work on a Centre of Excellence project. No-one was hired in WA to fill the gaps.

Question: The member for Eyre asked how many films were completed last year which received funding from ScreenWest.

Answer: Nine productions with budgets in excess of \$11.5m received direct project support from ScreenWest.

Question: The member for Southern River asked if the profits showed anywhere in the budget papers.

Answer: Any returns received from projects funded by ScreenWest are incorporated as revenue in our annual operating budget and applied to new projects. We estimated receiving returns of approximately \$120 000 in 1999-2000.

Question: The member for Thornlie asked in relation to PICA if there was anything in the capital works program to address those issues; and if not, why not; and what would the Government do to address those issues.

Answer: The report by architects Jones Coulter Young formed the basis of a submission through the normal budget cycle. The request was for \$2.6m which included making the building more functional for the activities of PICA and to address building maintenance and heritage issues. The project was ranked third in the Ministry for Culture and the Arts capital works program.

Funding was not approved.

Minor maintenance work will be carried out from existing funding. At this stage, the ministry has not made a specific allocation to the PICA building.

Question: The member for Vasse asked in relation to the amount of funding for Perth-based and rural WA based activities if anyone could confirm or deny that figure (page 151).

Answer:

ArtsWA funding - 1997-98

	Amount of Funding approved \$	Population per WA Govt Statistics \$	Funding per head of population \$
Metropolitan Expenditure	5 201 527	1 229 654	4.23
Regional expenditure	1 742 324	471 410	3.70
Statewide funding approvals	5 326 000	1 701 064	3.13

The Minister for the Arts has increased funding for regional arts activities in several ways. He has -

encouraged the amalgamation of the West Australian Arts Council and the Performing Arts Touring and Information Service to form Country Arts WA. In doing this, he increased the funds available for country areas by providing an additional \$100 000 for incentive funding of the four major regional arts councils - matched dollar for dollar by local government, \$25 000 for literature tours, \$25 000 for contemporary music tours. The total funding for country Arts WA is now \$900 000 per year. Increased funding was provided to Art on the Move to manage regional touring of visual arts exhibitions by \$30 000 per year;

increased funding for a range of the major arts agencies, which has enabled them to increase their services to regional Western Australia. For example, an additional \$250 000 per year to the West Australian Symphony Orchestra - matched by the Federal Government - which allowed the orchestra to undertake a range of new activities including touring, Community Arts Network received \$50 000 per year for a local government officer to facilitate cultural planning in regional areas;

introduced incentive funding for theatre companies which allowed them to develop projects for reward. Among these projects is the capacity to reward the companies \$2 for each dollar raised for country tours;

advocated strongly for WA to receive a significant amount of the federal regional arts funds. WA received \$900 000 over two years for a range of initiatives, and will receive a further \$900 000 over the next two financial years.

provided \$50 000 per year for Aboriginal Cultural Centre feasibility studies and programs; and

provided \$90 000 for country areas for cultural planning and projects linked to the plans.

Question: The member for Joondalup asked how much money was outstanding from such investments.

Answer: The arts venture capital scheme has invested a total of \$545 122. Of this amount, \$192 258 has been repaid. There is \$342 865 still to be returned. It is a venture capital scheme and involves high risk.

Question: The member for Thornlie said it would cost the taxpayers more money to manage the Perth Theatre Trust venues as a result of contracting out to Ogden IFC, so when would there be a return on the investment?

Answer: One of the reasons for tendering the venue management role was to contract in expertise and try to not only stop the trend of falling attendances but to improve the usage of the venues. Failure to achieve this would result in greater costs to users and government and this would not have been acceptable.

To stay with the PTT as manager of the venues would have required substantial additional funding and a 12-18 month time frame to re-engineer the PTT. It would have taken another 12 months before benefits flowed onto the venues and the industry. The responsible decision was to contract out the venue management role and the Ogden IFC submission was the most appropriate option as it had the greatest potential to achieve the objectives of the PTT.

There has already been a return on its investment. Ogden IFC national and worldwide contacts together with specialist consultants have been utilised in finding product suitable for the PTT venues. Early tangible evidence of this is the forthcoming production of Daphne du Maurier's *September Tide*, involving international stars and finding a local investor to carry the production risk.

More than a dozen shows with potential to be seen in the Perth Theatre Trust venues have been identified in the last six weeks and proactive systems are being introduced to increase the possibility of securing bookings. These include -

- a review of the venue hiring policies;
- development of non-traditional uses of venues;
- evaluation of new opportunities for collaborative projects with WA companies;
- an audit of the venues' technical equipment necessary to attract contemporary art forms and music; and
- the establishment of quality assurance processes to ensure that hirers and patrons are provided with first class arts and entertainment experiences.

Division 64: Planning -

Question: The member for Maylands asked what has been the total cost to reimburse Mr Lewis?

Answer: In early 1998, the Hon Richard Lewis was appointed as Chairman of the Planning Legislation Consolidation Ministerial Advisory Group. It was agreed that Mr Lewis would undertake this appointment on an honorary basis, but that travel and sundry expenses would be paid. For the period 18 February 1998 to 27 October 1998, Mr Lewis has made a claim and has been paid a total of \$521.60 being mileage \$421.60 and Sundry Expenses (telephone, fax, stationery) \$100. No further accounts have yet been submitted by Mr Lewis.

Question: The member for Maylands referred to page 1045 and said, "The last output measure is cost per rental property managed and it says that it was \$400 last year, it will be \$400 this year but when I looked at last year's budget it was listed differently as average cost per managed property which was \$3,950."

Answer: The apparent discrepancy between the 1998/99 and 1999/2000 figures occurred because of a change in the way that Treasury wanted the "output costs" disclosed. Treasury instructed that in the 1999/2000 budget papers, the summation of all "output costs" be reconciled back to the "total cost of output" shown earlier on page 1045. In previous years budget papers such a reconciliation was not required.

In the 1998/1999 budget papers the total property management costs (which are partly born by the Ministry for Planning and party by the Western Australian Planning Commission) were added together to give the full (aggregated) cost of \$4,000 (1997-98 estimated actual \$3,950). This is the true cost per property.

In the 1999/2000 budget papers the property management costs are shown part in the Ministry \$400 (Division 64) and part in the Commission \$3,080 (Division 65) to comply with Treasury's instruction. The effect of the different disclosure requirements between years is illustrated in the tables below -

Disclosure per 1999/2000 Budget Papers:

(a) 1999/2000 - Ministry for Planning - Cost per Rental Property Managed (page 1045)	\$400
(b) 1999/2000 - Western Australian Planning Commission - Cost per Rental Property Managed (page 1075)	\$3,080
Total Costs per rental property 1999/2000 - MfP&WAPC- (a)+(b) (note that the MfP and WAPC figures are added in this case)	\$3,480

Disclosure - 1998/99 Budget Papers:

(c) 1998/99 - Ministry for Planning - Cost per Rental Property Managed (page 877)	\$4,000
(d) 1998/99 - Western Australian Planning Commission - Cost per Rental Property Managed (page 897)	\$4,000
Total Costs per rental property 1998/99 - MfP&WAPC (note that the MfP and WAPC figures are <u>not</u> added in this case)	\$4,000

Question: The member for Wagin asked whether the Minister could provide details of industrial land development in Wagin.

Answer: Officers from the Ministry for Planning have made enquiries with the Shire of Wagin regarding this matter and have been advised there is currently a shortage of industrial land in the Town. For some years the Shire has been encouraging DOLA to subdivide land bounded by Vernal and Lefroy Streets to provide more industrial lots.

This land is already zoned for industrial purposes and in September 1998 the Western Australian Planning Commission approved a subdivision of the land to create ten industrial lots each with an area of around 2,000 sq m.

I am advised the project has been delayed by native title problems but I am not in a position to give an indication of when it will be finalised or how many other projects in the State are similarly affected. My colleague, the Hon Doug Shave MLA, Minister for Lands may be able to provide additional information.

Division 66: Training -

Question: The member for Nollamara asked -

- (1) *Has the WA Department of Training received complete industry Training plans from all the bodies that were funded to develop them?*
- (2) *Which organisations sought extensions and what extensions were given?*

Answer: (1) Yes

- (2) Extensions were granted to the following organisations consistent with the following dates on which the Industry Training Plans were received:

Organization	Date Received	
	Draft Industry Training Plan (Optional)	Final Industry Training Plan
Arts, Sport and Recreation ITC	30 April 1999	14 May 1999
Australian Dental Association	-	5 May 1999
Chamber of Commerce and Industry * (Community Services Industry Training Plan)	30 April 1999	21 May 1999 *
Hospitality and Tourism ITC	-	11 May 1999
Light Manufacturing ITC	-	14 May 1999

* Note: The completion date for the Chamber of Commerce and Industry's Community Services Industry Training Plan was extended at the Department of Training's request, for the purpose of incorporating additional information.

Question: The member for Nollamara: "Can you provide now or by way of supplementary answer some form of budget for TAFE International which will give an indication as to what are the expenditure and revenues in its major areas of operations?"

Answer:

TAFE International WA

1999/2000 BUDGET

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	SURPLUS (DEFICIT)
Sections / Cost Centres			
	\$	\$	\$
International Student Fees	7,765,500		
Operating Expenses		2,211,000	
College Disbursements		4,850,000	
Subtotal - Student Services	7,765,500	7,061,000	704,500
International Project Co-ordination		250,000	(250,000)
Corporate Services	350,000	801,000	(451,000)
Complete Operations - TOTAL	8,115,500	8,112,000	3,500

*This information does not include Training Publication or Channel 31 – which are to form part of the soon to be established West One Initiative.

Division 69: Aboriginal Affairs -

Question: The member for Armadale asked whether the increase in the amount for "Plant, equipment and vehicles" at page 66 of the Budget Statements was an item of capital expenditure, and if the department's vehicles were subject to lease from Lease Plan Australia Ltd.

Answer: In the main, the increase is due to capital expenditure (net of disposals) on computing, communications and office equipment associated with the expansion of the regional office network.

A breakdown of assets reported in the "Plant, equipment and vehicles" category within the "Statement of Financial Position" is provided below -

Asset	30/06/99	30/06/00
	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
Information technology equipment	428	618
Plant and equipment	129	178
Vehicles	24	17
Total	581	813

Leasing costs for motor vehicles are not included within the "Statement of Financial Position". Motor vehicle leasing costs are determined to be operating expenses and are therefore included under "Services and Contracts", a sub-category identified within the "Operating Expenses" of the Operating Statement (Controlled). These costs - on a cash basis - are also included as part of the "Services and Contracts" classification under the "Cashflows from Operating Activities" heading within the "Statement of Cashflows" (Controlled).

The department's motor vehicle fleet is leased from NBM Fleetcare who are engaged by the department under a Department of Contract and Management Services' mandatory contract (contract No 93697). The contract provides for a range of fleet management services from purchasing to servicing through to vehicle disposal. Financing of the leased motor vehicle fleet is funded under the state fleet financing facility. This is a mandatory contract established by the Department of Contract and Management Services with matrix.

Question: The member for Armadale asked where the item relating to moneys paid to the vehicle provider could be found in the budget.

Answer: The accrual costs associated with the leasing of the department's motor vehicle fleet are included under "Services and Contracts", a sub-category identified within the "Operating Expenses" of the "Operating State" (Controlled). These costs (on a cash basis) are also included as part of the "Services and Contracts" classification under the "Cashflows from Operating Activities" heading within the "Statement of Cashflows" (Controlled).

Question: The member for Armadale asked whether the cost to the department of vehicle leasing on a per unit basis had increased and whether a comparison of what was charged by the leasing company at the beginning of the financial year and what is expected to be charged next financial year could be provided.

Answer: For those factors over which the department has control, there has been a reduction in vehicle costs and associated expenditure. The standardisation of the fleet has resulted in initial savings of approximately \$34 000 per annum. Associated expenditure of the vehicle fleet includes fringe benefits tax paid for private vehicle use. The introduction of log books in September 1998 has resulted in tax savings in the order of \$76 000 per annum.

Factors outside the department's control have seen increases in costs particularly in the last six months. The per unit cost of vehicle leasing charged by the fleet manager and the vehicle financier has increased due to a number of factors as outlined below. It is not possible to provide a meaningful comparison on a per unit cost basis for financial years given the following variables -

The leasing cost for each vehicle is influenced by a combination of factors, including the make, model, year of manufacture, accessories fitted and variations in the leasing period for each vehicle.

The profile of the department's vehicle fleet has changed significantly in the past year due to the implementation of a revised vehicle management policy. The strategies contained in this policy include standardising, wherever possible, make and model of leased vehicles based on whole of life costing principles. The department has also revised the standards for the fitting of emergency and safety equipment to those vehicles operating in remote locations in recognition of occupational health and safety obligations. This policy is being applied progressively as existing leases expire.

The Department of Contract and Management Services renewed the "fleet management services" contract with effect from 1 October 1998. The department exercised the option to transfer fleet management services under this contract from Lease Plan Australia Ltd to NBM Fleetcare. Reasons for the move centred mainly around lower administration costs and improved management information and reporting.

Leasing costs under the fleet financing facility have increased due to the deterioration in the second-hand motor vehicle market values. A significant factor in the cost of leasing vehicles is the resale price at the end of the lease term - the lower the resale price, the higher the rental must be to recover the loss in value. Treasury has advised that since the fleet financing facility commenced, resale values have dropped by an average of 15 per cent. When the lease facility commenced, residual value estimates for leasing costs did not anticipate the drop in market values, and agencies have consequently had the benefit of lease payments well below the market for much of the duration of the contract. This was not sustainable, however, and it was necessary for residual values, and consequently leasing costs, to be brought into line with current market reality. In addition to higher rentals to take account of the actual market movement, Treasury advised that it was necessary to also anticipate the further, possibly substantial, reduction in resale prices that will flow from the introduction of the GST. Lower new car prices under a GST are likely to lead to lower second-hand prices, and vehicles acquired now on lease terms of 13 months or more will be sold into a post GST market. A new lease schedule, applying from 18 December 1998, makes provision for this impact and a further adjustment may occur in June 1999.

Additional to these increases, the structure of lease payments changed from 15 April 1999 to reflect the full cost of the fleet leasing arrangements to agencies. A monthly charge was added to vehicle leasing costs to recover two components of costs which have not previously been passed on to vehicle users. The two components are -

a range of operating costs that have been met by CAMS and the State Supply Commission; and

certain disposal costs which have to date been met by deduction from gross sale proceeds but which, for contractual reasons, must now be paid separately.

The Aboriginal Affairs Department continues to monitor and control vehicle leasing costs within the ambit of the Department of Contract and Management Services' contracts to ensure cost savings are achieved wherever possible without compromising employee safety.

The regional expansion program will require some reallocation of existing vehicles as well as the leasing of some additional vehicles.

Division 71: Swan River Trust -

Question: The member for Maylands asked whether the minister could provide details of the "Other" item under the cost of services, operating expenses, and why it had increased fairly dramatically this year.

Answer: "Other" relates to other staffing costs which have increased from \$41 000 in 1998-99 to \$75 000, and asset maintenance which has increased from \$81 000 to \$150 000.

	1997-98 \$000	1998-99 \$000	1999-2000 \$000
Other Expenses			
Other staffing costs	43	41	75
Asset maintenance	86	81	150
Other	140	133	245
Total	269	255	470

The "Other Staffing Costs" refers to the following expenditure categories -

Advertising staff vacancies
Staff training
Staff travel
Uniforms and protective clothing

The "Other" refers to the following expenditure categories -

Advertising
Printing
Construction materials
Inventory purchases
Asset purchases less than \$1 000
Public relations expenditure

Reason for the increase -

The increase is mainly due to increase in expenditure budgeted for the Swan Canning Clean-up program that fits into the above-listed items.

Division 73: Health -

Question: The member for Fremantle asked whether the minister could provide details of capital allocations for the purposes of accommodation?

Answer: Health staff accommodation projects are currently being funded from the following sources -

Capital Works Program 1996-97: Staff Accommodation \$3.0m (\$1.04m estimated expenditure in 1998-99.

Capital Works Program 1998-99: Staff Accommodation \$9.6m (\$1.746m estimated expenditure in 1998-99 and \$3.073m estimated expenditure in 1999-2000.

Minor Works/Special Repairs and Equipment program.

Staff Accommodation Trust Fund (sale of existing sub standard staff accommodation and reapplication of funds for additional/improved accommodation within individual Health Services).

Additional funds have been allocated direct to health services as part of the EBA package to lease/rent additional houses and may also be used to improve existing accommodation. The following staff accommodation projects are currently being delivered using Capital works, Minor Works and Staff Accommodation Trust funds -

Location	Town	Allocation	Requirement
Avon	Northam	\$110 000	One two bed unit
Central Gt Southern	Gnowangerup	\$100 000	Staff quarters upgrade
Central Wheatbelt	Corrigin	\$135 000	One three bed unit
East Pilbara	Port Hedland	\$200 000	Upgrade housing
Gascoyne	Carnarvon	\$250 000	One/three bed house
	Exmouth	\$250 000	One/four bed house
	Onslow	\$300 000	Build 2/two bed units
	Onslow	\$66 500	Renovate units
	Onslow	\$46 000	Renovate flats
	Onslow	\$51 000	Upgrade flats

Kimberley	Broome Derby Halls Creek Oombulgurri Warmun	\$250 000 \$250 000 \$170 000 \$622 000 \$575 000	One/four bed house One/3 bed house Upgrade duplex Two/three bed units Two/three bed units
Midwest	Morawa	\$260 000	One/three bed unit
Nth Goldfields	Leonora	\$200 000	One/three bed unit
(NB - 13 Units also proposed for Finnerty Lane, Kalgoorlie but subject to a current Planning Appeal)			
South East Coastal	Ravensthorpe Ravensthorpe	\$130 000 \$130 000	One/three bed house One/three bed house
West Pilbara	Karratha	\$403 600	Upgrade four houses

The Health Department's Capital Planning Committee is currently receiving submissions from Health Services for Minor Works/Special Repairs and Equipment projects for 1999-2000 which will include the next round of staff accommodation project approvals from the above funds sources.

Staff Accommodation and on site quarters in Exmouth are currently being refurbished, and a new house will be built in Onslow to replace the one destroyed by Cyclone Vance.

Question: The member for Dawesville asked who heads the steering committee for the runnelling program.

Answer: Mr Michael P. Jackson, Director, Environmental Health Service, Public Health Division, Health Department of Western Australia is the chairman of the steering committee for the runnelling program.

Question: The member for Fremantle asked what were the capital allocations to the Teaching Hospitals for the period 1994-95 to 1998-99.

Answer:

TERTIARY HOSPITALS

MAJOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1994-95 - 1998-99

Hospital	\$000
Fremantle Hospital	20 121
King Edward Memorial Hospital	3 338
Princess Margaret Hospital	7 990
Royal Perth Hospital	18 459
Sir Charles Gairdner	21 929
Total	\$71 837

FREMANTLE HOSPITAL

Year	\$000	Allocation
1994-95		Nil
1995-96	900 2 105 410	Land Acquisition Equipment Refurbishment
1996-97	1 000 130 200	Equipment Airconditioning Central Monitoring Control System
1997-98	7 800 6 279 30	Emergency Development Cardiac Services Airconditioning
1998-99	403 100 740 24	Radiology Equipment Backflow Prevention for Hospital Airconditioning Residual Current Devices
	\$20 121	TOTAL

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Year	\$000	Allocation
1994-95		Nil
1995-96	1 000 400 550	General Equipment Upgrade (Capital Works Program) Radiology Screening Unit (Capital Works Program) Monitors and Ventilators (Subsidy Increase)
1996-97	162	Airconditioning System Upgrade (Capital Works Program)
1997-98	74 350	Airconditioning System Upgrade (Capital Works Program) Life Replacement (Capital Works Program)
1998-99	55 100 200 447	Backflow Prevention for Hospital (Capital Works Program) Residual Current Device - Installation (Capital Works Program) Planning Fees (Capital Works Program) (joint allocation with Princess Margaret Hospital) Anaesthetic Equipment (Capital Works Program) (joint allocation with Princess Margaret Hospital)
	\$3 338	TOTAL

PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL

Year	\$000	Allocation
1994-95		Nil
1995-96	1 300 2 300 1 920 500	CT Scanner Vascular Angiography Laboratory Equipment Refurbishments
1996-97		Nil
1997-98	1 200 70	Adolescent Health Unit Backflow Prevention for Hospital
1998-99	600 100	Lifts Residual Current Devices
	\$7 990	TOTAL

ROYAL PERTH HOSPITAL

Year	\$000	Allocation
1994-95	200	Ward Upgrade
1995-96	3 300 6 000 1 400 1 800 1 659 770	Oncology Service Upgrade South Campus Redevelopment Stage II CT Scanner Neuroradiology Unit Equipment Refurbishments
1996-97	270 1 000	E Block Roof Equipment
1997-98	750	Boiler
1998-99	200 165 505 350 90	Planning Emergency Department Backflow Prevention for Hospital Airconditioning Sprinklers Residual Current Devices
	\$18 459	TOTAL

SIR CHARLES GAIRDNER HOSPITAL

Year	\$000	Allocation
1994-95	1 700 1 600 1 900 1 900	Nuclear Medicine Phase I Angiographic Equipment MRI Cardiac Catheterisation Service
1995-96	1 257 680	Equipment Refurbishments
1996-97	420 800 1 000 250	Boiler and UPS Angiography Equipment Equipment Airconditioning
1997-98	2 250 5 900	QEII Emissions Control Day Surgery (\$3 278 from Capital Works Program)
1998-99	80 1 008 288 716 180	Ventilator Airconditioning Equipment Stereotactic/Stealth Equipment Backflow Prevention for Hospital Airconditioning Residual Current Devices
	\$21 929	TOTAL

Question: The member for Thornlie asked whether the minister could provide information on the prevalence and incidence of postnatal depression.

Answer: True prevalence: It has been estimated from a number of sources that the true prevalence of PND is somewhere in the range of 10 per cent to 20 per cent of all child-bearing women. In WA there are approximately 25 000 deliveries each year which translates to 2 500 to 5 000 women.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked whether the minister could provide detail on funding to the adult day care centre in Mandurah.

Answer: \$123 000 for 1998-99 - state funded.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked if those groups would be required to pay rent to remain in that centre or would it be provided for those agencies free of rent.

Answer: Service agreements are being negotiated with Silver Chain - operator of the adult day care centre - to provide three years' rent free occupancy, and transfer of non-fixed assets to the tenants. The agreement would anticipate the tenant to be responsible for all repairs, replacement and operating costs; for example, utilities, phone, cleaning etc.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked if the minister could provide details about the mortality rate of prostate cancer in men and information about what is being done to detect the disease and reduce the mortality rate.

Answer: The minister agreed to provide supplementary information about the incidence and mortality rates of breast cancer and cervical cancer in women and prostate cancer in men.

The incidence of prostate cancer in Western Australia doubled from 63 cases per 100 000 men in 1992 to 135 in 1994, and has since fallen by half, so that the rate in 1997 was only 61 cases per 100 000 men. The rate for 1998 is expected to be lower.

While these changes are more pronounced than those reported in some other areas, the general phenomenon - a large increase, followed by a reversion to more usual levels - is consistent with recent trends in other countries and in other areas

of Australia, although the phenomenon occurred at different times in different areas. The increases in incidence are generally believed to be associated with the widespread use of prostate-specific antigen - PSA - testing, which has now declined. There is no evidence that the true rate of disease has increased, but rather it is likely that many of the "additional" cases were those who may not have become symptomatic. PSA screening of asymptomatic men has been discussed at length in the medical literature and has been the subject of review by the NHMRC, and has not been recommended as an effective strategy. A list of references to the Australian situation is available in the committee office.

Circumstantial evidence about the nature of the increased number of cases comes from mortality statistics. Between 1990 and 1997 there were small changes in the rate of death due to prostate cancer, but no consistent trend; preliminary data for 1998 indicate that there may be a marginally lower death rate in 1998 than in 1997.

The statistics provide no convincing evidence that the prostate cancer death rate has either (1) increased as a consequence of an increase in the number of cases, or (2) decreased as a result of earlier detection of the cancer.

Western Australia: Prostate cancer incidence and mortality 1990-1998

Year	Incidence Cases	Rate per 100 000 Cases	Mortality Rate per 100 000
1990	538	56.0	164
1991	566	57.4	166
1992	650	63.4	183
1993	1031	99.7	218
1994	1385	134.6	173
1995	1223	118.0	219
1996	938	88.1	242
1997	681	60.9	181
1998	657	59.0	169

Note: 1998 data are preliminary

TRENDS IN INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES FOR CERVICAL AND BREAST CANCER

Cervical Cancer: Table 1 below provides the incidence and mortality rates for cervical cancer in WA from 1983 to 1997. The data for 1997 are preliminary. The age standardised incidence rate has declined from 14.1 per 100 000 woman-years to 7.1 per 100 000 in 1996. The mortality over the same period has declined from 3.8 per 100 000 to 2.7 per 100 000.

Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, WA 1983 to 1997

Year	Incidence		Mortality	
	Number of New Cases	Age Standardised Incidence Rate	Number of Deaths	Age Standardised Mortality Rate
1983	108	14.1	28	3.8
1984	89	11.3	31	3.6
1985	115	14.5	36	4.6
1986	101	12.5	31	3.7
1987	109	12.5	28	3.1
1988	126	14.0	38	3.8
1989	108	12.0	36	4.2
1990	104	11.2	32	3.5
1991	111	11.3	32	2.8
1992	98	9.8	24	2.3
1993	86	8.5	37	3.5

1994	113	11.1	31	2.8
1995	92	8.7	27	2.3
1996	79	7.1	30	2.7
1997	56	*4.7	26	*1.9

* Preliminary Data

Source - WA Cancer Registry, Health Department of Western Australia
Rates per 100 000 woman-years

Breast Cancer: Table 2 provides the number of incident cases of breast cancer, the age specific rates and the age standardised rates for WA from 1988 to 1997. The age standardised incidence rate has risen from 70.2 to 81.2 per 100 000 over this time. The mortality rate has declined from 21.9 to 18.5. The information is available in the committee office.

Question: The member for Armadale asked who provides the radiology services in the Armadale Hospital.

Answer: All radiology services are supplied by a private operator, Armadale Radiology, who also own the CT scanner and ultrasound machines. The medical imaging support staff are employed by Armadale Health Service.

Question: The member for Collie requested an analysis of the output measures in relation to the five metropolitan hospitals and the peripheral hospitals. The member also requested the figures be broken down between the regional and rural hospitals.

Answer: The output measures tabled indicatively break down between the five metropolitan hospitals, the peripheral hospitals and the rural hospitals for 1999-2000 as follows -

Hospital	SCEs	Non Admitted	Emergency
		Occasions of Service	
Metropolitan Non-Teaching	66 684	552 517	68 204
Metropolitan Teaching	212 329	2 103 667	170 878
Country	124 503	515 691	157 226
	403 516	3 171 875	396 308

These figures include -

1 221 SCEs previously undertaken by metropolitan hospitals for patients from the south west were moved to Bunbury under the ongoing policy of reconfiguration;

2 000 renal dialysis treatments moved to Broome/Port Hedland and 1 100 to Bunbury, with Geraldton and Kalgoorlie continuing to operate satellite dialysis units;

Central Waitlist Bureau purchasing activity both in the metropolitan and country areas over and above HDWA contracts with Health Services for any long-wait patients that fulfil the CWLB criteria.

The Health Department of Western Australia purchases these outputs by country Health Service rather than at a hospital level, leaving the decision of where to allocate purchased activity between individual hospitals within a Health Service as one best decided internally with expert local knowledge of needs and effectiveness. This means that a single Health Service will contain both regional and rural hospitals in the total activity purchased.

Question: The member for Collie asked which services or areas are proposed for growth.

Answer: Allocations for the 1998-99 HACC growth funding round requires joint approval from the Minister for Health and the Commonwealth Minister for Aged Care. Allocations are not yet finalised, however information will be provided to the member when available.

Question: The member for Fremantle asked if the medical beds at Joondalup Health Campus were currently operating at full capacity.

Answer: All medical beds at Joondalup are open.

Question: The member for Mandurah asked the minister to provide information on patients awaiting renal transplantation in Western Australia.

Answer: Renal transplant statistics for Western Australia as of 27 May 1999 are shown in the tables below -

Hospital	Patients waiting to be transplanted (actively waiting on donors)	Patients currently unavailable for transplant (ie clinically unsuitable)
Fremantle Hospital	23	1
Princess Margaret Hospital	4	0
Royal Perth Hospital	44	9
Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital	64	2

Waiting Statistics (in months) for Active Kidney Patients

Hospital	Minimum Waiting Time	Maximum Waiting Time*	Mean Waiting Time*
Fremantle Hospital	8	67	41
Princess Margaret Hospital	14	30	22
Royal Perth Hospital	5	120	36
Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital	24	94	50

*Waiting times on dialysis in months

Division 78: Local Government -

Question: The member for Rockingham requested details on the payments to the Commissioners of the local governments at Wanneroo, Joondalup and Cockburn.

Answer: The Commissioner remunerations for Wanneroo and Joondalup are:-

- . Chairperson \$11,883 per month plus expenses of office;
- . Deputy Chairperson \$5,900 per month plus expenses of office; and
- . Commissioners \$4,900 per month plus expenses of office.

The Commissioner remunerations for Cockburn are:-

- . Chairperson \$4,500 per month plus expenses of office; and
- . Commissioners \$3,250 per month plus expenses of office.

Question: The member for Rockingham requested details under the provisions of the community security program on the number of councils, type of grants received and the quantum of those grants.

Answer:

Community Security Program		
1998/99 Approval Listing (Rounds 1,2&3)		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LEVEL OF FUNDING APPROVED \$
City of Albany	Community Security Audit	10,000
City of Armadale	Community Security Plan	10,000
City of Armadale	Employ an Aboriginal Community Security Officer	31,095
City of Bayswater	Community Security Audit	10,000
City of Belmont	Community Security Plan / Strategy	10,000
City of Belmont	Retrospective funding request for initial programmes resourced from Community Action Strategy	25,000
City of Bunbury	Community Security Audit	10,000

City of Canning	Community Security Audit / business plan	10,000
City of Cockburn	Community Security Audit	10,000
City of Fremantle	Community Security Audit	10,000
City of Geraldton	Geraldton NCBADLE drug action team project (\$5,500) and cost of fuel, maintenance, registration and insurance for the Geraldton Community Patrol bus (\$17,000)	22,500
City of Geraldton/Shire of Greenough	Community Security Audit	20,000
City of Gosnells	Community Security Audit	10,000
City of Gosnells	Safer Seniors program (\$25,000), Neighbourhood Safety program (\$15,000) and People in Parks program (\$10,000)	50,000
City of Joondalup	Community Security Audit/Plan	10,000
City of Canning	Night time lighting audit of Cordova Court to Cos Place public accessway, Craigie (\$5,000) and resulting construction (\$10,000)	15,000
City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder	Community Security Audit	
City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder	Aboriginal Community Facilities Project (the Lakewood Initiative)	50,000
City of Mandurah	Community Security Audit/Plan	10,000
City of Mandurah	Part time Youth Activities Officer at the Mandurah Youth Centre	25,000
City of Melville	Community Security Audit	10,000
City of Nedlands	Community Security Audit	10,000
City of Nedlands	GIS mapping software	8,000
City of Perth	Community Security Audit	10,000
City of Rockingham	Community Security Audit	10,000
City of South Perth	Community Security Audit	10,000
City of Stirling - Mirrabooka precinct	Community Security Audit	1,250
City of Stirling - Scarborough precinct	Community Security Audit	1,250
City of Subiaco	Community Security Audit	9,920
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	Community Security Audit	10,000
Shire of Boddington	Community Security Audit/Plan	9,990
Shire of Broomehill	Community Security Audit	4,800
Shire of Carnarvon	Community Security Audit	10,000
Shire of Collie	Community Security Audit	10,000
Shire of Coolgardie	Community Security Audit	10,000
Shire of Dardanup	Community Security Audit	10,000
Shire of Denmark	Community Security Audit	8,800
Shire of Denmark	Part time Youth Recreation Officer for 1 year	17,229
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	Community Security Audit	10,000
Shire of Esperance	Community Security Audit	10,000
Shire of Gnowangerup	Community Security Audit	1,200
Shire of Jerramungup	Community Security Audit	3,550
Shire of Kalamunda	Community Security Audit	10,000
Shire of Kalamunda	Youth Outreach Service and/or a Drug Arm Mobile Outreach Service	25,000
Shire of Katanning	Community Security Audit	9,700
Shire of Leonora	Community Security Audit	10,000
Shire of Manjimup	Community Security Audit	10,000
Shire of Meekatharra	Improve street lighting	10,000
Shire of Merredin	Community Security Audit	9,580
Shire of Moora	Community Security Audit	10,000
Shire of Mount Magnet	Employ a part time Youth Worker for 1 year	12,480
Shire of Northam	Community Security Audit	10,000
Shire of Peppermint Grove	Community Security Audit	9,120
Shire of Plantagenet	Community Security Audit / Strategy	10,000
Shire of Quairading	Improve lighting at the community basketball/netball courts and carpark (\$17,000) and upgrade the lighting token meter box (\$2,000)	19,000
Shire of Roebourne	Establish a Youth Café	10,000
Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale	Community Security Audit/Plan	10,000
Shire of Tambellup	Community Security Audit	4,251
Shire of Wanneroo	Community Security Audit/Plan	10,000
Shire of Wanneroo	Conduct an urban design study of pedestrian accessways in Girrawheen/Koondoola (\$4,000) and subsequently improve the safety and amenity of 3 pedestrian accessways studied (\$21,000)	25,000
Shire of West Arthur	Community Security Audit	4,068
Shire of Yalgoo	Community Security Audit	5,680
Shires of Swan & Mundaring	Community Security Audit	20,000
Three Springs Shire Council	Assist in the establishment of a Youth Drop-in Centre	1,890
Town of Bassendean	Community Security Audit	10,000
Town of Bassendean	Redesign the existing skateboard track on the BIC Reserve (\$10,000) and lighting security (\$10,000)	20,000
Town of Cambridge	Community Security Audit/Plan	10,000
Town of Claremont	Community Security Audit	9,500
Town of East Fremantle	Community Security Audit	9,160

Town of Kwinana	Community Security Audit	10,000
Town of Mosman Park	Community Security Audit / Strategy	10,000
Town of Narrogin	Community Security Audit	10,000
Town of Northam	Community Security Audit	7,300
Town of Port Hedland	Community Security Audit	10,000
Town of Tambellup	Establish a Youth Centre	25,000
Town of Victoria Park	Community Security Audit	5,280
Town of Vincent	Community Security Audit	10,000
Town of Vincent	Implement a Seniors package (\$1,982), mobile phone project (\$3,968), seniors workshops (\$2,000), school workshops (\$5,500), school resources project (\$3,200), advertising (\$1,600) and posters (\$2,450)	20,700
78 Applications	TOTAL	\$947,293

Question: The member for Rockingham and the member for Armadale requested a list of councils that form the 1998/99 estimate of 98 inquiries and investigations shown in the Budget Statements on page 842.

Answer:

Number of Inquiries and Investigations

Local Government	Breach of Financial Interest Provision	Decisions of Council	Actions of Staff	Actions of Councillors	Tenders	Other
City of Mandurah			2	1	2	
Shire of Swan	1		1	1	1	
Shire of Cue	2	1	1			2
Shire of Coolgardie			1			
Shire of Gingin		2	1			
City of Subiaco	2	2				
Shire of Brookton		1				
Shire of Toodyay	2					
City of Belmont	1	1			2	
Town of Victoria Park					1	
Shire of Broome	1	1			1	1
Shire of Ashburton	2					
City of South Perth					1	
Shire of Chittering	1	1		1		1
Shire of Busselton	1	1				
Shire of Esperance	2			1		
Town of East Fremantle		1				
Shire of York	1	1				
City of Nedlands		1	1			
City of Perth	1	1				
Shire of Ngaanyatjaraku					1	
City of Bunbury	1		1			
Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes	2					1
Town of Kwinana	1				1	
Shire of Denmark		1	1			1
Shire of Tammin			1			
Shire of Greenough	1					
Shire of Corrigin			1			
City of Stirling		2			2	
Shire of Murray		1			1	
Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley		1				
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River		2				1
Shire of Katanning						1
City of Cockburn					1	
Shire of Carnarvon					1	

Town of Claremont	1					
Shire of Plantagenet	1				1	
City of Geraldton				1		
Shire of Shark Bay	1					
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	1					
Shire of Harvey	1					1
City of Armadale	1			1		
City of Fremantle	1					
Shire of Boddington	1			1		
Shire of Derby - West Kimberley					1	
Shire of Serpentine - Jarrahdale						1
Shire of Dundas	1					
Town of Northam					1	
	31	21	11	7	18	10
Total						98

Division 80: Family and Children's Services -

Question: The members for Churchlands and Kalgoorlie requested information on the implementation of the actual number of the 70 initiatives set out in the WA strategy against drug abuse action plan for 1997-1999.

Answer: A copy of this information is available in the committee office.

Question: The member for Kalgoorlie asked whether the Minister could provide details of the number of child maltreatment allegations by zone and age; number of care and protection applications by zone and age; and legal reasons for care and protection applications.

Answer: Please see tables below.

Number of Child Maltreatment Allegations for Each Zone and Age for the period 1 July 1998 to 31 March 1999.

This table presents all allegations recorded by the department. Some allegations will be substantiated, for others there will be a decision that there was no maltreatment.

Age at allegation	Zones									
	Goldfields	Kimberley	Murchison	Pilbara	Southern	NE Metro	NW Metro	SE Metro	SW Metro	Total
-1*	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	5
0	0	14	9	8	16	19	22	26	17	136
1	5	7	10	4	12	22	19	18	10	107
2	5	3	9	2	11	26	22	18	8	102
3	3	4	15	4	31	39	29	27	19	171
4	3	5	14	7	25	35	28	31	25	176
5	6	11	12	2	16	33	27	24	20	146
6	1	5	9	1	23	15	19	35	14	125
7	4	3	12	5	26	39	11	20	16	135
8	3	6	12	4	11	19	19	23	13	111
9	6	5	5	1	12	16	24	22	14	105
10	5	2	9	6	11	32	19	21	8	113
11	3	7	11	1	17	22	9	21	10	100
12	4	0	8	5	12	20	9	19	4	81
13	4	2	7	2	15	33	11	13	10	97
14	1	4	5	7	18	27	15	18	15	110
15	4	3	3	2	12	11	22	8	10	75
16	0	0	1	2	3	9	5	6	5	31
17	2	0	1	2	1	2	3	5	4	20
18**	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	63	81	152	65	273	420	315	355	223	1947

* It is possible for a Child maltreatment allegation to be made about a child before birth relating to the child being of significant risk of harm when born.

** It is possible to record child maltreatment allegations for people up to 21 years in instances such as intellectual disability.

Number of Care and Protection applications by Zone and Age for the Period 1 July 1998 to 31 March 1999.

This table presents the number of applications made to the Children's Court for Care and Protection orders. Not all applications proceed through to the stage of orders being granted.

	Zones									
Age at apprehension	Goldfields	Kimberley	Murchison	Pilbara	Southern	NE Metro	NW Metro	SE Metro	SW Metro	Total
-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	6	9	10	8	5	39
1	1	7	0	0	4	1	11	2	1	20
2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	11
3	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	7	3	19
4	1	0	0	1	3	8	4	3	1	21
5	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	3	2	12
6	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	8	1	13
7	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	3	0	10
8	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	2	1	13
9	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	5
10	0	0	1	0	2	4	1	2	0	10
11	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	1	10
12	2	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	9
13	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	7
14	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	5
15	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	1	3	3	36	52	44	46	20	211

Number of Care and Protection applications by Zone and Legal Reason for the Application for the period July 1998 to 31 March 1999.

The reasons for taking out applications are legal reasons as defined by the Child Welfare Act.

	Zones									
Reason for Application	Goldfields	Kimberley	Murchison	Pilbara	Southern	NE Metro	NW Metro	SE Metro	SW Metro	Total
No subsistence	0	0	1	0	3	4	1	2	1	12
No contribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwells in ill repute	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Unfit guardian	1	1	1	0	7	7	12	9	0	38
No maintenance	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	5
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Illegally employed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Street Trading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illtreated	1	0	1	0	0	2	7	4	0	15
Career of Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wellbeing in jeopardy	4	0	0	3	24	39	18	28	19	135
Mental disorder	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	6	1	3	3	36	52	44	46	20	211

Question: The member for Churchlands asked whether the Minister could provide the adoptions legislation drafting instructions.

Answer: Please see memo below -

ADOPTION ACT 1994 (WA): PROPOSED AMENDMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADOPTION LEGISLATIVE REVIEW FINAL REPORT.

Background

The *Adoption Act 1994* made many significant changes to the way adoption is regulated in Western Australia and to the procedures applying to the provision of adoption services. A requirement of Section 146 was to carry out a review of the operation and effectiveness of the Act. A Review Committee was established, comprising Family and Children's Services representatives, independent representatives with adoption knowledge and experience, and a Family Court representative.

The Final Report was tabled in Parliament on 27 November 1997, followed by a public comment period until the end of April 1998.

The Report contained 86 recommendations of which 76 are supported by Cabinet. It is anticipated that most of these will be well received by the community.

The concept that adoption is a service to children and that the paramount consideration must always be the welfare and best interests of children will be strengthened. The age criterion to be met when applying for adoption will be increased so that there will be greater opportunity for second adoptions and an adopted child to be brought up with siblings. With regard to step parent adoptions applications should first be made to the Family Court to ensure that an adoption order is preferable to other orders such as parenting or residency orders. It will be mandatory to have Aboriginal involvement in all cases where an Aboriginal child is being placed for adoption. Changes are required to resolve difficulties in the adoption of a relative child from overseas. Submissions to the Review emphasised the importance of preservation of adoption records and a Taskforce will be established to identify the records and examine issues of storage, security and access. Other refinements are required to ensure clear interpretation of some provisions and to remove some unintended consequences of others.

Of the ten recommendations not supported, eight relate to information and contact vetoes. Implementation of these recommendations would affect the privacy of parties to past adoptions, and because of the retrospective nature of these recommendations, they are not supported.

Of the two other recommendations not supported one relates to the requirement of a minimum exchange of information for new adoptions once per year between the birth parents and adoptive parents. This should be left to the discretion of the parties involved. The other relates to the granting of guardianship of prospective adoptees to a licenced private adoption agency. This is not supported because it would place Family and Children's Services in the untenable position of being held accountable, without having the responsibility, for the management of children. It would also create the only situation in the State where guardianship is outside the province of parents or the Director General of Family and Children's Services.

Attached are three schedules. Each provides details the nature of each recommendation, the degree of support for implementation and anticipated resource implications. Attachment A relates to the 65 recommendations requiring legislative change. Attachment B shows those requiring no legislative change and Attachment C lists the recommendations which are not supported.

Review Consultation

Wide publicity was given to the Review through advertisements in the press, and press releases to all electronic media across the State. To assist those wishing to make comment an Issues Paper was prepared and 2,000 copies distributed. Two market research projects were commissioned; one a customer survey designed to provide information on the impact the legislative changes have had on people involved in adoptions, and the other a telephone survey of 400 people across the State to gauge the extent to which the general community was aware of the 1994 changes to adoption legislation.

The Review Committee received 108 submissions. All information was taken into account in the formation of the recommendations under consideration. Public comment was sought on these recommendations over a period of 5 months. There was very little public comment during this time with a total of only 27 submissions received.

Recommendations Approved By Cabinet

Recommendations 1 to 20; 22 to 46; 53 to 56; 58 to 64; 66 to 71; and 73 to 86 of the Adoption Legislative Review Final Report

Question: The member for Willagee requested information on trends in opioid overdose deaths in Australia by jurisdiction 1988-1997.

Answer: This information is available in the committee office.

Question: The member for Swan Hills asked for details about the nature of calls received by the Telephone Information Service; and additional demographic information.

Answer: The following list has been provided by the Office of Seniors Interests showing the broad range of topics covered by calls to the Telephone Information Service, expressed as a percentage of all calls received. This information is based on the nature of the calls received since January 1999. Calls specifically about the International Year of Older Persons were less than one percent of calls and are included in the "Other" category.

· Accommodation/Housing	4.1%
· Carer's issues	1.0%
· Centrelink	3.2%
· Commonwealth Seniors health care card	7.0%
· COTA Computer Course	1.3%
· Finance/Budget issues	1.5%
· Health	1.8%
· Legal Advice including Wills	2.1%
· Leisure and Recreation	1.8%
· Seniors Card	48.8%
· Stolen Seniors cards	4.4%
· Discount Directory	9.1%
· Seniors card shopping centre discounts	5.2%
· Other	8.7%

The nature of calls changes through the year reflecting the various interests of Seniors. Because of technical limitations with its telephone equipment, the Office of Seniors Interests cannot collect data to give the regional source of the calls and I am unable to provide this information. Similarly, because of the nature of the service, the Office of Seniors Interests does not collect data about ethnicity or aboriginality. The Office has the capacity to use the Telephone Interpreter Service when this is necessary.
