



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Budget Impact Statement 2015

Australian Labor Party

Part Two of Two

23 March 2015

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List of policies included in the Budget Impact Statement

The table below lists the policies submitted by the Australian Labor Party for inclusion in the Budget Impact Statement that have been costed by the Parliamentary Budget Officer.

Number	Proposal Title
A014	Free whooping cough vaccine
A015	Remove the chemotherapy co-payment
A016	Fair victims' compensation - Reversal
A018	NSW Tools for Your Trade - Establish rebate
A019	NSW Local Jobs First Plan
A024	Half Price Registration for Apprentices
A039	Racing Industry Tax Reform - cut to wagering taxes
A051	Supporting Community Language Schools
A056	Counter Terrorism Policy: Police-community mentoring grants program to combat radicalisation
A057	Counter Terrorism Policy: Purchase a purpose built mobile van for Police negotiators
A060	Counter Terrorism Policy: Dedicated counter terrorism training for frontline officers
A067	Transfer the ownership of Goat Island from NSW Government to NSW Aboriginal Land Council
A073	School Facilities Fund: Provide \$6M per school year to encourage schools to hire out their facilities
A074	Fund an Additional 10 Mobile Police Vans to Assist Police Operations
A075	Allow Pharmacist-Delivered Flu Vaccinations to healthy people aged 18-65
A100	Maintain remaining Intergovernmental Agreement Taxes: Do not abolish remaining agreement taxes currently scheduled for abolition on 1 July 2016
A105	Fairer Isolated Patients Travel & Accommodation Assistance Scheme (IPTAAS) - Increase support
A106	Reestablish Ministerial Declarations as trigger for determining a Region for Drought Relief - Reverse the 8 Feb 2013 change to drought declaration
A112	Reintroduce Stock & Fodder Subsidies: Assist Farmers In Drought
A120	Renew NSW - Funding to support activities of 20 communities throughout NSW
A131	Direct Election of Mayors in Sydney & Establishment of a Congress of Mayors
A133	Specialist Maths & Science Teachers in Primary Schools: Introduce specialist training course for primary school teachers
A136	Protect Local Newsagents: continue to restrict outlets selling lottery products to newsagencies & other small businesses
A138	Reduce Number of Ministers with associated expenses: 22 to 17
A141	Landmark Review of Education & Training in New South Wales After Year 10 - for implementation 2015/2016
A142	Science & Maths Scholarships - Fund an additional 200 scholarships for talented students to train as teachers in secondary maths & science
A146	Safer Public Transport - Getting home safe on Friday & Saturday night
A151	Increase Police Numbers by 300 - Commencing 1 Jan 2016
A168	Efficiencies - return spending on consultants & contractors to sustainable levels - General Government Sector
A173	Utilise Minimum Security Section at Cooma Correctional Facility
A177	HELP for Homes - first homebuyers to be allowed to pay off stamp duty by instalments - concessional loans scheme -homes up to \$750K maximum of 5 years
A181	Deliver Sydney Harbour Crossing on Schedule consistent within existing budget allocations
A182	Declare a Total Ban on Coal Seam Gas & Unconventional Gas in the Northern Rivers
A183	Unconventional & Coal Seam Gas Policy - Implement a moratorium on Coal Seam Gas
A189	Comprehensive Traffic Study along the Pacific Highway at Belmont - allocate \$250K
A193	Mortdale Fire Station Reopening - fulltime
A197	More Efficient Government - Reduce Senior Minister numbers from eight to seven

A198	More Efficient Government - Reduce Ministerial staffing allocations
A202	Labor's Plan to Care for Campbelltown's Koalas - commit \$1M over 4 years to protect koalas
A205	Trial two community centre "safe places" for out of school hours recreation, community support & cultural projects
A207	Expansion of Drug Court to The Illawarra
A219	New approaches & new solutions for local government - improve local governance
A226	Reform the NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) -Governance
A228	Establish four nurse-led walk-in centres in Western Sydney, South Western Sydney, Central Coast and in Illawarra-Shoalhaven district not located within 1km of a public hospital
A232	Pregnancy - return to work & pay discrimination
A237	Workplace Bullying - deliver protections on workplace bullying
A243	Youth Drug & Alcohol Diversionary Scheme
A244	Protect Campbelltown's Scenic Hills
A245	Specialist Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Courts - Parramatta, Newcastle & The Illawarra
A249	Restart reallocation - reserve & extend funding available under Restart NSW
A251	Establish an Office of Disability Inclusion - establish a whole of government approach to disability
A252	Disability Employment Package - commit \$10M - some outside the forward estimates
A253	WestConnex - deliver WestConnex within the \$5.3B existing funding allocation
A263	Introduce a Greater Sydney Commission - to plan & oversee the sustainable growth of Sydney
A264	A comprehensive role for the Small Business Commissioner - support small businesses
A267	Housing Solutions Fund - provide \$100M worth of no-interest loans
A270	St George Hospital Redevelopment - seven storey acute services - improve hospital services
A271	Westmead Hospital Redevelopment - stage one - improve hospital services
A272	Gosford Hospital Redevelopment - improve hospital services
A273	Sutherland Hospital Redevelopment - improve hospital services
A274	Deploy energy efficient lighting to all hospitals - improve NSW energy efficiency & reduce greenhouse gas emissions
A276	Land for Ballina indoor sport facility: support access to sporting facilities in Ballina
A280	Protecting National Parks - defend & protect national parks
A283	500 more paramedics - increase paramedics employed by the Ambulance Service of NSW
A285	Renewable energy targets
A286	Marine Conservation Policy - protect the State's oceans, waterways & marine life
A299	Regulation of Cruise Ships berthing at White Bay Cruise Terminal
A306	Advertising - savings
A310	More efficient government - senior management
A311	Cutting waste - prudent management of legal expenses
A315	20,000 new home sites over the next four years
A316	Housing Acceleration concessional loans
A320	Strengthen protections for residents of residential parks
A321	Lake Illawarra Authority
A323	Nurse ratios: Enhance paediatric patient care by improving staffing levels funded in non-tertiary hospitals to levels of tertiary referral city hospitals
A324	School Buses - Helensburgh to Heathcote High School, St John Bosco High School & Engadine High School
A325	Keep new Lower Hunter-Maitland Hospital in public hands
A326	Keep surgical procedures in Byron Central Hospital in public hands
A327	Fund Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) Clinic at Westmead - \$1.2 million over four years
A328	Labor's Plan to rescue TAFE NSW
A330	Better Communities & Sports Funds
A331	More efficient government - reduced travel
A332	Rail Trails Strategy - allocate \$9 million to develop strategy

A333	Justice reinvestment strategy - invest \$4 million into 3 pilot projects run by non-government organisations focussing on addressing Aboriginal incarceration
A334	Water infrastructure for drought affected farmers - provide \$20 million under Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate
A335	NSW Trains - plan to restore services & improve the timetable
A336	Labor's Plan to protect Royal Botanic Gardens
A337	Cystic Fibrosis Policy - provide additional annual funding of \$2 million to support services in Westmead Hospital, John Hunter & Royal Prince Alfred Hospital
A338	Building Skills, Growing Jobs
A339	Trial bulk purchase/reverse auction of electricity
A340	Stop Wallarah 2 Mine - Legislate a permanent ban on Wallarah 2 mine
A341	Funding for Landcare - provide \$20 million for Lancare over four years
A342	Peat Island - Preserve Peat Island as a public space, rejecting push to sell to developers & drop in multi-storey apartments
A343	Sydney Marine Park - establishment of a sydney Marine Park
A344	Wildlife Corridors - fund wildlife corridors under Environmental Trust at \$35 million over four years
A346	Wildlife Care - provide \$4 million over 4 years to support voluntary wildlife care providers & rehabilitation providers
A347	Koala conservation - provide \$500,000 to support koala population mapping & "koala summit"
A348	Crackdown on Wildlife Crime - introduce a coordinated approach to fighting wildlife crime - allocate \$1 million
A349	Judicial review of administrative actions - legally codify accountability & transparency of government
A351	Export Strategy - support increasing employment in agriculture & food related manufacturing
A354	In drought support package - additional Rural Support Workers - additional three workers
A355	Police Force Wellbeing Program - additional \$17.1 million over 3 years)
A356	Funding our public libraries
A357	Reinstate drug and alcohol education unit
A358	Labor's Plan to make the Hunter a national hub for renewable energy
A359	Healthy Rivers Commission - establishment
A361	Smart Work Hub in the Illawarra
A362	Inspector General for Parliamentary Standards
A363	Five extra paediatric general surgeons
A364	Fair Workers' Compensation
A365	24-hour pharmacies
A366	Uranium policy
A367	Labor's Plan to make NSW a sharing state
A368	\$150 million to expand rail commuter car parks
A369	Labor's plan to establish Australia's first Great Koala National Park
A371	New approach to ending violence against women
A372	Women's Health Centres
A373	A better way – Labor's infrastructure plan
A374	Station accessibility upgrades
A375	TAFE Capital
A376	Homelessness priority projects
A377	Wyong Hospital redevelopment
A379	Macarthur roads
A380	Development of Greenway walk
A381	Cable logging - ban cable logging in NSW & ensure no wind back of Integrated Forestry Operations Approvals
A382	Biodiversity offsets policy - review & replace Liberal Government's biodiversity offsetting rules that allow unjustifiable loss of habitat & wildlife
A383	National Parks Taskforce - establish a taskforce of experts to review effectiveness against key biodiversity baselines & recommend options for improvement

A384	Ban on burning vegetation for power
A385	NSW Coastal Council - provide oversight on coastal policy development
A386	Vegetation mapping - establish a plan to undertake state-wide vegetation mapping
A387	Reallocate Coalition budget commitments



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Referred Date: 9/12/2014

Proposal No: A014
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **FREE WHOOPING COUGH VACCINE**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		4,810	2,750	2,750	10,310
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets		954	954	954	2,862
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(3,856)	(1,796)	(1,796)	(7,448)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(3,856)	(1,796)	(1,796)	(7,448)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,856	5,652	7,448	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,856	5,652	7,448	
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Notes and costing assumptions used:

Policy costs are estimated using projected birth rates and nationally negotiated vaccine costs, together with the cost of vaccine distribution and the cost of communicating the initiative to GPs and expectant mothers. Higher costs in the first year of policy implementation reflect the need to ensure sufficient vaccine is available for program commencement and to develop communication materials.

Policy costs are offset by existing amounts allocated in the budget for free post natal vaccines in public hospitals for mothers who have not received the vaccine in the past five years. Expected costs and offsets are not escalated because increases in birth rates or vaccine costs are not anticipated.

Financial impacts above reflect the maximum expected to arise from the policy, assuming a 100% take up rate by all expectant mothers. Data about potential take up rates is not available.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Free whooping cough vaccine
Date of request:	9 December 2014

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide free whooping cough vaccine to all NSW women in the third trimester of their pregnancy (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Ensure whooping cough vaccine is accessible free of charge to pregnant women in NSW.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The Queensland Government program costs \$1.2 million. There are approximately 100,500 births each year in NSW compared to 63,000 in Queensland.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Health Communicable Diseases.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Vaccine will be provided free of charge to GPs who will administer the vaccine.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Demand driven.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Mothers in their third trimester of pregnancy.

Attachment 1 – Free Whooping Cough Vaccine for expectant mothers

Newborn babies need to be protected against the potentially deadly whooping cough (pertussis). Women should be vaccinated against whooping cough before their baby is born in order to help protect their baby from the potentially deadly illness in their first weeks of life.

One in 200 babies who contract whooping cough will die as a result of the disease. However, whooping cough is a vaccine preventable disease.

Pregnant women should have the whooping cough vaccination pre-pregnancy or in their last trimester in order to transfer the antibodies to their unborn child – and provide their baby with protection against whooping cough in the first few weeks of their life when they are the most vulnerable.

Currently women purchase the whooping cough vaccine on prescription from their obstetrician or GP for prices ranging from \$40 - \$200 depending on the GP. This is despite NSW Health advising that mothers are the most likely source of whooping cough infection in young babies and that vaccination is most effective when it is given to women planning a pregnancy or in the third trimester of pregnancy.

Labor believes immunisation against whooping cough should be free to all mothers regardless of when and where they access the vaccine.

Policy Scope

A Labor Government will offer a free whooping cough vaccine to all NSW women in the third trimester of their pregnancy. This policy will save lives and will be funded by the Government at a cost of around \$2 million.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Referred Date: 9/12/2014

Proposal No: A015
 Released Date: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **REMOVE THE CHEMOTHERAPY CO-PAYMENT**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		660	677	693	2,030
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue		(1,360)	(1,387)	(1,415)	(4,162)
Net Operating Result:	-	(2,020)	(2,064)	(2,108)	(6,192)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(2,020)	(2,064)	(2,108)	(6,192)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	2,020	4,084	6,192	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	2,020	4,084	6,192	
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Notes and costing assumptions

Co-payments made by the NSW Government for chemotherapy drugs administered in public hospitals will reduce revenue. Foregone revenue is calculated using the average weighted co-payment cost per patient, the estimated number of chemotherapy occasions of service, average number of chemotherapy drugs per script and average cycles per patient.

The estimated number of chemotherapy occasions of service is based on data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2012-13 Report and an estimate of the number of private occasions of service in rural areas.

The average costs for initial scripts is \$36.90 per public patient and \$6.00 per concessional patient. 70% of patients are estimated to be concessional patients.

Foregone revenue amounts are escalated at 2 per cent across the forward estimates.

The policy would also have administrative costs associated with treatment of patients in rural NSW. While rural based patients may be treated at a rural NSW public hospital, their co-payment contribution would be paid to their local (community) or hospital based pharmacist. It is assumed that a voucher type system would need to be established to pay the local community pharmacy. Expenses associated with administering this system are included in the expenses line, based on the estimated number of occasions of service in rural areas and estimated administrative cost.

Administrative costs are escalated at 2.5 per cent across the forward estimates.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party
Name of Policy:	Remove the chemotherapy co-payment
Date of request:	9 December 2014

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Fund co-payment expenses associated with chemotherapy drugs under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) that are injected or infused in NSW public hospitals, so patients do not face these expenses.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	A Labor Government will ensure chemotherapy is available free of charge in NSW public hospitals.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The policy only applies to injected or infused chemotherapy medications. The co-payments are made to the Commonwealth Government under PBS. The policy is for the NSW Government to fund these co-payments.</p> <p>Most chemotherapy drugs are highly specialised chemotherapy drugs (S100 drugs) which incur a co-payment of \$36.90 for the first prescription. Other non-specialised chemotherapy drugs may also be used and incur a co-payment of \$29.50 for the first prescription.</p> <p>Four or five drugs may be used in the first round of chemotherapy – which means five scripts and five co-payments and a possible cost to the patient of approximately \$180. The chemotherapy regime may also change during the treatment and the patient is charged another co-payment for any new chemotherapy drug.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	...

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy?	NSW Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Payments are made to the Commonwealth Government under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme. If feasible, please advise as to whether there are alternative means of removing the chemotherapy co-payments facing patients in NSW Hospitals.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Consistent with existing arrangements for chemotherapy treatment.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

Attachment 1 – Remove the chemotherapy co-payment

Patients having outpatient chemotherapy treatment in some public hospitals in NSW currently pay a one-off co-payment for chemotherapy medicines injected or infused via drip.

Four to five separate chemotherapy drugs may be used in the first round of chemotherapy so it is common for patients to have to pay approximately \$180 for their first chemotherapy treatment. And if the chemotherapy regime changes the patient pays another co-payment for every new prescription.

Policy Scope

A Labor Government will provide chemotherapy treatment free of charge in all NSW public hospitals.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Referred Date: 9/12/2014

Proposal No: A016
 Released Date: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **FAIR VICTIMS' COMPENSATION - REVERSE IMPACT OF RETROSPECTIVITY IN SCHEME**

Lead Agency: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	-	17,667	7,552	8,815	34,034
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets		10,100			10,100
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(7,567)	(7,552)	(8,815)	(23,934)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(7,567)	(7,552)	(8,815)	(23,934)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	244,155	251,722	259,274	268,089
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	244,155	251,722	259,274	268,089
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Notes and costing assumptions used:

This policy proposes reversing the retrospective impact of reforms to victims' compensation arrangements. The reforms included transitional measures affecting applications for statutory compensation lodged before the reforms commenced.

An estimate of amounts payable were the policy proposals implemented would ordinarily be subject to current actuarial assessment using recent data. However, in the absence of such an assessment reference to past actuarial assessments can be used as the best available information.

The most recent actuarial forecast of the liability for applications under the old scheme provisions was \$430 million, which was performed at July 2012. However, there is evidence of a significant discernible trend towards reductions in the required liability as more data becomes available. Applying this trend reduces the additional liability that would be recognised should the proposals be implemented.

Offsetting this reduction, an adjustment to increase the liability to 'current dollars' is required due to the impact of inflation. The liability of \$430 million reflects the liability in 2012-2013 dollars. An increase for inflation to arrive at current 2014-15 amounts is required. This adjustment for inflation is standard practice across the forward estimates.

After all adjustments, and having regard to liability amounts already recognised, an additional \$244 million in liability is required. This increases 2014-15 Net Financial Liabilities but does not impact the 2014-15 Net Operating Budget as the adjustment is recognised in 'Other Economic Flows', which does not affect the 'budget

Costing Assumptions Continued:

result'. Future years' Net Operating Result is impacted by an interest cost arising from unwinding of the discount to 2015 dollars.

Costs of implementing the proposals include \$8.1 million in employee costs and \$1.9 million other operating costs, most of which would be expected to be incurred in the 2015-16 year. In the absence of exact timing, all costs have been attributed to 2015-16. It is also assumed that the 2015-16 overall agency budget could absorb these costs.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Fair victims' compensation
Date of request:	10 December 2014

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reverse the impact of retrospectivity in the 2013 Victims' Compensation Scheme (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	As above.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	It is assumed that the policy would be announced immediately after the election and the additional liability booked at this time. It is assumed that administrative costs associated with these changes can be absorbed within the agency's existing budget.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	As early as possible upon election.
Intended duration of policy:	Until pre-2013 claims are finalised.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Justice.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	The current assessment system will have to be modestly increased to deal with extra assessments. This can be absorbed within existing budgets.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment N/A	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Based on existing arrangements.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

Attachment 1 Fair Victims' Compensation

The previous Labor Government introduced and from time to time amended the *Victims' support and rehabilitation Act 1996*. In 2011 victims of violent crime could receive up to \$50,000 in compensation for criminal acts of violence (plus limited legal costs).

The O'Farrell Government introduced the *Victims' Rights and Support Act 2013*. This legislation subsequently reduced the possible payments and subdivided them into discrete categories. This was a completely retrospective piece of legislation which applied to all claims, including claims that had already been lodged and were awaiting final determination. It included claims that had been decided but were subject to appeal. It included claims that had been determined but the appeal period had not expired. It reduced their value, in some cases quite significantly.

Under s26 (1) (c) of the Act and Clause 8 of the Victims' Rights and Support Regulation up to \$30,000 can be awarded for medical and dental expenses.

However Clause 5 of Schedule 2 of the Act restricts payments in this class to claimants who lodged applications under the old Scheme to \$5,000 (the same provision as applies to AB). They are thus substantially out of pocket.

Under Labor's policy, all claims arising up until the introduction of the 2013 legislation would be dealt with under the pre 2013 legislative scheme. This simply removes the retrospective nature of the 2013 Act.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Referred Date: 11/12/2014

Proposal No: A018
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **NSW TOOLS FOR YOUR TRADE**

Lead Agency: Education and Communities

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		7,438	7,750	7,500	22,688
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(7,438)	(7,750)	(7,500)	(22,688)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(7,438)	(7,750)	(7,500)	(22,688)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	7,438	15,188	22,688	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	7,438	15,188	22,688	
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Notes and costing assumptions used:

The policy proposes to pay apprentices registered with the NSW Department of Education a rebate of \$500 in two instalments: \$250 on commencement of the apprenticeship and \$250 on completion of the qualification.

The policy is expected to have high take up rates and low implementation costs given the current data collections activities undertaken by the Department of Education.

The costing is based on PBO estimates of expected commencements and completions of apprenticeships over the period using current enrolment data and forecasts.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	NSW Tools for Your Trade
Date of request:	11 December 2014

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Establish a \$500 rebate to be paid in two instalments to help apprentices pay for tools, protective clothing and related expenses. \$250 will be paid on commencement and \$250 on completion of an apprentice's qualification.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Assist apprentices to meet qualification-related expense and increase completion rates.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	7,364	7,364	7,364	7,364	22,091
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?
 If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	The Abbott Government abolished the Commonwealth Tools for Your Trade program in its 2014-15 Budget.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>It is assumed that apprentice commencement and completion numbers will follow most recent historical outcomes.</p> <p>Apprentice commencements are expected to be 18,013 annually. This is consistent with 2014-15 “Original Application Approved” for apprentices, Attachment 1. This estimate may be an overstatement as approvals have been falling every year since 2010 (see “Original Applications Approved” – Calendar Years Attachment 2).</p> <p>Apprentice completions are expected to 11,441 annually (consistent with 2013 calendar year “Completions processed” for apprentices, Attachment 3).</p> <p>No behavioural change relative to historical data is assumed (note: policy replaces Commonwealth Tools for Your Trade that ceased 1 July 2014).</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Education & Communities
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No. Detailed registration of apprentices is already undertaken by education.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Consistent with existing apprenticeship approval arrangements.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Commencing or completing apprentice who applies for the grant.

If the policy is mainly a revenue commitment	
Transaction based or capped:	N/a.
Thresholds and/or exemptions:	..
Collection method:	..
Additional expenditure associated with collection:	..

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁷ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	N/a
Proposed start and completion date of work:	..
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	..
Offsetting expenditure savings:	..
Associated asset sell off (if any):	..
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	..
Third party funding involvement:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

⁷ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Referred Date: 11/12/2014

Proposal No: A019
 Released Date: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **NSW LOCAL JOBS FIRST PLAN**

Lead Agency:

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation			150	150	300
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	(150)	(150)	(300)
Capital Expenditure		750			750
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	750	-	-	750
Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(750)	-	-	(750)
Net Financial Liabilities:	-	750	750	750	

Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	750	750	750
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Notes and costing assumptions used:

The policy proposes to apply a price preference for small and medium enterprises located in Australia and New Zealand demonstrating local content in their tender applications. The policy applies to all Government tenders to procure goods and services valued above \$750,000 from 1 July 2015.

To implement the policy requires a one-off capital cost of \$750,000 in 2015-16 to upgrade the etenders system, as advised by the Office of Finance and Services. There is also an increase in depreciation expenses of \$150,000 per annum from 2016 -17 onwards as a result of the increased capital expenditure.

The PBO is not able to precisely cost the policy due to insufficient information; however based on advice from NSW Treasury the costs of the policy may not be large.

NSW Treasury advises:

- The policy would not be applied to contracts valued above \$7.8 million because of obligations under Australia's Free Trade Agreement (The PBO calculates this may exclude approximately 65 per cent by value of tenders from the operation of this policy).
- Previous experience under a similar scheme which was operational between 2008-11, the Local Job's First Plan (LJFP) found one per cent of contracts were awarded to local suppliers as a result of the implementation of the price preference mechanism. (However, no data is available on the increase in prices or value of these contracts. On the assumption of a 10 per cent price increase, the costs of the policy with respect to increases in tender prices may be less than \$1 million per annum).

Costing Assumptions Continued:

- Administration of the LJFP added no more than 5 per cent to total tender development process costs. (Again, no data is available on development process costs as a percentage of total tender costs).

The costs of the proposed policy may be greater now if the degree of foreign competition with Government



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	NSW Local Jobs First Plan
Date of request:	11 December 2014

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide price preference for small and medium enterprises located in Australia and New Zealand demonstrating local content in their tender applications. See Attachment 1 .
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support industry capability, jobs, skills and economic activity in local communities while still achieving value for money.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	The original NSW Jobs First Plan was implemented by Premier Rees in 2010.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Minimal administrative costs are assumed given the policy previously existed up until 2011.</p> <p>The policy being costed applies to all NSW Government agencies and State Owned Corporations using a competitive process to procure goods and services valued above \$750,000, including information and communication technology and major consultancies.</p> <p>In addition, there will be a further five per cent price preference for industries in regional and remote areas and Targeted Economic Development Regions.</p> <p>See attachments for further assumptions.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Trade and Investment.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	N/a.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1 – Additional information

The policy will apply to all NSW Government agencies and state-owned corporations using a competitive process to procure goods and services valued above \$750,000, including information and communication technology and major consultancies.

The Price Preference Scheme has two key elements:

- An Australian and New Zealand Price Preference Margin which provides that a twenty per cent price discount be applied to the ANZ Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) content in offers from tenderers; and
- A Priority Preference Scheme which provides for a price preference margin of five per cent for firms located in NSW Rural and Regional areas, and in areas designated as Targeted Economic Development Regions including Greater Western Sydney and the Hunter.

For contracts valued at more than \$4 million tenderers will need to submit a NSW Small and Medium Enterprise Participation Plan (SMEPP) to demonstrate how they will involve local businesses.

The criteria to be evaluated in the SMEPP will include training and creation of employment opportunities for apprentices/trainees/cadets in NSW (including adult apprentices) engaged in accredited training programs.

Other criteria will include local investment resulting from the contract and the number of new and retained employees – including those in the contract supply chain.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Referred Date: 11/12/2014

Proposal No: A024
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **HALF PRICE REGISTRATION FOR APPRENTICES**

Lead Agency: Transport for NSW

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		320	661	683	1,663
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets		44	90	93	227
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(276)	(570)	(590)	(1,436)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(276)	(570)	(590)	(1,436)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	276	846	1,436
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	276	846	1,436
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Notes and costing assumptions used:

Under the current \$100 rebate, 9% of total apprentices in Years 1 and 2 are claiming the rebate.

The policy proposes to extend the rebate to apprentices in Years 3 and 4 of study and applies a 50% discount to the registration price. The policy is to be implemented from January 2016.

There are 57 passenger vehicles per 100 people in Australia (source ABS).

Based on information provided by NSW Roads & Maritime and our own modelling, we estimate the half price rebate scheme will increase the average rebate by about 44% in 2016. We assume this increased discount will stimulate a 5% increase in the number of Year 1 and Year 2 apprentices claiming the rebate.

Apprentices in Years 3 and 4 are 50% of the total apprentice population. We estimate take-up of the scheme by Year 3 and 4 apprentices will be higher than current take-up because they are older and will therefore be more likely to own a car. We have modelled a 14% take up of the rebate by apprentices in Year 3 and 4 in estimating the costs of the policy.

Total apprentice enrolments over the period are assumed to remain constant over the period consistent with forecast data provided.

Costing Assumptions Continued:

Administration costs are based on a Transport Grade 4 officer, and increase in proportion to the increased number of claims each year. These administration costs from processing more rebates we assume can be offset within the Department of Transport, consistent with the policy.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Half Price Registration for Apprentices
Date of request:	12 December 2014

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Apprentices will be entitled to a 50 per cent rebate on their car registration. This will replace the existing \$100 rebate.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Assist apprentices with the cost of living, so they can complete their training.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? (See checklist)	<p>The policy being costed will apply to the registration of light vehicles by apprentices.</p> <p>The arrangements will be similar to current \$100 rebate, but apprentices beyond their second year will also be eligible.</p> <p>The rebate will be available to apprentices registered with the NSW Department of Education and Communities. Apprentices can only claim the rebate once they have paid the registration fees, and can only claim one rebate per financial year. In addition, the vehicle must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be registered in NSW in the name of the eligible apprentice or jointly with an existing apprentice; • Be registered for general private or general business use; • Have been registered in the name of an eligible apprentice or jointly with an existing apprentice when the registration fee and motor vehicle tax were last paid; • Be due for renewal and paid after the claimant becomes an eligible apprentice.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 January 2016.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Roads and Maritime Services. Any additional administrative costs to be absorbed within the Transport portfolio.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No. Existing provisions will apply.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Demand driven.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	The policy applies to all apprentices who register light vehicles in NSW. Otherwise criteria are the same as existing scheme.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 7/01/2015

Proposal No: A039
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **RACING INDUSTRY TAX REFORM - CUT WAGERING TAXES BY 60 PER CENT FROM 1 JAN 2016**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue		(46,994)	(95,398)	(96,509)	(238,902)
Net Operating Result:	-	(46,994)	(95,398)	(96,509)	(238,902)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(46,994)	(95,398)	(96,509)	(238,902)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	46,994	142,392	238,902	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	46,994	142,392	238,902	
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Notes and costing assumptions

Implementation date of policy is 1 January 2016.

Baseline estimate of racing revenue is calculated from actual revenue reported in Office of Finance and Services 2013-14 Annual Report plus estimated annual growth over the forward estimates. Baseline revenue is expected to reduce in real terms by 1 per cent per annum over the forward estimates, consistent with long term industry trends reported in Racing NSW's Strategic Plan October 2014.

The costing request assumes that foregone tax revenue is returned to the racing industry, which would result in increased industry investment and a long run increase in wagering turnover. The costing accordingly builds in a small increase in baseline revenue over the forward estimates of 0.1% in 2015-16 rising to 0.5% in 2017-18.

Any changes to administrative costs associated with this policy will be minimal and not material to the costing.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Racing Industry Tax Reform – cut tax rates by 60 per cent from 1 January 2016
Date of request:	7 January 2014

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reduce tax from \$3.22 to \$1.28 on every \$100 of tote bets and from \$1.56 to \$0.63 on every \$100 fixed-odds wagers with the TAB.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	The policy is intended to sustain an important industry, supporting over 27,000 racing jobs, and boost regional and rural economies.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Racing revenue forward estimates (\$162 m in 2015-16) are taken from NSW 2014-15 Budget, Paper No 2, Table 6.5. Policy includes fixed odds sports betting.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 January 2016.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Trade & Investment: Office of Liquor, Gaming & Racing; NSW Office of State Revenue.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly a revenue commitment	
Transaction based or capped:	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Thresholds and/or exemptions:	..
Collection method:	..
Additional expenditure associated with collection:	Absorb such costs within agency's existing resourcing.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 7/01/2015

Proposal No: A051
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **SUPPORTING COMMUNITY LANGUAGE SCHOOLS**

Cluster: Education and Communities

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		1,250	2,500	2,500	6,250
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(1,250)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(6,250)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(1,250)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(6,250)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,250	3,750	6,250	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,250	3,750	6,250	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to provide funding capped at \$2.5 million per annum to support Community Language Schools with implementation in Term 1, 2016.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party
Name of Policy:	Supporting Community Language Schools
Date of request:	7 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Labor will support Community Language Schools with a \$2.5 million funding boost.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Labor's \$2.5 million funding boost will support these language schools, attract and retain teachers with specialist language skills to continue educating the students who attend these schools across the state.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	0	1,250	2,500	2,500	6,250	2,500
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?
If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	N/a
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Term 1, 2016
Intended duration of policy:	To the end of the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped amount
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Consistent with existing arrangements.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 9/01/2015

Proposal No: A056
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **COUNTER TERRORISM POLICY: POLICE-COMMUNITY MENTORING**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		650	654	1,158	2,461
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets		150	154	158	461
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(500)	(500)	(1,000)	(2,000)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(500)	(500)	(1,000)	(2,000)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	500	1,000	2,000	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	500	1,000	2,000	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes \$2 million across the forward estimates period for a community mentoring grants program to help police and community organisations to mentor individuals at risk of radicalisation.

Grant expenditure is capped at \$500,000 for 2015-16 and 2016-17, and \$1 million for 2017-18, with no indexation, as per the costing request.

Administration costs associated with grant selection and allocation would include the engagement of an additional staff member under the Operational Programs Command, including on costs and a vehicle for community contact. Estimates of administration costs are based on historical data and escalated across the forward estimates.

As per the costing request, the administration costs are assumed to be absorbed within existing Police resources and therefore included as offsets.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Counter Terrorism Policy: Police-community mentoring to combat radicalisation
Date of request:	8 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Invest \$2 million in a community mentoring grants program to help police and community organisations mentor individuals at risk of radicalisation.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Build relationships between police and communities to combat radicalisation.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on GGSnet operating result ³	-	500	500	1,000	2,000	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?
If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure.

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	N/a
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Administration costs associated with grants selection and allocation should be absorbed within existing ministry resources.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Until the end of the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Ministry of Police.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped amount.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Guidelines will be developed upon forming government.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 9/01/2015

Proposal No: A057
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **COUNTER TERRORISM POLICY: A PURPOSE BUILT MOBILE VAN FOR POLICE NEGOTIATORS**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure			400		400
Capital Offsets			400		400
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

NSW Police advised that the cost of purchasing a van as proposed in this policy, including fitout of the chassis and associated police specific equipment, will be \$400,000.

As per the costing request, the capital expenditure of \$400,000 will be offset from unallocated funds of the NSW Police Capital Program, which amounts to \$68 million in 2016-17.

The PBO notes the following restriction applies to funds from the NSW Police Force Capital Works Provision:

"Amounts are notionally allocated to major new works programs or projects to meet planned service delivery growth and maintenance needs of the NSW Police Force. While individual projects have been nominated and amounts notionally set aside, they have not been formally approved and announced. Any election announcements of additional projects using these funds may require reprioritisation of the agency's service delivery plans."



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Counter Terrorism Policy: mobile van for police negotiators
Date of request:	8 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Purchase a purpose-built mobile van for police negotiators.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Better prepare our emergency services personnel in the event of a terrorist attack.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on GGSnet operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The van would be funded from uncommitted funds in the NSW Police's Capital Program. The purchase would occur in 2016-17 (\$68.0 million funds available in 2016-17 according to the Statement of Uncommitted Funds). The van would be similar in size to a Mobile Command Vehicle.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2016.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Police.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Proposed start and completion date of work:	..
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	..
Offsetting expenditure savings:	..
Associated asset sell off (if any):	N/a.
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	Within current resources.
Third party funding involvement:	No.

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 9/01/2015

Proposal No: A060
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **COUNTER TERRORISM POLICY: DEDICATED TRAINING FOR FRONTLINE OFFICERS**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		4,756	1,455	1,405	7,616
Depreciation		36	72	72	180
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(4,792)	(1,527)	(1,477)	(7,796)

Capital Expenditure		666	-	-	666
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	666	-	-	666

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(5,422)	(1,455)	(1,405)	(8,282)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	5,422	6,877	8,282	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	5,422	6,877	8,282	
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Notes and costing assumptions

Policy proposes that all frontline officers that cover Sydney CBD (i.e. Sydney City LAC, Central Metropolitan LAC, Surry Hills LAC and Kings Cross LAC) be trained in an "active shooter" scenario over three years. The training would be provided according to the following schedule:

- 2015-16: All new recruits plus 20% of existing officers;
- 2016-17: All new recruits plus a further 40% of existing officers from 2015-16 still in the force.
- 2017-18: All new recruits plus the remaining 40% of existing officers still in the force as at 2015-16.

In total, 929 officers would receive training over the three years.

The costing assumes that "CBD front line officers" includes the following units: Police Transport Command, Surry Hills Highway Patrol, Public Order Riot Squad and Mounted Unit.

Recurring costs across the forward estimates include additional Academy instructors, travel and accommodation costs, overtime backfill of front line staff, consumables, and minor equipment.

Additional costs in 2015-16 include accreditation of 250 instructors in the Sydney region, and purchase of capital equipment, such as rifles and other training equipment.

Due to the scale of the program, a comprehensive plan would need to be developed and may result in additional costs not included in this costing.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Counter Terrorism Policy: Dedicated counter terrorism training for frontline officers
Date of request:	8 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide frontline officers dedicated counter terrorism training focused on the active shooter scenario.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Better prepare our emergency services personnel for response in the event of a terrorist attack.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on GGSnet operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	All frontline officers that cover Sydney CBD (i.e. Sydney City LAC, Central Metropolitan LAC, Surry Hills LAC and Kings Cross LAC) will be trained in an “active shooter” scenario, consistent with the following profile: 2015-16: All new recruits plus 20% of existing officers. 2016-17: All new recruits plus a further 40% of existing officers from 2015-16 who are still in the force. 2017-18: All new recruits plus the remaining 40% of existing officers.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Police.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 9/01/2015

Proposal No: A067
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **LABOR'S PLAN TO RETURN GOAT ISLAND TO ITS TRADITIONAL OWNERS**

Cluster: Education and Communities

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	2,200	(162)	(166)	(170)	1,702
Depreciation		(50)	(50)	(50)	(150)
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue		(294)	(301)	(309)	(904)
Net Operating Result:	(2,200)	(82)	(85)	(89)	(2,456)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(132)	(135)	(139)	(406)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	132	267	406
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	132	267	406
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Notes and costing assumptions

The return of land to its traditional owners is assumed to occur via transfer to NSW Aboriginal Land Council for nominal consideration of \$1 on 30 June 2015. This is the usual mechanism for such transfers of property outside the sector. On the date of transfer, the State would account for the transfer as a capital grant, impacting expenses. Based on the current carrying value of Goat Island, this expense would be \$2.2 million. However, the formal valuation process undertaken prior to transfer could result in an expense higher or lower than this amount.

Goat Island needs maintenance and conservation work to meet minimum standards under the *Heritage Act 1977*, which is estimated at \$8m. However, these costs are excluded from the costing because the transfer is assumed to occur in current condition and the policy states that arrangements for upkeep and maintenance will be determined in consultation with the Aboriginal community and other stakeholders after forming government. As such, a reliable estimate of the State's contribution, if any, towards required work cannot be made.

The Office of Environment has estimated the costs associated with facilitating the transfer at \$1million and include financial advice, valuations, contracts, site assessment and public consultation. These costs are assumed to be met from the Office of Environment's existing budget allocation.

After transfer, revenues and expenses associated with the property would no longer be recognised. This includes:

- revenue of \$294,000 per annum in 2015-16 and indexed by 2.5% in later years
- maintenance expenses of \$162,000 per annum in 2015-16 and indexed in later years

Costing assumptions continued:

- depreciation expense of \$50,000 per annum which does not impact Net Lending/Borrowing



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Labor's Plan to Return Goat Island to its traditional owners
Date of request:	9 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Transfer the ownership of Goat Island from the NSW Government to the NSW Aboriginal Land Council.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	As above.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Responsibilities for maintenance works would be negotiated in consultation with stakeholders upon forming government.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Communities, Office of Environment and Heritage, and other relevant agencies.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	N/a.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 9/01/2015

Proposal No: A073
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **PROVIDE \$6M PER YEAR TO ENCOURAGE SCHOOLS TO HIRE OUT THEIR FACILITIES**

Cluster: Education and Communities

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		3,000	6,000	6,000	15,000
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(3,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(15,000)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(3,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(15,000)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,000	9,000	15,000
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,000	9,000	15,000
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes capped expenditure of \$6 million per year from 2016 onwards to particular schools to provide incentives for the schools to hire out their facilities and build partnerships with their local communities.

Any revenue earned from the hiring of facilities would be kept by the schools under the policy.

Implementation costs are assumed to be absorbed within the Department of Education and Communities, consistent with the policy.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	School Facilities Fund
Date of request:	9 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide \$6 million per school year to encourage schools to hire out their facilities.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Provide an incentive to schools to hire out their facilities and build partnerships with their local communities.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	3,000	6,000	6,000	-	15,000
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?
If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Upon forming government a working party within Education and Communities will be established to develop arrangements for selecting appropriate schools for targeted incentives to hire out their facilities within the capped funding levels.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 Jan 2016
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Department of Education & Communities
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	See assumptions.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped .
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 12/01/2015

Proposal No: A074
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **FUND AN ADDITIONAL 10 MOBILE POLICE VANS TO ASSIST POLICE OPERATIONS**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

It is assumed that the base vehicle and build specifications will be identical to the most recent Mobile Command Vehicles that were built by NSW Police Force in 2013.

It is assumed that each of the 10 Mobile Command Vehicles will be allocated to a Local Area Command that is not currently allocated with one of these vehicles. Therefore, there will be no assets sold that will offset the capital expenditure.

Capital expenditure consists of \$1.95m to purchase and fit out 10 vans, with an additional \$150k for project management fees and incidentals such as vehicle transportation, detailing etc.

Recurrent expenses consists of \$75k each year in to cover registration, CTP, service and maintenance and fuel for the 10 vans.

As per the costing request, the capital expenditure will be offset from the NSW Police Force Capital Works Provision, which amounts to \$68 million in 2016-17.

The PBO notes the Statement of Uncommitted Funds (December 2014) states that in relation to funds from the NSW Police Force Capital Works Provision: "Amounts are notionally allocated to major new works programs or projects to meet planned service delivery growth and maintenance needs of the NSW Police Force. While individual projects have been nominated and amounts notionally set aside, they have not been formally approved and announced. Any election announcements of additional projects using these funds may require reprioritisation

Costing assumptions continued:

of the agency's service delivery plans."

As per the costing request, recurrent expenses, including depreciation, are assumed to be absorbed within current resources of the NSW Police Force.

It is assumed that the vans will be operational mid way through 2016-17. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over six years, beginning from mid way through 2016-17.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	10 mobile police vans
Date of request:	9 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide an additional 10 mobile police vans.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Assist police operations.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on GGSnet operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The van would be funded from within the uncommitted funds of the NSW Police Capital Program. The purchase would occur in 2016-17 (\$68.0 million funds available in 2016-17 according to the Statement of Uncommitted Funds). The van being costed should be based on a "Mobile Command Vehicle".
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	July 2016 to December 2016.
Intended duration of policy:	July 2016 to December 2016.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Police.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Proposed start and completion date of work:	..
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	..
Offsetting expenditure savings:	No.
Associated asset sell off (if any):	..
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	Within current resources.
Third party funding involvement:	..

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 12/01/2015

Proposal No: A075
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **ALLOW PHARMACIST DELIVERED FLU VACCINATIONS TO HEALTHY PEOPLE AGED 18 TO 65**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The costing assumes that the training course pharmacists are required to attend will be accredited by NSW Health, but NSW Health will not deliver the training.

There will be some minor administrative costs to NSW Health associated with the accreditation of pharmacists, potentially up to \$100,000 per annum, but these would be met from within existing resources, as per the costing request.

The above assumptions are based on the Queensland Pharmacist Immunisation Pilot, in which immunisation recipients paid for their own vaccines, training courses were delivered by the Pharmacy Guild of Australia and the Queensland Department of Health did not contribute any funding or resources for the trial.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Pharmacist-delivered vaccinations
Date of request:	12 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Allow pharmacist-delivered flu vaccinations to healthy people aged 18 -65
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve accessibility and efficiency of vaccinations.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Minor costs to NSW Health associated with the amended regulatory regime would be met from within existing resources. All pharmacists administering vaccinations will be required to complete a two-day training course accredited by NSW Health. This training will include first aid training, CPR training, administration of adrenalin and managing anaphylaxis. Pharmacists will also be required to hold appropriate professional indemnity insurance sufficient for administering vaccinations.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	See assumptions.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Health
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Legal change required.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	N/a
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 13/01/2015

Proposal No: A100
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **RETAIN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT TAXES**

Cluster: Treasury

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue			467,000	490,000	957,000
Net Operating Result:	-	-	467,000	490,000	957,000

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	467,000	490,000	957,000
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	(467,000)	(957,000)	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	(467,000)	(957,000)	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy assumes that the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) taxes shown in the 2014-15 NSW Budget remain in place rather than being abolished on 1 July 2016. The commitment to abolish the IGA taxes and a brief description of them can be found in NSW 2014-15 *Budget Paper 2* at page 1-12.

According to advice received from Treasury the impact of abolishing the IGA taxes will be a revenue reduction of \$467 million in 2016-17 and \$490 million in 2017-18. It is assumed that revenue will increase by this amount if the taxes remain in place.

The policy assumes the IGA taxes will remain in place until 2024-25. The costing request asked the PBO to provide a projection of the impact of this policy for this period. The projection was prepared according to the latest publicly available information from NSW Treasury, and an assumption on growth. The projection for the total change to revenue between 2016-17 and 2024-25 is \$5.134 billion.

This figure was derived from past Budget papers, estimates in the 2014-15 *Half-Yearly Review*, and figures provided by the NSW Treasury. Figures from 2018-19 onwards are based on the 2017-18 estimate, adjusted for an assumed growth rate of 4.9% per annum, the rate of growth in IGA taxes between 2016-17 and 2017-18. In the absence of other firm indicators of future changes in the drivers of these taxes, and given the volatility of the year on year changes to these numbers, this represents a reasonable and conservative assumption.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Maintain remaining Intergovernmental Agreement Taxes
Date of request:	13 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Do not abolish remaining intergovernmental agreement taxes currently scheduled for abolition on 1 July 2016.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Maintain state revenue to sustainably fund NSW infrastructure needs.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-381	-403	-784	<-403
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?
If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Do not abolish intergovernmental taxes currently scheduled to be abolished on 1 July 2016 (see NSW Budget, 2014-15, Paper 2, p 1-12). These taxes include transfer duty on non-real business assets such as patents and intellectual property, mortgage duty on business transactions and duty on unlisted marketable securities.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Funds raised will support Labor's investments in infrastructure.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2016
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Government; Office of State Revenue
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly a revenue commitment	
Transaction based or capped:	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Thresholds and/or exemptions:	See assumptions.
Collection method:	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Additional expenditure associated with collection:	n/a



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 14/01/2015

Proposal No: A105
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **A FAIRER ISOLATED PATIENTS TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		3,351	6,798	6,894	17,043
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(3,351)	(6,798)	(6,894)	(17,043)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(3,351)	(6,798)	(6,894)	(17,043)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,351	10,149	17,043	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,351	10,149	17,043	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to increase the Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme (IPTAAS) fuel subsidy by 11 cents per litre and commercial accommodation rate by 39% on 1 January 2016.

Based on 2013/14 fuel subsidy expenditure provided by NSW Health, an increase in the fuel subsidy of 11 cents would increase expenditure by \$4.11 million in 2013/14. This is indexed to population growth over the forward estimates.

Based on 2013/14 commercial accommodation subsidy expenditure provided by NSW Health, the estimated number of nights accommodation is 120,000. An increase in the subsidy of 39% would increase expenditure by \$2.4 million in 2013/14. This is indexed to population growth over the forward estimates.

Costings are based on 2013/14 estimates of claims for kilometres travelled (37.37 million) and nights of accommodation (120,000 nights).



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	A fairer Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme (IPTAAS)
Date of request:	14 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Increase the commercial accommodation rate to \$60 for singles and \$83 for doubles, and increase the fuel subsidy to 30 cents/kilometre, under IPTAAS (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Increase support under IPTAAS.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	A similar change occurred in 2012, costing \$7 million per annum.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 January 2016.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Demand driven
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Same eligibility criteria as currently exists.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1

Labor will increase funding to IPTAAS and raise the reimbursement rate to more realistically reflect the costs of staying in metropolitan areas.

Payment will also be available in advance for concession card holders and others experiencing financial hardship. Payment will be able to be made directly to travel companies, or in the form of petrol cards based on estimated travel distances.

Labor will also identify and negotiate with appropriate local hotels to achieve a discount rate for rural patients. All nominated hotels will be completely wheelchair accessible.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 15/01/2015

Proposal No: A106
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **RE-ESTABLISH MINISTERIAL DECLARATIONS AS THE TRIGGER FOR DETERMINING A REGION ELIGIBLE**

Cluster: Treasury + Trade and investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

A new approach to drought was introduced in NSW in February 2013 which saw a move away from a system where support was triggered by "drought declarations" and to provisions of seasonal conditions reports to help landholders prepare for worsening seasonal conditions.

The policy proposal would reverse this and return to the system of drought declarations. It assumes that expenses would be booked only at the time of a drought declaration decision.

This is an accurate reflection of the system that previously applied. The forward estimates expenditure was mostly updated upon the declaration of "Exceptional Circumstances" (EC), as opposed to provisioned in anticipation of an EC declaration. The declaration was made by the Australian Government Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Most of the funding was received from the Australian Government (the funding split was 90% from the Commonwealth, 10% from NSW). Transport subsidies were costed separately and were paid by the relevant agency.

NSW Treasury has advised that the current forward estimates reflect costs of drought areas declared under existing arrangements – which would remain in place even under a new policy of ministerial direction. Therefore there would be no saving under a new policy.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Ministerial declarations for drought assistance
Date of request:	14 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Re-establish Ministerial declarations as the trigger for determining a region eligible for drought assistance.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve speed and efficiency in relation to administering drought assistance policy.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	The policy being costed reverses an 8 February 2013 policy change of the current NSW Government. See NSW Parliamentary Research Service e-brief <i>Drought in NSW</i> , December 2013, p 2 (at Attachment 1).
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? (See checklist)	This is a commitment to a decision-making process within the executive. It has no negative impact on the budget balance over the forward estimates. Under this policy, the granting of any particular drought declaration is a discretionary policy choice of government and will be booked as an expense at the time of the decision, consistent with standard government budget rules.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Primary Industries.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 15/01/2015

Proposal No: A112
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **REINTRODUCE STOCK & FODDER SUBSIDIES: ASSIST FARMERS IN DROUGHT**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		40,000			40,000
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(40,000)	-	-	(40,000)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(40,000)	-	-	(40,000)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	40,000	40,000	40,000	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	40,000	40,000	40,000	
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Notes and costing assumptions

This costing makes the following assumptions:

The conditions defined as drought would be equivalent to a one in 1 in 50 year event in terms of rainfall deficiency. Note that there is no commonly agreed definition of drought and a large variety of different approaches to what constitutes drought conditions in Australia.

Based on the current conditions to which such a definition would apply in NSW, there would be a total of 8000 eligible farmers. Note that this figure is the same as the number reported in media coverage as eligible for drought relief water infrastructure grants under a scheme announced by the NSW Minister for Primary Industries and the Acting Premier on 15 January 2015.

The takeup of the grants would be the same as the historical average in NSW for such assistance, at 25%. This rate is consistent with Australia-wide experience with similar subsidy schemes in the past.

The conditions for the grants would be as outlined in the policy proposal and in line with past criteria; that is, a maximum grant available to eligible primary producers of 50% of eligible costs up to a maximum of \$20,000 per annum.

The eligible area remains unchanged (see information on drought from NSW Department of Primary Industries at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/emergency/drought).

No additional drought events are assumed to occur in the forward estimates period (note that this is not a

Costing assumptions continued:

prediction of likely rainfall in NSW over the forward estimates period; it is a costing assumption that there are no additional pressures arising from low rainfall that can be reliably estimated).

The reintroduction of transport subsidies for fodder and stock would take some months to affect the budget given that it requires farmers to incur eligible expenditure and then make a claim for the subsidy. This means that the first fiscal year affected by the policy would be 2015-16.

Possible Expenditure based on Assumptions

The potential maximum exposure regarding the above assumptions would be \$40 million per annum (2000 farm enterprises @ \$20,000). If take-up rates were to be higher than the historical average then the costs would be correspondingly higher.

The costing assumes that if the current conditions continue on into future years – which is unpredictable, given the variability of rainfall patterns – then a new drought declaration (see related policy on reinstatement of drought declarations) would be required for the subsidies to continue. This costing therefore includes only one year.

Other Information

The average spend for this kind of assistance between 2002 and 2014 was \$17.9m per annum. The previous scheme operated for 10 years within this period. In 2013-14 expenditure was \$17.5m; the highest annual spend under the previous arrangements was \$30.5m in 2006-07. Nevertheless a spend of \$40m with reintroduction of the scheme is a reasonable assumption given there will be pent up demand for such assistance, and the large number of farmers currently affected by the defined rainfall deficiency.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Reintroduce stock and fodder subsidies
Date of request:	3 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reintroduce stock and fodder subsidies of up to 50%, to a maximum of \$20,000 per year. The subsidies will be available to farmers after being in drought for nine months or more, including farmers classified as in drought for nine months at policy commencement.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Assist farmers in drought.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Stock and fodder subsidies will become available nine months after a region is declared as being in drought (consistent with the separate Labor policy on revised drought declaration arrangements).</p> <p>The subsidies will assist in the cost of the transport of cattle fodder and/or water to a property, stock to and from agistment; and stock to sale or slaughter.</p> <p>Exceptions may be made by the Minister (on advice from the Rural Assistance Authority (RAA)) if an area has not had enough time between drought declared periods to prepare, or in individual cases based on animal welfare.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Primary Industries.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Demand driven
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 16-Jan-15

Proposal No: A120
 Date Published:

Proposal Title: **RENEW NSW**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		500	500	500	1,500
Depreciation					0
Less: Offsets					0
Revenue					0
Net Operating Result:	0	-500	-500	-500	-1,500

Capital Expenditure					0
Capital Offsets					0
Net Capital Expenditure:	0	0	0	0	0

Net Lending/Borrowing:	0	-500	-500	-500	-1,500
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Net Financial Liabilities:	0	500	1,000	1,500
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	0	500	1,000	1,500
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes capped annual funding of \$500,000 from 2015-16 to the non-government organisation Renew Australia to support activities in 20 local communities throughout NSW. The PBO considers the assumption that this level of funding could cover various activities in 20 communities is reasonable, noting that the funding would have to be prioritised or rationed in some way (not specified in the policy) to keep within the specified cap.

The Parliamentary Budget Office was advised by a nominee of the Leader of the Opposition that this was to be in nominal dollars, not indexed for inflation.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Renew NSW
Date of request:	16 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide funding to Renew Australia organisation to support activities in 20 communities throughout NSW.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support the creative use of empty shop fronts to re-invigorate local communities.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	500	500	500	1,500	500
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? (See checklist)	The program will receive capped funding of \$500,000 annually from 2015-16 to 2018-19.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015
Intended duration of policy:	To 2018-19.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Non-government organisation: Renew Australia.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure¹¹ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped amount.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

¹¹ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 19/01/2015

Proposal No: A131
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **DIRECT ELECTION OF MAYORS IN SYDNEY & ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONGRESS OF MAYORS**

Cluster: Premier and Cabinet

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes direct election of Mayors in Sydney and the establishment of a Congress of Mayors. The policy requires changes to sections of the *Local Government Act 1993* concerning the method by which Mayors are elected, which will not have any material cost impact. The policy assumes the costs of holding meetings of the Congress of Mayors can be met from existing funding, which is reasonable.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Direct election of Mayors in Sydney and the establishment of a Congress of Mayors
Date of request:	19 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Direct election of Mayors in Sydney and the establishment of a Congress of Mayors
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	See above.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	This policy is not estimated to have a material impact on the state government budget. The policy consists of a change to certain sections of the Local Government Act concerning the method by which Mayors are elected. These changes will take effect at the next local government elections in September 2016. The cost of holding meetings associated with the Congress of Mayors will be met from within existing resources allocated to State Government agencies.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	September 2016.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Office of Local Government, the NSW Electoral Commission and individual local councils.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	N/a
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 19/01/2015

Proposal No: A133
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **SPECIALIST MATHS & SCIENCE TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

Cluster: Education and Communities

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		2,316	4,154	3,066	9,536
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(2,316)	(4,154)	(3,066)	(9,536)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(2,316)	(4,154)	(3,066)	(9,536)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	2,316	6,470	9,536	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	2,316	6,470	9,536	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes training 200 existing primary school teachers in specialist Maths or Science courses, comprising 20 days training over a 2 year period for each teacher. The first 100 teachers would start training from January 2016, and the second 100 from January 2017.

The cost of the program over the forward estimates is \$9.5 million, and the total cost of the program is estimated at \$11.7 million to the end of 2018-19.

Background information and assumptions

The program would be delivered to 2 groups of 100 teachers, with training delivered over a period of 20 days through a combination of face to face and eLearning modes. Schools will be provided with release funding to backfill teachers in training.

Training costs (inclusive of overheads and relevant on costs) are apportioned to each financial year based on estimated activity and delivery timeframes. The expenditure profile may vary as a result.

Training costs include an estimate only of costs associated with teaching resource development (including e-learning tools). Ongoing costs associated with updating learning resource materials have not been included in the calculations.

Once trained, the 200 specialists teachers would work within their schools to enhance the capacity of colleagues when teaching maths and science. The concurrent training of colleagues by specialists within schools is designed to ensure the currency of the learning within the school environment.

Costing assumptions continued:

The Victorian model and the proposed NSW model

According to the NSW Department of Education and Communities:

- The Victorian model appears to provide that specialist roles will in part work in addition to the existing school establishment.
- If the Victorian approach was applied in NSW, it would cost NSW \$23 million per annum in staffing costs.
- The NSW proposal provided contemplates specialist teachers will be utilised from within the existing establishment, undertaking specialist duties as part of their career development, hence the difference in estimated costs between the two states' programs. The approach is consistent with the proposed policy to upskill existing teachers.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Specialist Maths and Science Teachers in Primary Schools
Date of request:	19 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Introduce a Specialist Maths and Science Training Course for primary school teachers.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Build teacher capacity to enhance primary education in maths and science.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Fund the training and support of specialist maths and science teachers in primary schools. The model should be consistent with the Victorian Primary Maths and Science Specialists Initiative, except where otherwise specified and where there are minor adjustments appropriate to the NSW system.</p> <p>In 2016, 100 existing teachers will be trained – 60 maths and 40 science teachers. Schools will submit an expression of interest and selected schools will nominate a teacher to be upskilled. The selected teachers will undertake 20 days of training in maths or science over two years.</p> <p>As part of their training, teachers will be given tools to work with their colleagues at their own school and neighbour schools to boost student participation in maths and science.</p> <p>The Victorian 2011-12 Budget allocated \$21.6 million over five years to fund the employment of 100 additional mathematics and science specialists (See Service Delivery Report, p 18 and p 21).</p> <p><u>Schedule</u></p> <p>First 100 teachers: Calendar year 2016 start, complete training end of 2017. Start in the school 2018.</p> <p>Second 100 teachers: Calendar year 2017 start, complete training end of 2018. Start in the school 2019.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No

Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..
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Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 January 2016.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Department of Education & Communities.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Overall funding envelope flexible, but teacher placements capped at 200 consistent with the <u>Assumptions</u> .
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 20/01/2015

Proposal No: A136
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **PROTECT LOCAL NEWSAGENTS**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy is regulatory, requiring amendment to legislation. The Parliamentary Budget Office notes that while there is a possibility of legal challenge to the proposed legislation, and one of the potential outcomes might be a claim for compensation payments, the level of uncertainty around this is such that it cannot be reliably estimated. The administrative costs of the policy would be unlikely to have any significant impact on the forward estimates.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Protecting local newsagents
Date of request:	20 January 2015

Description of policy	
Enact laws that preserve the current agency protections, until such time as the parties reach agreement on new terms.	Continue to restrict outlets selling lottery products to newsagencies and other small businesses, and enact laws that preserve the current agency protections, until such time as the parties reach agreement on new terms (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Maintain protections for small businesses.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Luke Foley on 20 January 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The policy being costed would change the law to ensure the extension of the current moratorium on the removal of lottery ticket sales restrictions, which is legislated in the <i>Public Lotteries Act 1996</i> (Sch 2, Pt 4, Div. 3, cl 40) but due to expire 1 April 2015.</p> <p>The Minister will also be required by law to seek the input of lottery agents and their representative body, Newsagents Association of NSW and ACT (NANA), before any change is made to the rules governing lottery products or to commission rates.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	This is a legal change only. Legislation will ensure that no compensation is payable to any party as a result of the new framework.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Government.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Legislation would be enacted.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	The moratorium will last until Tatts and the newsagents reach a deal.

Attachment 1 - Protecting local newsagents

When the former Labor Government sold the right to be the sole operator of public lotteries in NSW to Tatts Group (the private lottery operator) in 2010, it put protections in place to provide a period of certainty for the existing lottery agents – mostly the network of newsagencies across NSW that had built the lotteries brand over decades. The arrangement is due to end on March 31, 2015.

This Agency Protection Period, or moratorium, was intended to ensure the lottery agents were dealt with fairly by the new commercial operator and to provide a period for transition. Originally three years, the moratorium period was extended to five years.

During this time, the new operator was prevented from:

- introducing new types of lottery agent, such as the major supermarket chains;
- increasing the net number of agents by more than one hundred;
- collecting lottery monies from agents more than once a week; and
- imposing new financial burdens (such as store fit outs and signage) on agents.

To facilitate discussion of the new commercial arrangements to govern lotteries after the expiry of the moratorium, a framework was put in place through a legislated twice yearly 'industry forum'. The intention was that new commercial arrangements would be finalised well before the end of the moratorium.

The policy will continue the legislated twice yearly industry forum that facilitates discussion of new industry arrangements after the expiry of the moratorium, with the Agency Protection arrangement extended until a new agreement is reached between the parties through this process.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 20/01/2015

Proposal No: A138
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **REDUCE NUMBER OF MINISTERS WITH ASSOCIATED EXPENSES**

Cluster: Premier and Cabinet

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation		(10)	(19)	(19)	(48)
Less: Offsets	2,047	8,693	9,358	9,412	29,510
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	2,047	8,703	9,377	9,431	29,558

Capital Expenditure		868			868
Capital Offsets			17	105	122
Capital Expenditure:	-	868	(17)	(105)	746

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	2,047	7,825	9,375	9,517	28,764
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Net Financial Liabilities:	(2,047)	(9,872)	(19,247)	(28,764)
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	(2,047)	(9,872)	(19,247)	(28,764)
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy seeks to reduce the number of Ministers from 22 to 17. The total savings over four years is estimated at \$28.8 million. The savings are based on the removal of five Ministers of median salary. The 2014-15 figures are for 3 months only from 1 April 2015 to 30 June 2015.

Notes and assumptions

The costing information has been sourced from the Department of Premier & Cabinet.

The savings are calculated from the removal of Ministerial salaries and Ministerial employees, office accommodation at Martin Place and Parliament House and the Department of Premier & Cabinet support services. An additional 20 per cent has been added to the savings to cover on costs.

Ministerial remuneration figures are at 1 July 2014 and have been taken from the Parliament House website. It is assumed that no Ministers will seek a redundancy pay out.

The costing assumes the remaining Ministers will employ the same number of staff and support services as currently, that is not take on extra staff to support their enlarged roles and duties, or require extra accommodation, incur extra travel expenses, or other support services from the Departments to support their expanded roles.

The savings do not include any offsets for redundancies, such as Ministerial staff and the reduction of five Ministerial drivers. However, it is assumed there would be no severance payments made to Ministers' staff as a result of the reduction in the number of Ministers. This is because the severances would be attributable to the

Costing assumptions continued:

termination of staff at the election. There are also employees, Departmental Liaison Officers (DLOs), who are seconded to positions with costs met by the agencies, that have not been included in the costing. As at 30 June 2014 there were 56 DLOs in Ministerial offices.

If redundancies are required for five Ministerial Drivers, cost savings in year 1 will be lower.

Department of Premier & Cabinet support services provided to Ministers include licence fees for software and communication devices, such as mobile phones, laptops and i-pads. Home security assistance is also provided to Ministers but has not been included in the costing due to the high level variables in security needs for each property.

The reduction in office space at Martin Place would mean a floor would become available for lease from 1 January 2016, which delivers savings in accommodation costs included in the total savings of \$28.8 million. However, the floor would need a fit out before a new tenant could use the space which would cost \$800 per square metre. This cost has been included as capital expenditure and is estimated at \$868,000.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	17 Ministers instead of 22
Date of request:	20 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reduce the number of Ministers from 22 to 17.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	More efficient government.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Assume the reduction applies to a Minister of median cost. The reduction applies to all relevant Ministerial expenses, including staffing, accommodation, travel and agency support where applicable.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Premier and Cabinet.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 22/01/2015

Proposal No: A141
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **LANDMARK REVIEW OF EDUCATION & TRAINING IN NEW SOUTH WALES AFTER YEAR 10**

Cluster: Education and Communities

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to provide funding in 2015-16 to support an expert to undertake a nine month review of the NSW education system after Year 10.

A capped amount of \$250,000 is proposed to support the expert's salary, travel and other expenses. The PBO considers this level of funding would be sufficient to enable engagement of a well qualified expert. Meeting the cost by reallocating existing spending within the Department of Education and Communities would be reasonable given the small quantum of proposed spending. The total budget for the NSW Education and Training sector in 2014-15 is \$14.2 billion, of which \$11.7 billion comprises spending on schools.

Total costs of the review may vary depending on the planned level of stakeholder engagement, including the number and locations of public meetings, the number of submissions received, and other variable expenses including background research, meetings with stakeholders.

The policy assumes additional secretariat support, where needed, would be made available by reallocating existing resources in the Department, and seconding staff from other agencies if needed. This does have a cost, although it can often be an opportunity cost (other work is deferred or not done) rather than a direct cost. As an indicative figure, secretariat costs for a large scale national review can be of the order of ten times the direct costs of a reviewer; for a smaller scale State level review they can be as little as two to three times. Another indicator of comparable prices is commissioned evaluations. These are highly variable. The NSW Department of Education and Communities' 2013 Annual Report lists a number of evaluations ranging in estimated cost from \$7,000 to \$690,000 and points between. The PBO notes that to the extent the

Costing assumptions continued:

proposed review replaces other departmental activity planned or underway the opportunity costs would be lower.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Landmark review of education and training in NSW after Year 10
Date of request:	22 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Landmark review of education and training in NSW after Year 10
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Commission a landmark review of education and training in NSW after Year 10.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	No

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?
If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Provide funding of \$250,000 in 2015-16 to support a preeminent expert to undertake a 9 month review of the education system after Year 10. This funding should support the expert's salary, travel and other expenses. These funds should be met by reallocating existing resources of the Education and Communities Department. Additional secretariat support where needed would be made available by reallocating existing resources of the Department, seconding staff from other agencies such as from the Department of Premier and Cabinet and the Treasury where appropriate.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	See Assumptions.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	15/16
Intended duration of policy:	9 months
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Education and Communities
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 22/01/2015

Proposal No: A142
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **SCIENCE AND MATHS SCHOLARSHIPS**

Cluster: Education and Communities

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		1,000	2,000	3,000	6,000
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(1,000)	(2,000)	(3,000)	(6,000)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(1,000)	(2,000)	(3,000)	(6,000)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,000	3,000	6,000	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,000	3,000	6,000	
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Notes and costing assumptions

From January 2016 an additional 200 scholarships per year are proposed to be offered for talented students to train as teachers in secondary school maths and science. These awards would be in addition to the 300 scholarships already provided each year by the Department of Education and Communities. As is the case in the current scholarship program, a proportion of scholarships would be available exclusively for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander students.

The policy provides \$5000 per year over four years to the student, and a further \$3000 at completion of the course to assist with expenses such as relocation costs. Over four years, a student would receive a total of \$23,000.

The policy would cost \$4.6 million per year when fully rolled out by 2020. The real value of the scholarships will fall over time as the scheme is not indexed.

Costs of administering the additional scholarships are assumed to met within Department of Education and Communities budget.

The current scheme provides \$6000 per year to students as an annual training allowance and a further \$5000 to cover relocation costs for rural scholarships.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Science and Maths scholarships
Date of request:	22 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Labor will fund an additional 200 scholarships for talented students to train as teachers in secondary maths and science.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	The scholarships will support high quality science and mathematics graduates, and help attract and retain some of the brightest minds in science and industry.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Every year, the NSW Department of Education funds up to 300 scholarships for talented students to train as teachers in secondary maths, science (physics) or English, and in special education.</p> <p>The scholarships are available for students completing their HSC, studying a relevant course at university, or people working in another field and considering a career change.</p> <p>Students receive a \$5,000 annual training allowance while studying full time for a teaching qualification. When they complete their studies, they are guaranteed permanent employment in a NSW public school in an agreed location and awarded a further \$3,000 to assist with expenses such as relocation costs. Over four years, a student would receive \$23,000.</p> <p>In the policy being costed, a proportion of scholarships will be available exclusively for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander students to train as teachers in primary or any secondary subject, as is the case in the current scholarship program.</p> <p>Eligible applicants must be Australian citizens or permanent residents who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students completing the HSC in a NSW or ACT secondary school or TAFE NSW; • University students currently undertaking a suitable degree, or an undergraduate or postgraduate initial teacher education program at a recognised Australian university; • Individuals who are no longer at school, already have a degree, or have industry experience and are intending to enrol in an initial teacher education program at a recognised Australian university.

Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 January 2016.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Department of Education and Communities.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Consistent with current program. See: http://www.dec.nsw.gov.au/about-us/careers-centre/school-careers/teaching/our-programs-and-initiatives/teaching-scholarships
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Fixed at 200 additional scholarships per calendar year.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Consistent with current policy.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 23/01/2015

Proposal No: A146
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **SAFER PUBLIC TRANSPORT - GETTING HOME SAFE ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT**

Cluster: Transport for NSW

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	142	1,743	1,786	1,831	5,501
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets	31	387	396	406	1,220
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	(110)	(1,356)	(1,390)	(1,425)	(4,281)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	(110)	(1,356)	(1,390)	(1,425)	(4,281)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	110	1,466	2,856	4,281
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	110	1,466	2,856	4,281
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to re-instate guardian train services in selected locations on Friday and Saturday nights, and operate a train services from Kings Cross to Central station running both ways every 15 minutes on Friday and Saturday nights between 1:00 am and 5:15 am.

The policy assumes funding would be sourced from cancelling late night bus services between Kings Cross and the City and abolishing Operation Rolling Shield (the policy that replaced guardian train services).

Transport for NSW has advised the cost of running the bus services was \$368,000 in 2013-14, and the estimated cost of running the train service is \$1.7 million per year. We have escalated these costs by 2.5 per cent per year to calculate the net cost of replacing the bus services with a train service. The net cost is \$4.3 million over the forward estimates.

The policy proposes commencing the train service in June 2015, hence we have included only one month of costs for 2014-15 for this part of the policy.

NSW Police has advised staffing for the guardian train services can be comfortably met by re-deploying officers from the cancellation of Operation Rolling Shield.

NSW Police has further advised there would be no material saving from cancelling Operation Rolling Shield because remaining Officers not deployed on guardian trains would simply be re-deployed to other duties associated with policing the transport network over Friday and Saturday nights.

Costing assumptions continued:

Background

Transport for NSW advised there are two bus routes which service the Kings Cross precinct which could be cancelled. The N100 (night ride bus) operates from Bondi Junction to Railway Square and the Plan B bus which is a one way service from Kings Cross to Town Hall and Central. The saving from cancelling these two services is estimated at \$368,000 per year in 2013-14 dollars.

The \$1.7 million estimate for running the train service between Kings Cross and Central includes the costs of train crew, train operating costs, signalling and cleaning costs. An allowance has also been made for additional station staff and security at CBD and Eastern Suburbs stations.

Information on guardian trains and Operation Rolling Shield

The previous guardian train service provided four transit officers per train on Friday and Saturday nights on 12 selected train services each night, or a total of 48 officers per night. The on-board guardian services were staffed by Transit Officers employed by the (then) RailCorp and deployed on both suburban and Intercity services. The Transit Officers had the ongoing responsibility for security and revenue protection activities across the network.

Operation Rolling Shield replaced the guardian train policy in July 2014. It is administered by NSW Police. On average, 175 officers are deployed on Operation Rolling Shield over the Friday and Saturday night period. These officers perform normal 12 hour shifts, with staggered start and finishing times, and generally do not incur overtime or other additional costs of any material nature.

Based on this information, and assuming 6 hour shifts on the trains under the guardian train policy, guardian trains would consume approximately 14 per cent of the resources currently deployed under Operation Rolling Shield.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Safer Public Transport – getting home safe on Friday and Saturday night
Date of request:	23 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reinstate dedicated security on selected train services on Friday and Saturday nights, and introduce a late night train service from Kings Cross to Town Hall and Central Stations to help move thousands of people out of the CBD quickly and safely 1.00am – 5.14am, every 15 minutes.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Provide dedicated visible security on trains and more services to help disperse crowds and get people home safely.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The cost of the additional guardians can be met by reallocating existing resources. The previous train guardians were replaced by Operation Rolling Shield, which involved deploying police in selected locations between 6pm and 6am Fridays and Saturdays. To re-establish train guardians, a Memorandum of Understanding would be renegotiated with the NSW Police and Transport for NSW whereby police would be deployed in the trains at the times specified.</p> <p>It is assumed that the late night train services can be largely met within existing resources. The late night bus services from Kings Cross to central station provided through Sydney buses would be cancelled and resources redirected to Sydney Trains.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	<p>The train guardians would commence in September 2015.</p> <p>The late Kings Cross trains would commence from June 2015.</p>
Intended duration of policy:	<p>The train guardians would continue over the forward estimates.</p> <p>The late Kings Cross train would be a 12 month trial with evaluation of uptake and possible extension at the conclusion of the trial.</p>

Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	The train guardians would be administered by NSW Police, Transport for NSW and Sydney Trains. The late night trains would be administered by Transport for NSW and Sydney Trains.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	The train guardians would be administered through a renegotiation of the Memorandum of Understanding between Transport for NSW and NSW Police.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped consistent with policy parameters.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 25/01/2015

Proposal No: A151
Date Published:

Proposal Title: **INCREASE POLICE NUMBERS BY 300**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		9,649	24,469	40,025	74,143
Depreciation		75	224	374	673
Less: Offsets					0
Revenue					0
Net Operating Result:	0	-9,724	-24,693	-40,399	-74,816

Capital Expenditure		615	630	646	1,892
Capital Offsets					0
Net Capital Expenditure:	0	615	630	646	1,892

Net Lending/Borrowing:	0	-10,264	-25,099	-40,671	-76,035
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Net Financial Liabilities:	0	10,264	35,364	76,035
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	0	10,264	35,364	76,035
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to introduce an additional 300 police, with 1/3 of trainees commencing in 2016, 2017 and 2018, to increase police numbers and strengthen the state's police force. As per the costing requests, the additional training places is capped at the number required to increase police numbers by 300.

It is assumed police officers are to be recruited annually in a progressive manner. The policy assumes new trainees are to be permanently employed as general duties police officers after completion of training.

Recurrent expenditure includes:

- employee related expenditure (\$54.6 million forward estimates)
- depreciation in relation to the capital expenditure (\$673,000 forward estimates)
- other expenses (\$19.5 million forward estimates) such as pre-attestation costs (cost of instructors, travel, consumable equipment), motor vehicle costs, operational costs, training, property costs, ICT costs, general Maintenance and Working (M&W).

The depreciation rate for capital expenditure is estimated at 25%. NSW Justice notes that depreciation costs use an average of depreciation rates for capital equipment. A range of rates are used depending on the mix of equipment purchased, and this in turn depends on which Command officers are assigned to. The rate for each capital item is in accordance with accounting standards, and government directives and agreed with the Audit Office.

Capital expenditure (\$1.9 million forward estimates) includes: equipment installed in police vehicles such as communications equipment, light bars, computer equipment, radar units. This equipment is reused as vehicles are

Costing assumptions continued:

replaced.

The full cost impact will occur in 2018/19 (\$46.4 million).

Costs are escalated at 2.5% annually.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Increase police numbers by 300
Date of request:	25 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Increase policy numbers by 300, with one third of new trainees commencing in each of 2016, 2017 and 2018
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Strengthen the state's police force
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Make additional police training places available in each of calendar years 2016, 2017 and 2018 sufficient to increase police numbers by 300 once training is completed. Trainees to be permanently employed as police officers after completion of training.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 January 2016
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Ministry of Police
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped at the number of additional training places required to increase police numbers by 300.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Consistent with standard arrangements.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 2/02/2015

Proposal No: A168
Date Published:

Proposal Title: **EFFICIENCIES - RETURN SPENDING ON CONSULTANTS & CONTRACTORS TO SUSTAINABLE LEVELS**

Cluster: General Government Sector

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		-300,000	-300,000	-300,000	-900,000
Depreciation					0
Less: Offsets					0
Revenue					0
Net Operating Result:	0	300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000

Capital Expenditure					0
Capital Offsets					0
Net Capital Expenditure:	0	0	0	0	0

Net Lending/Borrowing:	0	300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000
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Net Financial Liabilities:	0	-300,000	-600,000	-900,000
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	0	-300,000	-600,000	-900,000
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Notes and costing assumptions

Proposed Policy - capped reduction in spending on contractors and consultants of \$300 million per year, pro-rated across agencies. The policy includes prioritising projects and undertaking projects in-house. Executive Government would retain discretion to re-allocate the savings across portfolios.

A \$300 million saving on contractors and consultants represents 47% of the \$638 million expense included in the 2014 Report on State Finances.

The \$300 million annual saving on contractors and consultants costs assumes no additional staff are employed to do the work in-house. That is, this costing assumes projects will be prioritised and undertaken in-house by agencies with available labour capacity.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Efficiencies – return spending on consultants and contractors to sustainable levels
Date of request:	1 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reduce spending on consultants in the general government sector by \$300 million annually
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Spending on consultants and contractors has almost doubled from 2011 to 2014, and more than tripled from 2010 to 2014. This policy would return the spending back to an efficient and sustainable level.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ⁶						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ⁷ \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ⁸	-	-300,000	-300,000	-300,000	-900,000	-300,000
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ¹⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁶ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

⁷ Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

⁸ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁹ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

¹⁰ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	General government sector spending on consultants and contractors was \$169 million in 2010, \$327 million in 2011, \$291 million in 2012, \$568 million in 2013 and \$638 million in 2014 (see respective Reports on State Finances). There is capacity for returning the spending back to a more sustainable level through greater prioritisation and undertaking more projects in-house. Under this policy, spending would be reduced by a fixed nominal amount of \$300 million every year, relative to the counterfactual.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	Please provide savings over ten years.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	No.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Whole of Government.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Required reductions in spending would be pro-rated across agencies, although the executive would retain discretion to re-allocate the impact of the saving across portfolios, agencies and projects.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure¹¹ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

¹¹ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 2/02/2015

Proposal No: A173
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **UTILISE MINIMUM SECURITY SECTION AT COOMA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		2,101	2,154	2,208	6,463
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(2,101)	(2,154)	(2,208)	(6,463)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(2,101)	(2,154)	(2,208)	(6,463)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	2,101	4,255	6,463
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	2,101	4,255	6,463
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to operate the minimum security section at Cooma Correctional Facility to help diversify correctional facilities and support the local economy. The intended date for implementation is the 1 July 2015 and is to be administered by NSW Justice.

It is assumed a total of 10 additional FTE staff would be required to operate the minimum security section (40 beds) in Cooma Correctional Centre. Additional staff comprises of 7 correctional officers, 2 offender services and program officers and 1 prison based admin staff.

Recurrent expenses is estimated as \$2.1 million in 2015/16 and escalated 2.5% per annum for forward estimates. The recurrent expenses includes the centre's employee related and operating expenses such as utilities, insurance, inmate clothing, linen, catering, activities. Included also is a flow on cost to other business activities such as additional inmate movements between centres, community correction services in pre-release reports and probation supervisions, sentence administration and official visitors.

NSW Justice advised reallocating existing staff is not a feasible option as there would be significant risk to the centre's safe operations from solely relying on existing casuals and overtime. There would be nil savings when recruiting and training additional staff.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Utilise the minimum security section at Cooma Correctional Facility
Date of request:	2 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Operate the minimum security section at Cooma Correctional Facility
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Diversify correctional facilities and support local economy
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>This would involve transferring prisoners held in another facility.</p> <p>It is expected that operating the minimum security facility would result in the employment of at least an additional seven workers at the Cooma facility.</p> <p>Providing that at least an additional seven are employed at the Cooma facility, the number of prisoners transferred to the facility will be set such that minimum total cost to the overall system is achieved. This could involve reallocating medium security prisoners to minimum security where this is reasonable and does not compromise applicable security classification criteria.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	The preference would be to reallocate existing staff where feasible.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Justice
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	See assumptions.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 2/02/2015

Proposal No: A177
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **HELP FOR HOMES FIRST HOME BUYERS CONCESSIONAL LOANS SCHEME**

Cluster: Treasury

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		18,982	57,729	70,613	147,324
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue		5,433	32,484	50,239	88,156
Net Operating Result:	-	(13,549)	(25,245)	(20,374)	(59,168)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(13,549)	(25,245)	(20,374)	(59,168)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	13,549	38,794	59,168	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	13,549	38,794	59,168	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to allow first homebuyers to pay their stamp duty in instalments as part of a concessional loans scheme. From 1 January 2016, all first homebuyers purchasing a home in NSW to live in valued at up to \$750,000 will be able to pay their stamp duty in instalments over a maximum of five years.

Homebuyers will be required to pay off their loan in fortnightly or monthly instalments consistent with arrangements that apply for typical private sector home loans. Outstanding balances will be indexed to movements in CPI with no further interest charged.

The stamp duty outstanding will be guaranteed against the property in the same way as unpaid land tax. In the event of an early sale, the balance of stamp duty still owing will be immediately repayable.

The costing is based on stamp duty information held by the Office of State Revenue and Treasury stamp duty estimates as at the 2014-15 Half Year Review and assumes:

- The deferred duty option is available for both new and established homes and that existing duty concessions under the First Home - New Home scheme continue to apply.
- All eligible homebuyers take up the option to defer duty and that the repayments occur monthly. Although the policy indicates fortnightly repayments will also be an option, the impact is immaterial.
- An increase in the number of first homebuyers purchasing established properties in line with past trends.
- 92 per cent of all first homebuyers will be eligible, or 15,567 in 2015-16 (part year), 37,885 in 2016-17 and 38,736 in 2017-18.

Costing assumptions continued:

The costing treats the deferral of stamp duty as a concessional loan. Consistent with NSW Treasury's accounting treatment for concessional loans, an expense arises from the initial recognition of the difference between the fair value of the loan and the transaction price (the loan proceeds). The fair value of a concessional loan is estimated as the present value of all future cash receipts, discounted using the prevailing market rate of interest for a similar instrument with a similar credit rating. In this instance, the market rate of interest is represented by the NSW TCorp Government 10 year bond rate of 3.5 per cent.

The estimates reflect a part year impact in 2015-16 given the 1 January 2016 start date.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	HELP for Homes
Date of request:	2 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	First homebuyers will be allowed to pay off their stamp duty over time in affordable instalments as part of a concessional loans scheme.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support first home buyers to fund the cost of buying their own home.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Labor's programme will be available to first home buyers who purchase a property to live in in New South Wales valued up to \$750 000.</p> <p>Balances outstanding will be indexed based on movements in the Consumer Price Index to ensure the real value of the stamp duty is preserved for tax-payers. Beyond this no interest will be charged on monies outstanding.</p> <p>In the event of early sale, the balance of stamp duty still owing will be immediately repayable.</p> <p>Home owners will pay off their loan in fortnightly or monthly instalments consistent with arrangements that apply for a typical private sector home loan.</p> <p>Purchasers would be able to pay off their tax burden over a maximum of five years but the government would be "protected", with stamp duty guaranteed against the property in the same way as unpaid land tax.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 January 2016
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Payments will be collected by the Office of State Revenue.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Demand driven
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	See options above.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 3/02/2015

Proposal No: A181
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **SECOND HARBOUR RAIL CROSSING**

Cluster: Transport for NSW

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to maintain existing funding for the 2nd Harbour Crossing over the forward estimates. That is, the policy will spend \$114 m on the 2nd Harbour Crossing over the forward estimates, which is the amount currently allocated to the project as per the table below.

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
30.3	34.3	20	29.9

As there is no change in spending to the end of 2017-18, the policy has a nil impact on the forward estimates.

The policy proposes to commence major construction work on the 2nd Harbour Crossing in 2021-22, spend \$3.4 billion on construction up to 2024-25, and complete the project by 2029.

Transport for NSW advises \$3.6 billion has been allocated to build the 2nd Harbour Crossing in the 10 year Transport Capital Plan. They further advise the Second Harbour Crossing requires a further \$4.5 billion over the next 10 years above what has been allocated in the Transport Capital Plan from 2014-15, and that to complete the project requires an additional \$3.1 billion of expenditure above this \$4.5 billion.

Therefore total spending to complete the project on the current timetable is estimated at \$11.2 billion in nominal dollars.

Costing assumptions continued:

In determining the nominal dollar expenditures under the construction timetable with the Labor policy compared to the current timetable we have made the following assumptions:

- the current project will be completed in 2024-25, consistent with Government policy,
- a cost escalation factor of 3.9% per year has been used for each year the project is deferred, which is the escalation factor advised by Transport for NSW to use for major infrastructure projects,
- an expenditure profile over the life of the project similar to the City Relief Rail line project has been used,
- expenditure on construction to 2024-25 is \$3.4 billion, and
- the project under Labor completes at the end of 2029.

Under these assumptions the PBO estimates the total project cost is \$13.3 billion in nominal dollars. The difference between the \$11.2 billion and \$13.3 billion figures simply reflects the later commencement and completion dates, and the impact of escalation on the nominal dollars spent.

Funding for the project could include both State and Commonwealth sources.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Second Harbour Rail Crossing
Date of request:	18 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Deliver the Second Harbour Rail Crossing (Sydney Rapid Transit project) within \$3.4 billion already allocated over ten years.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver infrastructure in fiscally responsible, credible and transparent manner.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	<p>Yes – the NSW Government has indicated that \$3.4 billion has been earmarked in the budget for a Second Harbour Crossing project (see NSW Government announcement of 25 November 2014).</p> <p>“With funding now expected to flow from 2016-17 and construction expected to commence in 2017.”</p> <p>“The aim will be to have the full line operational ... by 2024.”</p> <p>“Infrastructure NSW estimates \$10.4 billion as a reasonable mid-range cost.”</p>
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Please confirm that the proposed schedule and spending over ten years reflects reasonable assumptions about the rollout of the project. Please also advise of an estimated total project cost consistent with reasonable assumptions about the proposed project rollout.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Existing funding allocated to the Second Harbour Rail Crossing over the forward estimates should be directed to the project being costed to support planning, feasibility, business case preparation and early corridor protection consistent with the existing profile.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Constructions should commence in 2021-22, and be completed in 2029.
Intended duration of policy:	To 2029-30.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Roads and Maritime Services.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Proposed start and completion date of work:	See <u>Administration of Policy</u> .
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	..
Offsetting expenditure savings:	See <u>Key Assumptions</u> .
Associated asset sell off (if any):	No. NSW Labor's infrastructure investments will be fully funded without privatising the state's electricity network assets.
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Third party funding involvement:	..

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 4/02/2015

Proposal No: A182
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **DECLARE TOTAL BAN ON COAL SEAM AND UNCONVENTIONAL GAS IN THE NORTHERN RIVERS**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to implement a moratorium on coal seam gas in the Northern Rivers of NSW. From 1 July 2015, all coal seam gas exploration licences will be suspended and the issuing of extraction licences will cease in NSW. The policy proposes legislation will be enacted so the State is not liable to pay compensation for the license cancellations.

The Northern Rivers area is assumed to include the local government areas of Ballina Shire, Byron Shire, Kyogle Shire, Lismore City, Tweed Shire, Clarence Valley and Richmond Valley. There are no current production licences in this region.

Whilst the policy is shown as having no budget impact, the following should be noted:

1. The legislation to prevent compensation payments is likely to be subject to legal challenge. The costing makes no allowance for compensation which will be payable if a challenge is successful, because Australian Accounting Standards, which are used in the preparation of the NSW Budget Papers, treat possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by uncertain future events, as contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are not recorded until there is certainty the liability will arise and can be reliably quantified. If compensation payments were payable, the costs could be considerable.

2. Potential royalties from exploration licences are not included in the forward estimates, therefore no loss of royalty revenue is included in the costing.

3. No costs are included for potential effects such as the increase in sovereign risk and economic costs to NSW from

Costing assumptions continued:

lower mining investment and activity, and the loss of state taxes from companies closing operations in the Northern Rivers area. Such effects may be significant but are not reliably quantifiable.

4. Existing agency staffing resources are assumed to be diverted from coal seam gas activities to work on implementing the moratorium.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Declare a total ban on coal seam gas and unconventional gas in the Northern Rivers
Date of request:	19 January 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Labor will declare a total ban coal seam gas and unconventional gas in the Northern Rivers of NSW.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Protect biodiversity, water resources, agricultural lands and sustainable industries in the Northern Rivers.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Clarence Valley is included in the CSG-free zone. Legislation would be enacted such no compensation is payable by Government.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Resources and Energy; Office of Environment and Heritage.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	N/a
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 4/02/2015

Proposal No: A183
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **UNCONVENTIONAL AND COAL SEAM GAS POLICY**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to implement a moratorium on coal seam gas. From 1 July 2015, all coal seam gas exploration licences will be suspended and the issuing of extraction licences will cease in NSW. The policy proposes legislation will be enacted so the State is not liable to pay compensation for the licence cancellations.

Whilst the policy is estimated to have no budget impact, the following should be noted:

1. The costing assumes that the policy will not impact on current petroleum production leases, including the AGL Camden project (currently producing gas for market) and Santos PPL3 at Narrabri (not yet producing gas to market).
2. The legislation to prevent compensation payments is likely to be subject to legal challenge. The costing makes no allowance for compensation which may be payable if a challenge is successful because Australian Accounting Standards, which are used in the preparation of the NSW Budget Papers, treat possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by uncertain future events, as contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are not recorded until there is certainty that the liability will arise and can be reliably quantified. If compensation payments were payable, the costs could be considerable.
3. Potential royalties from exploration licences are not included in the forward estimates, therefore no loss of royalty revenue is included in the costing. Nevertheless, there is a strong likelihood that royalties will be lower than they would otherwise have been due to the cessation of extraction licences.
4. No costs are included for potential effects such as the increase in sovereign risk and economic costs to NSW

Costing assumptions continued:

from lower mining investment and activity, and the loss of state taxes from companies closing operations across NSW. Such effects may be significant but are not reliably quantifiable.

5. Existing agency staffing resources are assumed to be diverted from coal seam gas activities to work on implementing the moratorium.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Unconventional and coal seam gas policy
Date of request:	3 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Implement a moratorium on coal seam gas.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Protect biodiversity, water resources, agricultural lands and sustainable industries.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Legislation would be enacted such that no compensation is payable by government.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Resources and Energy, Office of Environment and Heritage
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	N/a.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

If the policy is mainly a revenue commitment	
Transaction based or capped:	Revenue implications are expected to be small.
Thresholds and/or exemptions:	..
Collection method:	..
Additional expenditure associated with collection:	Savings from collection expenses are unlikely to be material.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 5/02/2015

Proposal No: A189
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **COMPREHENSIVE TRAFFIC STUDY ALONG THE PACIFIC HIGHWAY AT BELMONT**

Cluster: Transport for NSW

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to allocate a capped amount of \$250,000 to conduct a comprehensive study along the Pacific Highway from Wommara Avenue, Belmont North to Beach Street, Belmont South. The study would investigate solutions for congestion along this 3.5km section of road which contains 9 sets of traffic lights. The policy proposes the study be completed within 2015-16.

It is assumed the study would be conducted in a similar fashion to other traffic studies undertaken by Roads and Maritime Services, such as the Inner Newcastle Traffic Study. The Inner Newcastle Traffic Study investigated significant traffic issues at 23 sites along five State road corridors with an average length of 7.1 kilometres. Extensive community consultation was also undertaken with over 1000 submissions received. It is estimated the cost of this study was in the range of \$320,000 to \$480,000.

Given the smaller scope of the proposed study along the Pacific Highway, \$250,000 is sufficient to meet the cost, and the actual cost may be significantly less depending on scope.

The policy proposes offsetting the expenditure within the existing agency budget which is reasonable as Roads and Maritime Services typically undertake a number of traffic studies each year. It may involve a reprioritising of other studies planned for 2015-16.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Comprehensive traffic study along the Pacific Highway at Belmont
Date of request:	4 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Allocate \$250,000 to conduct a comprehensive study along the Pacific Highway from Wommara Avenue, Belmont North to Beach Street, Belmont South.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	To investigate solutions to significant congestion on a 3.5km stretch of road with 9 sets of traffic lights
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	\$250,000 figure provided by Lake Macquarie City Council based on similar road studies they have undertaken. The scope and extent of the study would be set to fit within the allocated cap.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Absorbed within existing resources. \$250,000 is approximately 0.018 per cent of the \$1.4 billion operating expenses of Roads and Maritime Services in 2014 (this excludes depreciation, maintenance expenses, grants and subsidies and finance costs).

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	In 2015-16
Intended duration of policy:	Completed within 2015-16
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Roads and Maritime Services Lake Macquarie City Council
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 5/02/2015

Proposal No: A193
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **MORTDALE FIRE STATION REOPENING**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		165	168	174	507
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue		141	143	149	433
Net Operating Result:	-	(24)	(25)	(25)	(74)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(24)	(25)	(25)	(74)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	24	49	74	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	24	49	74	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The costing has been prepared on the basis of engaging an additional 8 retained firefighters (from 12 to 20 retained firefighters) at the Mortdale fire station on an ongoing retained (not permanent) basis. These include estimates of associated employee related and other operating expenses.

Costs are escalated at 2.5% p.a. over the forward estimates.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act 1989*, Fire and Rescue NSW receives funding from three sources - the insurance industry contributes 73.7% of funds, local government contributes 11.7% and the State Government contributes 14.6%. The expenses associated with this policy would thus be partially offset by revenue contributions from the insurance industry and local government.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Mortdale Fire Station reopening
Date of request:	4 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	The Mortdale Fire Station will be reopened fulltime.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Provide fire safety services to Mortdale and its surrounds
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The Station requires 20 staff to operate fulltime. Currently the staffing level is at 12.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Fire and Rescue NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Consistent with existing arrangements, but with 20 staff.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 6/02/2015

Proposal No: A197
Date Published:

Proposal Title: **MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT: REDUCE SENIOR MINISTER NUMBERS FROM EIGHT TO SEVEN**

Cluster: Premier and Cabinet

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					0
Depreciation					0
Less: Offsets	11	46	47	48	153
Revenue					
Net Operating Result:	11	46	47	48	153

Capital Expenditure					0
Capital Offsets					0
Net Capital Expenditure:	0	0	0	0	0

Net Lending/Borrowing:	11	46	47	48	153
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-11	-57	-104	-153
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-11	-57	-104	-153
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Notes and costing assumptions

From April 2015, the policy proposes to reduce the number of senior Ministers from eight to seven. The total savings over four years is estimated at \$153,000. The 2014-15 figures are for 3 months only from 1 April 2015 to 30 June 2015.

Notes and assumptions

The costing information has been sourced from the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC). The cost reduction has been calculated based on the additional total remuneration package received by a senior Minister as compared with a non-senior Minister. This also includes salary on-costs at an assumed rate of 20 per cent.

Ministerial remuneration figures are at 1 July 2014 and have been taken from the Parliament House website. Salary savings have been escalated at 2.5 per cent per year.

The costing request required the total number of Ministers under the policy to remain the same to avoid double counting with a separate costing request (Ref A 138) that reduced the number of Ministers from 22 to 17. The costing request also required ministerial staff numbers to remain the same to avoid double counting with a separate costing request that reduced ministerial staff numbers by 25 (Ref A 198). The costing has been prepared on this basis.

It is therefore assumed DPC will provide the same level of support services and there is no saving from support costs. DPC support services provided to Ministers include licence fees for software and communication devices, such as mobile phones, laptops and I-pads.

Costing assumptions continued:

The reduction of senior Ministers from eight to seven would not result in any cost savings for office accommodation at Martin Place. There would however be a small reduction in accommodation costs at Parliament House, due to the size of the office for “senior” vs “non-senior” Ministers, and this has been factored into the calculation.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	More efficient Government: Reduce Senior Minister numbers from eight to seven
Date of request:	6 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reduce Senior Minister numbers from eight to seven
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver more efficient government
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Include all relevant on-costs with the exception of on-costs associated with any reduced staffing numbers. Changes to staffing numbers will be addressed in a separate costing request.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon forming Government
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Parliamentary Services
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	See assumptions.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 6/02/2015

Proposal No: A198
Date Published:

Proposal Title: **REDUCE MINISTERIAL STAFFING ALLOCATIONS**

Cluster: Premier and Cabinet

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					0
Depreciation		-13	-13	-13	-39
Less: Offsets	1,126	4,667	4,748	4,900	15,441
Revenue					0
Net Operating Result:	1,126	4,680	4,761	4,913	15,480

Capital Expenditure					0
Capital Offsets		54			54
Net Capital Expenditure:	0	-54	0	0	-54

Net Lending/Borrowing:	1,126	4,721	4,748	4,900	15,495
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-1,126	-5,847	-10,594	-15,495
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-1,126	-5,847	-10,594	-15,495
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy seeks to reduce the number of staff working to Ministers by 24.9, and on average reduce the grading levels for those staff who remain employed. The total savings over the four years is estimated at \$15.5 million.

The 2014-15 cost saving figure is for 3 months only from 1 April 2015 to 30 June 2015.

Notes and assumptions

The costing information has been sourced from the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) and employee related figures include salary (based on 2014-15 rates) and assumed salary on-costs of 20 per cent. Salary cost savings have been escalated by 2.5 per cent per year.

Ministerial staff are graded between MS1 (lowest) to MS6 (highest) bands. The cost saving calculations assume the staff are employed at the midpoint pay scale within any particular band.

Ministers' staff (employed under the *Members of Parliament Staff Act 2013*) are entitled to severance payment when their employment is terminated. This is the case at each election; hence any severance payment will relate to that circumstance rather than a decision to reduce the number of staff. As a result, severance payments have not been taken into account in the above calculations.

Departmental Liaison Officers (DLOs), who are seconded to positions within Ministerial offices, with costs met by the agencies, have not been included in the costing calculations. As at 30 June 2014 there were 56 DLOs in Ministerial offices.

Costing assumptions continued:

The savings reflected in this costing do not include any reductions in accommodation costs as the Ministers' offices at Martin Place have been designed to accommodate a set number of staff. Therefore, even with a reduction in staff numbers as proposed, the cost of occupancy and services (e.g., cleaning, water, electricity etc.) will remain the same.

The cost of providing Ministers' staff with the basic 'tools of the trade' such as mobile phones, iPads and software licenses have been reduced, providing minor capital and expense savings over the period.

It is assumed the business needs of Ministers' offices will remain the same and therefore the cost of certain controllable items, such as travel, will not change as a consequence of this policy.

Support services provided by DPC to Ministerial staff are also assumed to remain unchanged.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	More efficient Government: Reduce Ministerial staffing allocations
Date of request:	6 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	More efficient Government: Reduce Ministerial staffing allocations
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver more efficient government
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Include all relevant on-costs. See Attachment 1 .
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Parliamentary Services.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	See Assumptions .
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Current staffing allocation – top 17 Ministers

Office	Total	MS6	MS5	MS4	MS3	MS2	MS1
Baird	27	7	4	3	5	7	1
Stoner	10	4		2	1	3	
Berejiklian	10	1	3	0	3	3	0
Piccoli	10.4	1	2	2	3	0.4	2
Gay	9.8	2	0	2	1	4	0.8
Roberts	8.2	1	0	1	2	4.2	0
Skinner	9	1	2	1	2	3	
Constance	8.6	3	1	2.6	0	1	1
Goward	8.31	2	1	1	2	2.31	0
Hazzard	9.95	1	1	1.95	2	3.2	0.8
Upton	6	1	1	1	0	3	0
Hodgkinson	7.6	1		1	3	1	1.6
Humphries	6	1		3	1	1	
Ajaka	6	1		2	2	1	
Ayres	8	1		1	3	3	
Dominello	7	1	0		1	5	
Stokes	7	1	1		2	2	1



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 8/02/2015

Proposal No: A202
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **LABOR'S PLAN TO CARE FOR CAMPBELLTOWN'S KOALAS**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	250	250	250	250	1,000
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets	250	250	250	250	1,000
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to allocate a fixed, capped amount of \$250,000 in each year from 2014-15 to 2017-18 to protect koalas in the Campbelltown area.

The funding will be used to:

- construct infrastructure to protect koalas
- establish a Campbelltown Koala Taskforce in partnership with Campbelltown Council and other stakeholders
- support the Koala Plan of Management developed with Campbelltown Council.

As per the costing request, funding is assumed to be sourced from the Environmental Trust. This appears reasonable given that the Trust is expected to provide \$100 million in grants to government agencies, local government, schools and community groups in 2014-15. Accessing the funding, however, may require organisations to apply and receive approval through the Trust's normal grant process.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Labor's Plan to Care for Campbelltown's Koalas
Date of request:	8 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Commit \$1 million over four years to protect Campbelltown's koalas.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Protect koalas in the Campbelltown area.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGs) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?
If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Allocate a fixed capped amount of \$250,000 in each year from 2014-15 to 2017-18.</p> <p>Areas of funding include grants to fund infrastructure investments to protect local koalas, grants to establish a Campbelltown Koala Taskforce in partnership with Campbelltown Council and a range of other stakeholder organisations, and grants to the support the Koala Plan of Management developed with Campbelltown Council.</p> <p>Project outputs will vary depending on the recommendations of the Taskforce and other stakeholders, but will be scaled to capped funds available.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Funds should be sourced from uncommitted amounts in the Environmental Trust (\$25.7 million over four years).

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Environment and Heritage; Environmental Trust, Campbelltown Council, and various other stakeholder groups subject to government discretion.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	See Assumptions.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 9/02/2015

Proposal No: A205
Date Published:

Proposal Title: **SAFE PLACES TRIAL**

Cluster: Education and Communities

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		500	500	500	1,500
Depreciation					0
Less: Offsets					0
Revenue					0
Net Operating Result:	0	-500	-500	-500	-1,500

Capital Expenditure					0
Capital Offsets					0
Net Capital Expenditure:	0	0	0	0	0

Net Lending/Borrowing:	0	-500	-500	-500	-1,500
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Net Financial Liabilities:	0	500	1,000	1,500
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	0	500	1,000	1,500
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes trialling two "Safe Places" in communities of disadvantage and high levels of domestic violence: Bourke and inner city Sydney. The two community centre "safe places" would provide out-of-school-hours recreation, community support and cultural projects.

The policy would commence in July 2015, with existing community groups able to apply for capped grants totalling \$500,000 annually, which could be used to fund activities in existing facilities and to expand these facilities.

Funding is capped annually and not indexed to inflation, as per the costing request.

It is assumed that costs associated with administering grants would be absorbed within existing department resources, as per the costing request.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Safe Places
Date of request:	9 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Trial two "Safe Places" in communities of disadvantage and high levels of domestic violence: Bourke and inner city Sydney (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Trial two community centre "safe place" for out-of-school-hours recreation, community support and cultural projects.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	500	500	500	-	1,500
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Existing community groups are able to apply for capped grants of \$500,000 annually, which can be used to fund activities in existing facilities and to expand these facilities. Costs associated with administering grants must be absorbed within existing resources.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	July 2015
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Aboriginal Affairs
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

Attachment 1 – Policy Scope

A NSW Labor Government will trial 2 *Safe Places* in communities of disadvantage and high levels of domestic violence: Bourke and Inner City Sydney.

The NSW Labor Party is committed to helping strengthening existing community structures; *Safe Places* will encourage the involvement of

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

community elders and role models in running art projects, sporting activities and generally encouraging social engagement.

Safe places will allow children and young Aboriginal people to engage in sport, community activities and projects in supportive environments with their peers. *Safe Places* will act as key points of access to existing support services and to foster peer mentoring relationships through partnership with NSW Health outreach programs.

Safe Places will concentrate on fostering organic mentoring relationships between peers and with community elders. Reinforcing positive behaviour and avoiding exclusion. Access to safe places will not be contingent on school attendance; instead it will be encouraged through soft social pressure.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 8/02/2015

Proposal No: A207
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **EXPANSION OF DRUG COURT TO THE ILLAWARRA**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		5,156	4,638	4,754	14,548
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(5,156)	(4,638)	(4,754)	(14,548)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(5,156)	(4,638)	(4,754)	(14,548)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	5,156	9,794	14,548	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	5,156	9,794	14,548	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes expanding the jurisdiction of the Drug Court to the Illawarra.

The costing assumes that the court would operate 1 day per week, as per existing drug courts in NSW. It is assumed that costs commence from 1 July 2015, as per the costing request.

The costing includes estimated costs for the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Legal Aid Commission, Courts and Tribunals, NSW Police and Corrective Services and NSW Health. Courts costs include estimated rent for collaboration team space, licencing costs, court reporting and transcription service costs and urinalysis.

Health costs include drug and alcohol assessment and treatment services by Justice Health and the Illawarra Health District and a program of residential rehabilitation to be provided by local Non-Government organisations.

Costs are higher in 2015-16 than in 2016-17, due to start-up costs in Courts and Corrective Services. The costing does not include capital costs for courts, such as custodial court room, registry fit out, urinalysis facilities, after-hours access and collaboration team fit out. The actual cost will be dependent on the proposed location of the Drug court and the current facilities available. Justice has given an indicative cost of \$2-\$3 million if Port Kembla was considered a suitable site. Capital costs related to building additional inmate capacity has not been factored into these costings.

Estimated costs have been escalated each year by 2.5%.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Expansion of Drug Court to the Illawarra
Date of request:	9 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Expansion of Drug Court to the Illawarra
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Expand the jurisdiction of the Drug Court to the Illawarra
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The drug court should operate one day per week and be implemented such that costs are minimised without compromising core objectives of the Drug Court.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	N/a
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	It is reasonable to assume that the expanded Drug Court would absorb workload elsewhere in the criminal justice system.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Ministry of Justice
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped at the funds required to successfully deliver the policy as specified in the <u>Assumptions</u> .
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 25/02/2015

Proposal No: A219
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **NEW APPROACHES AND NEW SOLUTIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

Policy

The policy proposes new approaches and new solutions for local government (councils) in NSW. The intended date of implementation is 1 July 2015.

Make council mergers voluntary, with new requirements to gain State Government support

Under the policy councils will have a choice on whether to merge with another council. The policy will also establish new requirements for State Government support should a council merge voluntarily. This policy ensures no forced council mergers which, as a policy decision, has no budget impact.

Making all mayors of Sydney councils directly elected to four year terms and establishing a new Congress of Mayors for Sydney. The direct election model will also be made easier for regional councils to adopt. (refer to costing A131)

The policy requires changes to sections of the *Local Government Act 1993* concerning the method by which Mayors are elected, which will not have any material cost impact. The policy assumes the costs of holding meetings of the Congress of Mayors can be met from existing funding, which is reasonable.

Establishing a new Premier's Council for Local Government across NSW

The policy assumes the costs of holding meetings of the Premier's Council for Local Government can be met from existing funding, which is reasonable.

Costing assumptions continued:

Initiate a gender equity audit to identify councils in need of assistance

The policy proposes the Office for Local Government will undertake gender equity audits as part of its regular duties overseeing councils in NSW. Funding for this program will be from existing resources of the Office of Local Government. The scope of the audits will be scaled to available resources that can be practicably reprioritised.

Work with councils to provide a right to paid domestic violence leave

Councils would be responsible for providing domestic violence leave to their employees, which is expected to be delivered within existing resources. The delivery of this leave would be finalised subsequent to negotiations with the local government sector.

Administration of local government elections to be managed by the NSW Electoral Commission

We have assumed no budget impact based on the NSW Electoral Commission operating under a cost recovery model. Under a cost recovery model, councils will meet the costs incurred by the Commission in managing their election. \$32.5 million of recovered costs are estimated for the 2016 Local Council elections. The \$32.5 million estimate is based on reported 2012 Local Council election costs (note 14 councils managed their own elections) escalated three percent for wages and inflation.

Maintain the role of IPART in 'Council Rates' pegging and the State Government contribution to pensioner 'Council Rates' rebate scheme.

We have assumed no budget impact in maintaining existing programs.

Provide new powers to the Auditor General in regards to councils

Under the policy, the Auditor General would be empowered to undertake financial audits of councils each year. The transition of financial audits from third parties to the Audit Office of NSW will be finalised following consultation with the Auditor General and the local government sector. The cost for these audits would be recovered from the councils.

The policy would also empower the Auditor General to undertake performance audits of the local government sector. Performance audits of the local government sector will occur at the Auditor General's discretion. The performance audits will be funded through the existing budget allocation.

Other features of the policy with no budget impact, assumed to be funded within existing resources through reprioritisation or by councils themselves include:

- creating new strategic partnerships with Councils to improve service delivery and address potential future workforce gaps ;
- revising the current recognition of local government in the NSW Constitution and supporting recognition in the Commonwealth Constitution;
- requiring councils to hold Annual General Meetings (costs met by councils);
- strengthening the Integrated Planning and Reporting framework;
- establishing new opportunities for mentoring and networking among women in local government (costs met by councils); and
- introduce mandatory training requirements for new councillors (training costs met by councils).



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	New approaches and new solutions for local government
Date of request:	25 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	See Attachment 1 .
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve local governance.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The direct election of council mayors and the establishment of a Congress of Mayors have been separately costed.</p> <p>It is assumed that the Premier's Council for Local Government will be met from existing resources.</p> <p>Ensuring no forced amalgamations of councils will not have an impact on the budget.</p> <p>Gender equity audits would be undertaken within existing resources of the Office of Local Government as part of its regular duties overseeing councils in NSW. The scope of the audits will be scaled to available resources that can be practicably reprioritised.</p> <p>Councils would be responsible for providing domestic violence leave to their employees, which it is expected would be delivered within existing resources. The delivery of this leave would be finalised subsequent to negotiations with the local government sector.</p> <p>Returning administration of local government elections to the NSW Electoral Commission will be funded through cost recovery arrangements with the local councils consistent with historical practice.</p> <p>The policy will also provide new powers for the Auditor General to oversee councils. In addition to undertaking financial audits of local councils (funded through cost recovery arrangements), the Auditor General's legal power will be extended to include the power to undertake performance audits of the local government sector as a whole. Exercising this power will be at the Auditor General's discretion and would be funded from existing resources in the event of this discretion being exercised.</p>

Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Local Government.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Nil.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1 – New approaches and new solutions for local government

Summary:

This policy sets out Labor's new approaches and new solutions for local government in NSW.

While the NSW Liberals and Nationals are trying to bully and bribe councils into amalgamating, Labor will work in partnership with councils to strengthen grassroots democracy.

Labor is opposed to forced council amalgamations, and commit that we will not force any councils to merge if we are elected.

Instead, Labor will strengthen local government by:

- Making all mayors of Sydney councils directly elected to four year terms;
- Establishing a new Congress of Mayors for Sydney, and a new Premier's Council for Local Government across NSW; and
- Implementing a range of other initiatives to strengthen the accountability of local councils and their capacity to work in partnership with the NSW Government.

Details:

NSW Labor believes that local councils have an important role to play as partners in the delivery of Labor's plans to create jobs and improve services. However, reform of the local government sector is necessary to strengthen the capacity of councils to contribute to the achievement of these goals.

Labor's policy *New approaches and new solutions for local government* includes the following policy commitments:

- All mayors of Sydney councils will be directly elected
 - All mayors of Sydney councils will be directly elected to four year terms
 - These mayors will form a Congress of Mayors which will work with the State Government to develop and implement long-term plans for Sydney's future
 - Labor will also make it easier for councils in rural and regional NSW to adopt the direct election model for Mayors.
- No forced amalgamations
 - Labor will not force any amalgamations of councils
 - Labor will introduce new requirements that councils will need to meet in order to gain State Government support to voluntarily merge.
- New partnerships to deliver better services and infrastructure
 - Labor will establish a new Premier's Council for Local Government
 - Labor will work with councils to develop a Local Government Workforce Strategy to address potential future workforce gaps
 - Labor will create new strategic partnerships to improve service delivery.
- Supporting women in local government
 - Labor will initiate a gender equity audit to identify councils in need of assistance addressing gender imbalances
 - Labor will establish new opportunities for mentoring and networking among women in local government
 - Labor will work with councils to provide a right to paid domestic violence leave for local government workers.

- Putting downward pressure on council rates
 - Labor will maintain rate pegging and the role of IPART
 - Labor will maintain the state government's contribution to the pensioner rate rebate scheme.

- Constitutional recognition for local government
 - Labor will revise the current recognition of local government in the NSW Constitution
 - Labor will support recognition of local government in the Commonwealth Constitution.

- Strengthening local democracy
 - Labor will return administration of local government elections to the NSW Electoral Commission.

- Improving transparency, accountability and service delivery
 - Labor will provide new powers for the Auditor General to oversee councils
 - Labor will strengthen the Integrated Planning and Reporting framework
 - Labor will require councils to hold Annual General Meetings
 - Labor will introduce new mandatory training requirements for new councillors.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 11/02/2015

Proposal No: A226
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **REFORM THE NSW ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY (EPA) - GOVERNANCE**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		78	80	82	241
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(78)	(80)	(82)	(241)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(78)	(80)	(82)	(241)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	78	159	241	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	78	159	241	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to reform the NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) by splitting the positions of Chairperson of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to ensure proper corporate governance. The CEO may continue to be a Board member.

Based on the Public Service Commission remuneration framework for NSW Government Boards and Committees, the annual remuneration for the EPA Chair (Group E, Level E4) is \$74,000 for 2015/16, plus 2.5% escalation for forward estimates. On-cost estimates includes payroll tax and workers compensation equating \$4,700 (6.5%).

The PBO notes that the Chair of the EPA's appointment ends on 1 April 2017, thus the proposal to split the roles of Chairperson and CEO, and appoint a new Chairperson will require legislative changes. Based on the 2013/14 EPA Annual Report, the annual remuneration for a CEO is \$444,000 for 2015/16, plus 2.5% escalation for forward estimates. On-cost estimates includes payroll tax and workers compensation equating \$29,000 (6.5%). The costs assumes the CEO continues to be paid the same level of remuneration after the implementation of the policy.

The policy also proposes that: 1) all decisions relating to the operating of the EPA are to be made by or under the authority of the Board of the EPA and 2) the Board of the EPA is to enter into performance agreements with the CEO. These are assumed to have no financial impact.

The policy is to be administered by the EPA and implemented on 1 July 2015.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Reform the NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) – governance
Date of request:	12 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reform the EPA, including by separating the positions of Chairperson of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Restructure the EPA to ensure proper corporate governance
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The costing should include the additional remuneration required to have the Chairperson of the Board and CEO as separate individuals. The CEO may continue to be a Board member.</p> <p>Other aspects of this policy are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all decisions relating to the operation of the EPA are to be made by or under the authority of the Board of the EPA; • the Board of the EPA is to enter into performance agreements with the CEO.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	EPA
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	N/a

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped at required salary
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 12/02/2015

Proposal No: A228
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **FOUR NURSE WALK-IN CENTRES**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		12,950	13,274	13,606	39,829
Depreciation			337	337	674
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(12,950)	(13,611)	(13,943)	(40,503)

Capital Expenditure		3,370			3,370
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	3,370	-	-	3,370

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(16,320)	(13,274)	(13,606)	(43,199)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	16,320	29,594	43,199	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	16,320	29,594	43,199	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes establishing four nurse-led walk-in centres - in Western Sydney, South Western Sydney, the Central Coast and in the Illawarra-Shoalhaven district. It is assumed that the centres will be established and operational in 2015-16.

NSW Health advised that service design and configuration would be subject to extensive clinical consultation and clinically-led development of an evidence-based model of care led by the Agency for Clinical Innovation and Clinical Excellence Commission.

The costing assumes that the centres will be based in existing local Community Health Centres. Capital expenses for refurbishment and equipment are estimated at \$690,000 for Central Coast and Illawarra-Shoalhaven; and \$995,000 for Western Sydney and South Western Sydney. The capital expenditure for the centres would be incurred in 2015-16 and depreciation would commence from 1 July 2016.

Estimated costs are based on the ACT Health Walk-in Centre established at Canberra Hospital campus in May 2010 intended to service 1,100 patients per month. Service requirements for the NSW centres are scaled according to their population basis relative to the ACT. Relative populations used were:

- ACT - 386,000 (source: ABS cat. no. 3101.0);
- Central Coast - 320,000 (www.cclhd.health.nsw.gov.au/Publications/Documents/PreparingForTheFuture.pdf);
- Illawarra-Shoalhaven - 370,000 (www.islhd.health.nsw.gov.au/about_us.asp);
- Western Sydney - 876,500 (source: www.wslhd.health.nsw.gov.au/About-Us);
- South Western Sydney - 820,000 (source: www.swsld.health.nsw.gov.au/about.html);

Costing assumptions continued:

This may underrepresent demand if population health need or usage is greater in Central Coast or Western Sydney than ACT.

Costing is based on the proposed theoretical ACT model which outlined the need for the centres to be staffed with nurse practitioners and advanced practice nurses.

Employee costs are estimated based on the following full time equivalent (FTE) positions:

FTE's for Central Coast and Illawarra-Shoalhaven: 9 Nurse Practitioners (Year 4), 3 Administrative Officers (Level 4) and 1 Health Manager (Level 3).

FTE's for Western Sydney and South Western Sydney: 18 Nurse Practitioners (Year 4), 6 Administrative Officers (Level 4) and 1 Health Manager (Level 3).

Additional recurrent costs include pharmaceuticals, ICT, consumables and other supplies.

Employee expenses, and goods and services are escalated at 2.5% p.a.

The costing also makes the following assumptions:

- there are available Nurse Practitioners in NSW willing to locate to relevant locations;
- an integrated electronic medical record system is in place;
- using existing toilets and staff rooms at the Community Health Centres;
- service has access to After Hours medical on-call service;
- 25-35 min average visit time per patient
- Hours of service delivery 7am to 11pm, 7 days a week
- Patient visit types may include, but is not limited to: Urinary Tract Infections in women; Common Cold and Influenza; Conjunctivitis (eye infection); Simple limb injuries; Minor limb fractures; Minor cuts, abrasions, bruises, and burns; Sinusitis, Tonsillitis, Middle and Outer Ear Infections; Ear wax removal; School sores; Simple gastroenteritis; Emergency contraception; Skin conditions and rashes.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party
Name of Policy:	Four nurse walk-in-centres
Date of request:	12 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	See Attachment 1 .
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	A Labor Government will establish four nurse-led walk-in-centres – in Western Sydney, South Western Sydney, the Central Coast and in the Illawarra-Shoalhaven district.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>It is expected that the costs will be similar to the costs of running the ACT nurse-led walk-in-centres, adjusted for population differences.</p> <p>Following the ACT model, it is expected that the centres will typically be able to be established in Community Health Centres.</p> <p>In the event that it is not possible to locate a centre in an existing Community Health Centre, the preference is for the centres to be located on existing land administered under the Ministry of Health. However, the centres should not be established under any circumstances within one kilometre of a public hospital. If new premises are required, please cost either buying premises, or leasing premises, whichever of the two has the least impact on the operating balance to 2017-18 (including interest expenses). Construction and/or refurbishment costs should be included in the costing.</p> <p>The service design and configuration would be subject to extensive clinical consultation and clinically-led development of an evidence based model of care led by the Agency for Clinical Innovation and Clinical Excellence Commission.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Ministry of Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Demand driven.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1 Nurse Walk-in-Centres

A Labor Government will establish four nurse-led Walk-in-Centres in NSW.

The centres will be open from 7am to 10 pm seven days a week, including public holidays. They will be staffed by nurse practitioners and advanced practice nurses and provide free one-off advice and treatment for people aged 2 years and older with minor injuries and illness. The WiCs will not take appointments but will operate on a walk in basis.

The WiC will be publicly funded and its services will be free of charge. It will provide acute and episodic care, and treat patients with the following ailments:

- Colds and Flus
- Cuts and abrasions
- Bites and Stings
- Minor illness
- Minor injuries

Nurses will also be able to provide sick/carer certificates (which differ to medical certificates).

People with serious, complex and ongoing conditions will not be treated at the WiC and will be redirected to the most appropriate medical practitioner. Motor vehicle and workplace injuries will not be assessed by WiC nurses.

A summary of the visit will be sent to the patient's nominated General Practitioner.

WiCs will relieve pressure on NSW Emergency Departments and provide an alternative, free health care option for the community.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 13/02/2015

Proposal No: A232
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **PREGNANCY, RETURN TO WORK AND PAY DISCRIMINATION**

Cluster: Whole of Government

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy proposal is primarily regulatory. Any expenses related to NSW public sector employees will be spread across the whole of the NSW public sector and will represent a very small percentage of total staffing expenses. The assumption that such costs are able to be absorbed within existing resourcing is reasonable.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Pregnancy, return to work and pay discrimination
Date of request:	12 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	See <u>Attachment 1.</u>
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve protections for pregnancy and related areas of discrimination.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	This policy is primarily regulatory in nature. Potential costs associated with administering the regulation are to be absorbed within existing agency resourcing. Any costs associated with implementing the regulation in the NSW public sector are to be absorbed within existing resourcing.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Regulatory oversight associated with this policy should be met from within the Office of Industrial Relations' existing resourcing.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Industrial Relations.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Legislative change will be required for some elements of the policy.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	N/a.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1 – Pregnancy, return to work and pay discrimination

Labor government will amend NSW discrimination laws to include a positive legal duty on employers to reasonably accommodate:-

- the needs of workers who are pregnant and/or have carer/ family responsibilities; and
- requests for flexible working arrangements.

This will include an obligation on the employer to respond in writing to any request for flexible or changed work within 28 days. This obligation will apply to any request made by a worker who is pregnant or is returning, or has returned, to work after pregnancy, or has family/carer responsibilities.

Where a request is declined, it must be declined for a proper reason being a reason not related to the employee being pregnant or returning to work after pregnancy, or having family/carer responsibilities.

In addition, Labor in government will legislate for:

- new protections from redundancy, dismissal and the non-renewal of contracts for employees who are pregnant, on parental leave or have family and caring responsibilities; and
- improved pay discrimination laws, including mechanisms for inquiry, evaluation and correction of gender pay discrimination.

A Labor Government will also:-

- co-ordinate across all government and statutory agencies the production and communication of information about employer obligations, employee rights and leading practices and strategies;
- develop materials for employers regarding legal obligations in relation to the work health and safety needs of pregnant employees, employees undergoing fertility treatment and those returning to work after childbirth, miscarriage or stillbirth. This material will be developed with a view to the introduction of a code of practice under the *Work Health and Safety Act*.
- collaborate with peak bodies from business, unions and community, to develop these materials and assist with their delivery.

As an employer a Labor Government will:

- ensure the effective delivery and communication of relevant materials and leading practices and strategies throughout all public sector agencies, particularly to line managers have responsibility for managing pregnant employees, employees on parental leave those returning from parental leave;
- identify and remove harmful stereotypes and eliminate practices and behaviours that perpetuate harmful stereotypes including through reviewing and auditing existing policies; revising policies and practices; reviewing how information is provided to managers and employees; training all employees, including line managers; and monitoring and evaluating the implementation of policies and practices which support pregnant employees and all working parents; and
- create a dedicated unit within the Office of Industrial Relations to develop practical solutions that address discrimination faced by pregnant women and mothers in workplaces across NSW and assist to combat pregnancy, return to work and pay discrimination.⁷

⁷ To be developed within the resources currently allocated to the OIR



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 13/02/2015

Proposal No: A237
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **WORKPLACE BULLYING**

Cluster: Treasury

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy proposal is primarily regulatory. Given the financial penalties as a remedy for breach will depend on the proposed laws and charter of right, the PBO is unable to quantify the financial impact at this time.

Any expenses potentially required for the implementation of the policy is considered to be small and thus can be reasonably absorbed within existing resourcing of NSW WorkCover.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Workplace bullying
Date of request:	13 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	See Attachment 1 .
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver protections on workplace bullying
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	This policy can be delivered within existing resources.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Industrial Relations and Workcover
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Legislative change will be required.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	N/a
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1: Workplace bullying

A Labor Government will ensure that:

- Parliament enacts laws to protect all workers in the State, including injured workers, from workplace bullying. These new laws will be based on the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission's Draft National Code of Practice and will make the codes of conduct for WorkCover and Scheme Agent staff enforceable by workers, including those injured and not at work;
- all investigations of bullying complaints within WorkCover are investigated independently. If concerns about Department of Trade and Investment Mining Inspectors undertaking this work cannot be satisfactorily addressed within a year, Labor will work with stakeholders to develop and implement a proper, independent mechanism, to be located within the WorkCover Independent Review Office;
- a charter of rights for injured workers is developed and implemented, building on the existing Code of conduct for WorkCover and scheme agents staff;
- complaints by injured workers against WorkCover staff and employee of Scheme employer under the Charter are independently investigated;
- the Charter is enforceable by individual workers and their representatives. Financial penalties will be among the range of remedies that will be available if breaches of the code are established;
- the IRC is the forum for deciding any matters not resolved at the workplace or by an independent investigation; and
- WorkCover is properly resourced to undertake its functions.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 16/02/2015

Proposal No: A243
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **YOUTH DRUG AND ALCOHOL DIVERSIONARY SCHEME**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)			996	1,021	2,017
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	(996)	(1,021)	(2,017)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	(996)	(1,021)	(2,017)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	996	2,017	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	996	2,017	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy applies to children and young people 10-18 years of age appearing at Parramatta Children's Court on alcohol and drug related charges. At the young person's consent and after a plea of guilty is entered, eligible children and young people will enter the 'Youth Drug and Alcohol Diversionary Scheme'. Referral workers will determine a plan for the young person to address issues around alcohol and drug abuse and a 24/7 contact service will be available.

The costing assumes the young person will be placed on a community supervision order, and will not be detained.

The costing assumes approximately 50 children and young people will be eligible for the scheme each year. The costing assumes 4 additional staff will be employed at a cost of \$496,000 in 2016-17 to provide the referral services and the 24/7 contact support service. The cost has been escalated at 2.5 per cent per annum and includes on cost and a provision for on-call/overtime.

Brokerage of \$500,000 is assumed in 2016-17, escalated at 2.5 per cent, to provide minor essential services to the child and young people such as residential accommodation. The cost of other services such as counselling and psychological services has not been included in this costing.

The Department of Justice noted the costing assumes the policy is a diversionary service provided to the Parramatta Court and not of the nature of the previous Youth Drug and Alcohol Court.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Youth Drug and Alcohol Diversionary Scheme
Date of request:	16 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	See Attachment 1
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Contribute to reducing drug and alcohol use by young people and their consequent offending
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The pilot scheme will operate at Parramatta Children's Court.</p> <p>The court should deliver the outcomes at minimum efficient cost, including by making modest changes to existing policy where appropriate. For example, one possibility is to schedule youth drug and alcohol cases on the same day each week in order to facilitate employment of the referral worker on a part-time basis.</p> <p>Because the policy builds on the existing structure of Children's Court, it will not require the separate infrastructure of specialist magistrates, specialist registrars and specialist practitioners.</p> <p>The primary cost is expected to the 24/7 contact service and referral worker employment.</p> <p>Where feasible, existing contact services should be extended if this reduces budget costs.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2016
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Ministry of Justice
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure ⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Demand-driven
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	See Attachment 1

Attachment 1 – Youth Drug and Alcohol Diversionary Scheme

NSW Labor proposes a pilot scheme to operate at Parramatta Children’s Court. The features of the proposed Youth Drug and Alcohol Diversionary Scheme are:-

- Targeted to children and young people 10-18 years appearing at Parramatta Children’s Court on alcohol and drug related charges;
- A referral worker would be present at the criminal list day to assess any young person the Court might regard as eligible for the scheme;
- The worker would determine a plan to address the issues particularly interventions around alcohol and drug use. This would be with the young person’s consent and after a plea of guilty was entered. The young person would be placed on a long-term remand;
- Regular program reports would be provided in writing to the Court with formal court appearances if required;
- At completion of the program, the young person would be sentenced;
- The referral worker would refer the young person to presently existing services but would have a 24/7 contact service for support; and
- In appropriate cases Juvenile Justice could be involved in supervision.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 16/02/2015

Proposal No: A244
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **PROTECT CAMPBELLTOWN'S SCENIC HILLS**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy proposes a regulatory change to prevent any further development on Campbelltown's Scenic Hills, in view of a proposed cemetery. As the policy is regulatory in nature, it is not expected to involve a cost to the State Government.

Preventing the proposed cemetery from proceeding will have no financial impact as the project is still in the planning process.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Protect Campbelltown's Scenic Hills
Date of request:	16 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Change regulation to prevent any further development on Campbelltown's Scenic Hills
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Protect Campbelltown' Scenic Hills
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?
If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	It is expected that this policy would be regulatory in nature and not involve a cost to government. It is assumed that no revenue has been included in the budget for a proposed cemetery as plans are still under way.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	If costs are involved, please provide a disaggregation of costs, specifically including the costs associated with preventing the cemetery from proceeding.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Planning and Environment
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 16/02/2015

Proposal No: A245
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **SPECIALIST SEXUAL ASSAULT AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURTS**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		869	1,506	2,943	5,318
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(869)	(1,506)	(2,943)	(5,318)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(869)	(1,506)	(2,943)	(5,318)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	869	2,375	5,318
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	869	2,375	5,318
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to establish three specialist sexual assault and domestic violence courts – one in Parramatta, one in Newcastle and one in the Illawarra. The specialist courts will hear all sexual assault and domestic violence cases (including Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders) currently heard in the corresponding district and local courts.

The costing is based on an integrated court model which adopts the practices of a specialist court. The costing assumes specialist courts will:

- use existing court facilities without upgrades such as separate entrances and waiting rooms, and
- distribute all domestic violence and sexual assault matters to specific courtrooms;
- allocate specialist magistrates and judges, from the existing pool of magistrates and judges, to domestic violence and sexual assault matters only, for three year rotational periods;
- allocate specialist prosecutors, from the existing pool of police and DPP prosecutors, to domestic violence and sexual assault matters only, for three year rotational periods; and
- use existing departmental resources for program management.

The costing assumes the Parramatta Court will commence operations on 1 January 2016, Illawarra Court on 1 July 2017, and Newcastle Court on 1 July 2018, as per the costing request.

Costing assumptions continued:

As the Newcastle Court will not begin operations until 1 July 2018, this court will not have any budget impact during the forward estimates period.

The costing provides for the following services:

- Case management for victims
- Case management/interventions for perpetrators
- Community based domestic violence behaviour change programs
- Professional development and training
- Professional debriefing and counselling for judicial and courtroom staff
- Separate waiting rooms for victims and offenders.

Employee and other costs are escalated at 2.5 % per annum.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Specialist sexual assault and domestic violence courts
Date of request:	16 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Establish three specialist sexual assault and domestic violence courts – one in Parramatta, one in the Illawarra and one in Newcastle.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Commence a pilot program of specialist sexual assault and domestic violence courts to provide additional support to victims.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The specialist courts will hear all sexual assault and domestic violence cases (including Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders) currently heard in the corresponding district and local courts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parramatta Local and District Court • Wollongong Local and District Court • Newcastle Local and District Court. <p>Each court will aim to reduce the trauma experienced by the victim by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employing staff who are specially trained and who can offer greater sensitivity to the needs of the victim; • Ensuring the victim and defendant do not come in contact with each other by arranging them to enter separately and seating them in different areas of the court while waiting, and by ensuring victims can provide evidence remotely ; • Allowing vulnerable victims to give evidence remotely. <p>NSW Labor understands there is existing court capacity. Existing court facilities and staff would be used – the bulk of the cost is expected to relate to additional support staff.</p> <p>Existing judges and magistrates will preside over the cases. They will receive special training. They will take on the roles on three year terms.</p> <p>Upon forming government, a unit would be established within NSW Justice for policy development and project implementation. This would be met from within existing resources.</p>

	<p>With respect to accommodation, the preference would be to use existing court capacity where possible but new court accommodation would be established where necessary with a view to achieving the requirements above at an efficient cost.</p> <p>The Parramatta court would commence operations on 1 January 2016, the Illawarra court would commence operations on 1 July 2017 and the Newcastle court would commence operations on 1 July 2018.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	<p>Planning to commence upon forming government.</p> <p>Parramatta court to commence from 1 January 2016.</p>
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Ministry of Justice.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Demand driven
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 17/02/2015

Proposal No: A249
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **RESTART NSW**

Cluster: Whole of Government

Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to change the allocations for reservations from the Restart NSW Fund, and to add to the Fund. Table 1 below shows the funding source and the proposed Restart Reservations under this policy.

Attachment 1 – Restart NSW under Labor

RESTART NSW UNDER LABOR	
<i>Funding source</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Uncommitted existing funds	\$4,921 million
Hypothecation of retaining Intergovernmental Taxes to 2024-25	\$5,134 million
Total	\$10,055 million
<i>Allocations</i>	<i>Reservation</i>
Health & Education	\$3,000 million
Rail	\$1,000 million
Roads	\$2,057 million
Western Sydney	\$1,472 million
Regional NSW	\$1,576 million
Arts, sports and culture	\$950 million
Total	\$10,055 million

The proposed allocations will not affect the Budget estimates. This assumes projects a) meet the purposes set out in s.6 of the *Restart NSW Fund Act 2011* (that is, primarily, infrastructure projects) and b) are subject to further preparatory work before funds can be committed. This is consistent with the approach set out by the government and documented in the 2014-15 Budget papers and 2014-15 Half-Yearly Review. Appendix 1 of the Statement of Uncommitted Funds of 18 December 2014 listed nineteen reservations for projects for infrastructure including in rail, roads, hospitals, and urban renewal.

Key notes and assumptions

Restart NSW was set up by the Government for the purpose of setting aside funding for and securing the delivery of major infrastructure projects and other necessary infrastructure: see the *Restart NSW Fund Act 2011*. The main sources of funding to date have been from asset sales and from monies certified by the Treasurer as windfall tax revenue in excess of Budget forecasts.

The Half Yearly Review 2014-15 (18 December 2014 at p.22) and the Statement of Uncommitted Funds of 18 December 2014 (Appendix 1) indicated that Restart NSW is expected to have a balance of \$8.8 billion of funds at 30 June 2015, of which \$3.9 billion has been committed and included in the Budget, with a further \$4.9 billion of reservations not included in the Budget. The reservations do not affect the forward estimates. The reason for this is outlined in the Half-Yearly Review as follows: "...government also reserves funds for projects as a place-marker for future commitments, pending further work including business cases. These reservations do not have an impact on the Budget aggregates because a final decision is required by the Government prior to commitment."

The estimates of reserve funding are only included in the Budget estimates following project development, completion of project assurances, and final business case approval.

Costing assumptions continued:

Therefore the proposed allocations in Table 1 can be put in the reserved funding category, and not have an impact on the Budget estimates, provided no final decision to commit funds has been made.

Restart NSW can only be used a source of funding for these allocations provided the money is spent on infrastructure that meets the requirements of the *Restart NSW Fund Act 2011*.

The PBO has previously costed Labor's proposed policy to maintain Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) taxes. These taxes are currently being abolished on 1 July 2016. The PBO projected, based on current patterns of revenue collection, that maintaining these taxes would collect some \$5.13 billion to the end of 2024-25. This is based on a projection into the future of current trends, and relies on the assumptions outlined in that costing. The PBO has taken the approach, consistent with that of the NSW Treasury and Treasuries in other Australian jurisdictions, that long term numbers can be projected on an indicative basis to help inform decision making, but notes that these do not affect the forward estimates.

There appears to be no barrier to a future government appropriating funds equivalent to the amount collected in revenue from the IGA taxes to the Restart NSW Fund. Section 7(d) of the *Restart NSW Fund Act 2011* provides that "all money directed or authorised to be paid into the Fund by or under this or any other Act or law" is payable into the Fund.

The PBO notes that the alternative allocations represent a reordering of priorities and therefore would mean that unless funding could be found within the new reservations or from other sources the projects listed as reservations in the Statement of Uncommitted Funds would be unlikely to proceed.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Restart NSW – revisions
Date of request:	17 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reserve and extend funding available under Restart NSW
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver vital infrastructure investments without privatising the electricity network
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	NSW Labor intends to sustainably fund additional infrastructure investments by maintaining certain sources of revenue scheduled to be abolished from 1 July 2016 (separately costed as <i>Maintain Remaining Intergovernmental Agreement Taxes</i>). This policy change is reasonably estimated to deliver revenue of approximately \$5.1 billion over the ten years to 2024-25. NSW Labor is also reallocating existing Restart NSW reservations consistent with its infrastructure investment priorities (see Attachment 1).
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	Please provide a costing including a table consistent with Attachment 1 confirming that this represents a reasonable reconfiguration of Restart NSW, without having an impact on the budget balance.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	See Attachment 1 .

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of Government
Intended duration of policy:	To 2024-25
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Government
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

Attachment 1 – Restart NSW under Labor

RESTART NSW UNDER LABOR	
<i>Funding source</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Existing funds	\$4,921 million
Hypothecation from maintaining Intergovernment Taxes to 2024-25	\$5,134 million
Total	\$10,055 million
<i>Allocations</i>	<i>Reservation</i>
Health & Education	\$3,000 million
Rail	\$1,000 million
Roads	\$2,100 million
Western Sydney	\$1,472 million
Regional NSW	\$1,576 million
Arts, sports and culture	\$900 million
Total	\$10,048 million



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 17/02/2015

Proposal No: A251
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **ESTABLISH AN OFFICE OF DISABILITY INCLUSION**

Cluster: Premier and Cabinet

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to establish an Office of Disability Inclusion within the Department of Premier and Cabinet commencing 1 July 2015.

The Office of Disability Inclusion will ensure coordinated State Government support for people with disabilities in areas such as health, education, transport and building the stock of accessible social housing.

No additional staff will be employed under the policy. Selected existing staff who work with disability policy issues will be transferred to the Office of Disability Inclusion. Any transitional costs required will be met within existing resources.

The PBO notes that the forward estimates currently include an assumption that existing disability resources will be transferred to the Commonwealth from 2016-17. Establishment of the proposed office may have a budget impact beyond 2016-17 or require a reduction in unrelated activities in the department.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Establish an Office of Disability Inclusion
Date of request:	17 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Transfer existing staff who work on overarching disability policy issues into the Department of Premier and Cabinet
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Establish a whole-of-government approach to disability
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?
If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	No additional staff will be employed. Final details on total staff numbers and responsibilities to be transferred will be subject to consideration upon formation of government. Any transitional costs should be met within existing resources.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 17/02/2015

Proposal No: A252
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT PACKAGE**

Cluster: Family and Community Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		500	3,000	3,000	6,500
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets			2,000		2,000
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(500)	(1,000)	(3,000)	(4,500)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(500)	(1,000)	(3,000)	(4,500)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	500	1,500	4,500	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	500	1,500	4,500	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to commit \$10 million to fund a disability employment package. The purpose of the policy is to support employment participation of people with disabilities through evidence-based initiatives, which if elected, planned to be announced in the 2015/16 Budget.

The policy provides a fixed capped amount of \$500,000 to a panel of experts in 2015/16 to report on effective means of promoting workforce participation. Funding of \$3 million in 2016/17, \$3 million in 2017/18 and \$3.5 million in 2018/19 (excluded from above table because it is outside the forward estimates) will be allocated to develop the employment package and respond to the reported recommendations. The employment package delivery will be scaled within this capped amount.

This policy will replace the existing Employment Enablement Strategy (EES) program in 2016/17. The \$2 million budgeted for EES will be reallocated to support the proposed package.

The intended date of implementing the policy is 1 July 2015 and it is to be administered by the Disability Inclusion Office (see separate policy on the establishment of this office).



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Disability employment package
Date of request:	17 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Commit \$10 million to fund a disability employment package in response to a report by a panel of experts
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support the employment participation of people with disabilities through evidence-based initiatives
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>A panel of experts, chaired by Graeme Innis, will be allocated a fixed capped amount of \$500,000 in 2015-16 to prepare a report with recommendations on effective means of promoting workforce participation.</p> <p>The scope of the report and panel specifications (size, meetings, etc) will be scaled to the allocated funding.</p> <p>A Labor Government will develop a disability package responding to the expert recommendations, which will be announced in the 2015-16 Budget.</p> <p>To support the new package, Labor is committing to allocate \$3.0 million in 2016-17, \$3.0 million in 2017-18 and \$3.5 million in 2018-19. The package will be scaled to be delivered within this capped amount.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	From 2016-17, existing spending under the Employment Enablement Program will cease and be reallocated to support the new package.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Disability Inclusion Office (see separate policy on the establishment of this office)
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure ⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Demand-driven
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 19/02/2015

Proposal No: A253
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **WESTCONNEX - DELIVER WITHIN \$5.3 BILLION EXISTING FUNDING ALLOCATION**

Cluster: Transport for NSW

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to deliver the WestConnex project within the existing budget funding, but not proceed with the St Peters interchange, which is part of Stage 2 of the project.

WestConnex is proposed to be delivered in three stages under the current project design.

The route for part of Stage 2 of WestConnex has been developed, including the St Peters interchange, and is currently being considered by Department of Planning under a State Significant Infrastructure application.

The Labor policy proposes the Government will redesign the Stage 2 route subject to expert advice from Infrastructure NSW with priority being given to connections to the city, port and airport. This will form part of a comprehensive business case to be developed by Infrastructure NSW.

Not building the St Peters interchange would impact on the alignment of the route, require a new route to be developed, and/or the economics of the project would be affected.

The State and Commonwealth Governments agreed in May 2014 a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that proposed \$5.3 billion of government money be used to build WestConnex.

Westconnex will also be funded by tolling, and it is envisaged significant private sector contributions will be made to finance the project.

Costing assumptions continued:

The \$5.3 billion funding commitment comprises \$1.8 billion of State Government funding, a \$1.5 billion Commonwealth Grant and a \$2 billion Commonwealth loan. The \$2 billion loan is to be utilised to deliver Stage 2 of the project on an accelerated basis, subject to agreement between the parties.

The MOU is not legally binding on the parties. As such, any potential current or future re-configuration of Stage 2 of the project is still subject to further negotiation between the State and Commonwealth. Hence, the proposed policy will not affect any current legally enforceable funding commitments by the Commonwealth to the project.

The policy may impact on future negotiations over proposed funding for Stage 2 of the project.

The current design of the project envisages Stage 3 to be funded in part from asset recycling the first two stages of the project: the Government selling off Stage 1 and 2 once complete and using the proceeds to substantially fund Stage 3.

The proceeds from such asset recycling and funding for Stage 3 and the tolling principles for the project may be affected depending on the route design for Stage 2 of the project.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	WestConnex
Date of request:	19 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Deliver WestConnex within the \$5.3 billion existing funding allocation.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver WestConnex within existing budget funding while ensuring its implementation is informed by a rigorous business case and full cost benefit analysis.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>NSW Labor will maintain funding of \$5.3 billion for the delivery of the WestConnex program, consistent with existing funding arrangements (see Attachment 1).</p> <p>The M4 widening project will be delivered on its existing timeline. A Labor Government commits not proceed with the St Peter's interchange and will halt all associated compulsory acquisitions.</p> <p>The government will finalise the route subject to expert advice from Infrastructure NSW with priority being given to connections to the city, port and airport. This will form part of a comprehensive business case to be developed by Infrastructure NSW with oversight by the Auditor General, including a rigorous cost-benefit analysis. The final route selected will be subject to a decision of government.</p> <p>It is the intention of the election commitment to deliver the project within the existing budget allocation of \$5.3 billion. The project parameters may be scaled to funds available (including through financing arrangements with the private sector) in order to deliver on this commitment.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Business case, cost benefit analysis and community consultation to be undertaken within existing agency resources.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Consistent with the existing schedule.
Intended duration of policy:	..
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Roads and Maritime, Infrastructure NSW, Transport for NSW.

Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Finalisation of the route will be subject to a decision of government. This will be subsequent to the release of the business case and comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement along with ongoing community consultation on all components of this project.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Proposed start and completion date of work:	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	..
Offsetting expenditure savings:	N/a.
Associated asset sell off (if any):	No. NSW Labor's infrastructure investments will be fully funded without privatising the state's electricity network assets.
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Third party funding involvement:	..

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.

Attachment 1 – Existing NSW Government funding arrangements

Total funding currently available for the Westconnex project is \$5.3 billion. Private sector capital raised against toll revenue will be used to fund further stages of the project. Tolling is necessary to fund WestConnex.

Current funding for the Westconnex includes:

- The NSW Government is investing \$1.8 billion;
- The Australian Government has committed \$1.5 billion over the next four years;
- The Australian Government is also providing a \$2 billion concessional loan to the NSW Government

Current funding allows construction work on the first stage (M4 Widening) to get under way in 2015. The concessional loan provided by the Commonwealth brings forward the M5 East section of WestConnex.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 24/02/2015

Proposal No: A263
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **INTRODUCE A GREATER SYDNEY COMMISSION**

Cluster:

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes a Greater Sydney Commission (GSC) with expanded powers and additional responsibilities compared to the existing Commission.

The policy has a zero cost over the forward estimates because the proposed expanded GSC will carry out the same or similar functions currently undertaken by NSW government agencies and an assumption that the expanded GSC role will reflect a reallocation of resources from other government agencies. This is consistent with NSW budgeting practice, where costs associated with transfer of functions between agencies are assumed to have no impact on the forward estimates, and any transitional costs are expected to be absorbed by the agencies concerned.

Background

The policy proposes to use existing resources committed by the government to establish the GSC, together with a reallocation of resources from other government departments where needed, to fund the expanded GSC.

The government committed \$6.4 million to the GSC in 2014-15, including \$2.36 million to establish it, and \$4.18 million for a Plan for Growing Sydney. Of the \$2.36 million allocated to the GSC, \$1.36 million funded the costs of the Ministerial Advisory Council and Secretariat. Funding allocations for 2015-16 and beyond for the GSC are yet to be determined.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Introduce a Greater Sydney Commission
Date of request:	24 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Establish a Greater Sydney Commission that is independent and accountable (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Establish an independent and accountable commission to plan and oversee the sustainable growth of Sydney.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Labor's Greater Sydney Commission will be implemented out of existing resources committed by the Government to establish a Greater Sydney Commission. The Greater Sydney Commission will have a Board, secretariat and ancillary staff.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	The Greater Sydney Commission proposed by Labor will have greater legal and administrative power than the Government's existing model. If necessary, resources may be met by reallocating planning staff in other agencies, in particular the Department of Planning.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Consistent with existing policy.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Whole-of-Government.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Legislation would be enacted.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1 Greater Sydney Commission

The Greater Sydney Commission will:

- Sit at the heart of government constituted by an Act of Parliament
- Enjoy clear legislative authority to both formulate *and* implement the Plan for Sydney
- Be an independent and accountable body that reports daily to the Premier, and annually to both Houses of Parliament
- Lead the development of the Metropolitan Plan for Sydney, with government agencies then required to align their plans to the Commission – not the other way around
- Oversee departmental spending plans for review and prioritisation
- Rationalise and coordinate the plethora of agencies with responsibility for Sydney
- Be governed by a high level board, chaired independently, with a majority of its members drawn from outside government.

In addition, the Greater Sydney Commission should:

- Drive the development of the Badgerys Creek Airport by prioritising land use planning for commercial and industrial activities linked to the airport
- Establish a Congress of Mayors, bringing together all Mayors from across Sydney's local government areas
- Accommodate the Lord Mayors of Sydney and Parramatta on its Board
- Commit to a Town Centres Strategy, focused on reviving the central business districts of Penrith, Liverpool, Campbelltown and Gosford
- Review measures and proposals to attract private investment to property, infrastructure and employment initiatives
- Develop a 20 year demand map for school places, that factors in residential growth projections, to inform future schools planning across the public, Catholic and independent sectors
- Create a uniform Schools Planning Code
- Identify suitable sites for new schools and accompanying infrastructure such as playing fields
- Address the provision of out of school hours childcare in the planning and design of all new schools and all planned extensions to existing schools
- Identify the land use requirements of the significant health and education precincts throughout Sydney – in suburbs such as Camperdown, Randwick, Westmead, Rydalmere, St Leonards, Macquarie Park, Frenchs Forest, Campbelltown and Penrith.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 24/02/2015

Proposal No: A264
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **A COMPREHENSIVE ROLE FOR THE SMALL BUSINESS COMMISSIONER**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		2,522	3,132	3,804	9,458
Depreciation		268	268	268	805
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(2,790)	(3,400)	(4,072)	(10,263)

Capital Expenditure		1,074			1,074
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	1,074	-	-	1,074

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(3,596)	(3,132)	(3,804)	(10,532)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,596	6,728	10,532	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,596	6,728	10,532	
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy proposes to provide the Small Business Commissioner with additional resourcing to implement Labor's *Small Business Commissioner and Small Business Protection Bill 2012*.

Key assumptions:

The policy is to commence on 1 July 2015. Legal costs and market expenses are estimated at \$450,000 and \$150,000 per annum respectively. 19 additional full-time equivalent staff would be phased in over the next three years: 11 staff in 2015-16, 15 staff in 2016-17 and 19 staff in 2017-18.

The costing includes new accommodation for the entire Office of Small Business Commissioner as there is no current capacity to accommodate the additional staff. The full suite of office equipment and resources for the new staff would also need to be funded.

Both employee related costs and operating expense are escalated at 2.5% per annum.

Fit-out costs are estimated at about \$1,100 per m². Rent is based on the industry average for a CBD location. Fit-out costs are capitalised and depreciated over four years.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW)
Name of Policy:	A comprehensive role for the Small Business Commissioner
Date of request:	24 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Establish a comprehensive role for the Small Business Commissioner.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support small businesses.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The policy is to provide the Small Business Commissioner with additional resourcing to implement Labor's <i>Small Business Commissioner and Small Business Protection Bill 2012</i> (see Attachment 1).</p> <p>The Bill provides for a comprehensive role for the Small Business Commissioner to receive and investigate complaints, to resolve them if possible through mediation or advocacy, and to provide information to small businesses to assist them in making decisions about their commercial dealings with other businesses or government agencies.</p> <p>The Commissioner will monitor, investigate and advise the Minister on market practices that may adversely affect small business. The Commissioner will also be required to report to the Parliament each year on the sources and nature of regulatory burdens on small business and any recommendations for change.</p> <p>The Bill provides for the compulsory mediation of disputes between small and larger businesses that are notified to the Commissioner. Any bills owed to small businesses by government agencies that remain unpaid within 28 days will be referred to the Commissioner.</p> <p>The legislation also confers protections from unfair contracts on small businesses which they can enforce in the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal. The Commissioner will be able to bring proceedings on behalf of a small business or a class of small businesses.</p> <p>It is assumed that the policy can be delivered with additional recurrent resourcing capped at \$12 million from 2015-16 to 2017-18. This would represent an increase of more than 25 per cent on the Commission's existing funding of around</p>

	<p>\$14 million annually. Additional capital may also be required to accommodate the extra staff. Please estimate this based on standard assumptions.</p> <p>Many aspects of the Commission's expanded role will be scalable to the capped funds available.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	Please advise of an appropriate yearly funding profile (incorporating indexation) to maintain approximately equal service in each year. Please also provide an estimate of the number of additional staff employed by the Small Business Commissioner as a result of the policy.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	No.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Small Business Commissioner.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 25/02/2015

Proposal No: A267
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **HOUSING SOLUTIONS FUND - PROVIDE \$100M OF NO INTEREST LOANS**

Cluster: Family and Community Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		16,834	-	-	16,834
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue		2,911	2,663	2,406	7,979
Net Operating Result:	-	(13,923)	2,663	2,406	(8,855)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(13,923)	2,663	2,406	(8,855)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	13,923	11,260	8,855	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	13,923	11,260	8,855	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to provide no-interest loans to providers of community and affordable housing capped at \$100 million. This will be a one-off program with funding provided in the 2015-16 financial year.

The purpose of the loans is to enable community and affordable housing providers to invest in the construction of new housing.

The costing assumes \$100 million in no-interest loans are all provided on 1 July 2015, with ten equal annual repayments commencing 1 July 2016. The Parliamentary Budget Office notes loans may be issued on different dates, however the timing is difficult to predict and therefore it is assumed all loans are issued on the same date. The discount rate used in determining the fair value of the loan is assumed to be 3.5 percent. There is a risk the estimate will be affected if the discount rate is different at the time loans are issued. For example; an increase of 0.25 percent will add \$1.04 million to expenses, a decrease of 0.25 percent will reduce expenses by \$1.06 million.

Under accounting standards no-interest loans need to be recorded at fair value. The expense in 2015-16 is the difference between the loan's fair value (present value of future cash-flows) and transaction price (cash loaned). The revenue (interest) is from unwinding the initial expense over the ten year loan term. Interest starts to accrue when the loan is issued. The costing assumes all loans are issued on 1 July 2015.

Other costs to administer the loans are assumed to be funded from within existing resources through reprioritisation. This assumption is reasonable.

Costing assumptions continued:

Consistent with NSW Treasury's accounting treatment for no-interest (concessional) loans, an expense arises from the initial recognition of the difference between the fair value of the loan and the transaction price. The fair value of the concessional loan is estimated as the present value of all future cash receipts, discounted using the prevailing market rate of interest for a similar instrument with a similar credit rating. In the public sector context, the market rate of interest is represented by the NSW TCorp Government bond rate.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party
Name of Policy:	Housing Solutions Fund
Date of request:	25 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide \$100 million worth of no-interest loans to providers of community and affordable housing.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Enable community housing providers and affordable housing providers to invest in the construction of new housing.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>This policy assumes that the NSW Government will provide \$100 million worth of no-interest loans to the community and affordable housing sector in 2015-16. It is assumed that this will be repaid in ten annual instalments commencing from 2016-17.</p> <p>Community and affordable housing providers will use the funds to build new housing to be used as either social housing or affordable rental accommodation.</p> <p>The intention of the policy is that community and affordable housing providers will repay the no-interest loans they have received from the NSW Government with the rental income received from these properties.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No .
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	<p>Please provide a costing for three options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Loan made on 1 July 2015, repayments commencing from 1 July 2016; 2) Loan made on 1 January 2016, repayments commencing from 1 January 2017; and 3) Loan made on 30 June 2016, repayments commencing from 30 June 2017.
Intended duration of policy:	This will be a one-off program with funding to be provided in the 2015-16 financial year.

Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Housing NSW will assess applications for funding from the Housing Solutions Fund, and award them to community housing providers and affordable housing providers on the basis of which projects best address a Labor government's affordable housing objectives.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped amount.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Funding from the Housing Solutions Fund will be made available to community housing providers and affordable housing providers.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 25/02/2015

Proposal No: A270
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **ST GEORGE HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to redevelop the St George Hospital through construction of a new seven storey acute services building. Construction will commence before the next election.

There is no financial impact. The Ministry of Health has advised that Health's capital forward estimates already include funding for the hospital redevelopment, although the amount is unable to be disclosed due to commercial sensitivities.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	St George Hospital Redevelopment
Date of request:	25 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Redevelop St George Hospital – seven story acute services.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve hospital services.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Existing funding allocations should be directed to the project, where practicable.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Start construction in first term.
Intended duration of policy:	
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Ministry of Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	Start construction in first term.
Proposed start and completion date of work:	
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	
Offsetting expenditure savings:	
Associated asset sell off (if any):	
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	
Third party funding involvement:	

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 25/02/2015

Proposal No: A271
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **WESTMEAD HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes funding to construct Stage 1 of the Westmead Hospital redevelopment.

There is no financial impact. The Ministry of Health has advised that Health's capital forward estimates already include funding for the hospital redevelopment, although the amount is unable to be disclosed due to commercial sensitivities.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Westmead Hospital Redevelopment
Date of request:	25 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Redevelop Westmead Hospital – stage one.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve hospital services.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	See 2014-15 NSW Budget Paper 3, p 3- 17.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Existing funding allocations should be directed to the project, where practicable.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	See 2014-15 NSW Budget Paper 3, p 3- 17.
Intended duration of policy:	
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Ministry of Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	See 2014-15 NSW Budget Paper 3, p 3- 17.
Proposed start and completion date of work:	
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	
Offsetting expenditure savings:	
Associated asset sell off (if any):	
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	
Third party funding involvement:	

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 25/02/2015

Proposal No: A272
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **GOSFORD HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to redevelop the Gosford Hospital.

There is no financial impact. The Ministry of Health has advised that Health's capital forward estimates already include funding for the hospital redevelopment, although the amount is unable to be disclosed due to commercial sensitivities.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Gosford Hospital Redevelopment
Date of request:	25 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Redevelop Gosford Hospital.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve hospital services.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	See 2014-15 NSW Budget Paper 3, p 3- 17.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Existing funding allocations should be directed to the project, where practicable.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	See 2014-15 NSW Budget Paper 3, p 3- 17.
Intended duration of policy:	
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Ministry of Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	See 2014-15 NSW Budget Paper 3, p 3- 17.
Proposed start and completion date of work:	
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	
Offsetting expenditure savings:	
Associated asset sell off (if any):	
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	
Third party funding involvement:	

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 25/02/2015

Proposal No: A273
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **SUTHERLAND HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to redevelop the Sutherland Hospital.

There is no financial impact. The Ministry of Health has advised that Health's capital forward estimates already include funding for the hospital redevelopment, although the amount is unable to be disclosed due to commercial sensitivities.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Sutherland Hospital Redevelopment
Date of request:	25 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Redevelop Sutherland Hospital.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve hospital services.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	See 2014-15 NSW Budget Paper 3, p 3- 17.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Existing funding allocations should be directed to the project, where practicable.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	See 2014-15 NSW Budget Paper 3, p 3- 17.
Intended duration of policy:	
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Ministry of Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	See 2014-15 NSW Budget Paper 3, p 3- 17.
Proposed start and completion date of work:	
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	
Offsetting expenditure savings:	
Associated asset sell off (if any):	
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	
Third party funding involvement:	

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 26/02/2015

Proposal No: A274
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **DEPLOY ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHTING TO ALL HOSPITALS**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		300	100		400
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets		2,025	4,151	4,255	10,431
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	1,725	4,051	4,255	10,031

Capital Expenditure		37,023			37,023
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	37,023	-	-	37,023

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(35,298)	4,051	4,255	(26,992)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	35,298	31,247	26,992	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	35,298	31,247	26,992	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to replace fluorescent and incandescent lighting with LED technology in hospitals.

Due to the relative newness of the technology, LED lighting projects have previously not been implemented in NSW hospitals. The estimation has been made by extrapolating from a LED lighting upgrade in a single teaching hospital in NSW (John Hunter Hospital) to a statewide basis based on facility bed numbers. The Ministry of Health note that as the upgrade is still in the procurement stage, the costs and benefits are indicative only and the actual costs and benefits could vary by ± 20 per cent.

The costing assumes:

- The delivery occurs in 2015-16.

- All facilities are compliant to the current code/standard and no additional cost has been allocated to change or alter current operations.

- All lighting works are to be completed by external contractors and involve removing the existing light fitting and replacing with a completely new LED fitting. The work is assumed to be during working hours (7am-5pm) and no allocation has been made for any out of hours work. No cost allocation has been made for regional travel.

- All costs are based on current market pricing for materials and labour. The PBO notes, however, that carrying out the replacement in a single financial year may saturate the installation market and result in pressures on materials

Costing assumptions continued:

and labour costs.

- Only fluorescent fittings have been considered as they represent the majority of lights in hospitals. Clinical areas have been excluded as LED lamps do not currently meet the cyanosis requirements prescribed in the requirements for clinical observation lighting (this is a patient safety issue: it affects the ability of medical staff to observe cyanosis or bluish skin pigmentation in patients).
- No allowance has been made for lighting controls or dimming systems as these will vary from site to site.
- A 12.5 per cent contingency has been made for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and asbestos management, storage and removal and the recycling of old light fittings.
- The increase in expenses relates to the hiring of two employees: a Sensor Program Manager at \$300,000 for 18 months (12 months in 2015-16 and follow ups in the first six months of 2016-17); and a Project Officer at \$100,000 for 12 months (2015-16).
- The recurrent savings consist of energy and maintenance savings, escalated by 2.5 per cent per annum. Savings are assumed at 50 per cent in the first year to allow for roll out of the policy.

Savings over 10 and 15 years

The table below shows the energy and maintenance savings based on the John Hunter Hospital lighting upgrade business case, extrapolated across the State and escalated at 2.5 per cent per year. The Ministry of Health note that as the upgrade is still in the procurement stage, the savings are indicative only and the actual savings could vary by ±20 per cent.

	Energy MWh	Energy \$000	Maintenance \$000	Gross \$000
Over 10 years	256,730	32,350	13,024	45,374
Over 15 years	385,095	51,778	20,846	72,624



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Deploy energy efficient lighting to all hospitals
Date of request:	26 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Replace inefficient fluorescent and incandescent lighting with high efficiency LED technology in hospitals.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve NSW hospital energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>All lights that can reasonably be replaced with LEDs will be replaced in 2015-16, where this is practicable.</p> <p>The standard assumption should be that the LED lights will be operational for 15 years.</p> <p>The LED light models and installation methods should be selected such that the expected present value of NSW Government general government sector net liabilities is minimised.</p> <p>In addition, from 1 July 2015, new hospital lights should be LEDs consistent with the criteria and assumptions outlined for the replacement program.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	<p>If delaying the replacement of a subset of lights beyond 2015-16 results in a material saving in total project costs, please advise. If it is unreasonable or of substantially lower than average energy efficiency (considering both costs and benefits) to replace a subset of hospital lights (up to 30 per cent of all hospital lights), please advise. For this purpose, substantially lower than average relative efficiency would include lights where the ratio of the present value of estimated costs to the present value of estimated savings is more than 30 per cent greater than the median.</p>
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	<p>Please advise on expected energy savings. Please provide this analysis pro-rated to the rollout of the program and also on an annual basis once the rollout has been completed. Please provide advice on gross savings and savings net of maintenance.</p> <p>Please advise on expected savings over ten years and 15 years.</p>

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Ministry of Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Uncapped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 27/02/2015

Proposal No: A276
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **LAND FOR BALLINA INDOOR SPORT FACILITY**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue		(19)	(19)	(19)	(57)
Net Operating Result:	-	(19)	(19)	(19)	(57)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(19)	(19)	(19)	(57)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	19	38	57	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	19	38	57	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to lease Lot 491 (Old Council Depot) in Ballina to Ballina Shire Council for 50 years at \$1 per year to provide an indoor sport facility.

The land is currently held under Permissive Occupancy by Ballina Shire Council and the Department of Trade, Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services (DTIRIS) receives annual rent of \$18,891. The policy will therefore result in a loss of revenue of \$18,891 per year to the NSW Government.

DTIRIS note annual rent of \$1 is less than the statutory minimum rent (current \$462) required to be achieved under the *Crown Lands Act 1989*. Legislative amendment may be required, or the Minister may direct the payment of the rent be postponed or waived in accordance with Section 150 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Land for Ballina indoor sport facility
Date of request:	27 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide land for an indoor sport facility in Ballina through a peppercorn lease arrangement.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support access to sporting facilities in Ballina.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The policy is to lease the land to Ballina Shire Council for 50 years at \$1 per year. Land details as follows: Land No. 2003701 Description: Old Council Depot (Depot No. 2) Address: 16 Tamarind Drive BALLINA NSW 2478 Lot: 491 DP: 729381 Parcel: 6213 Reference: R2053 Ownership: Crown Land Status: Crown land, leased by Council Area ha: 1.66 Crown Res No.:R57352 Gazettal Date: 01/08/1924.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To 30 June 2065.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 27/02/2015

Proposal No: A280
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **PROTECTING NATIONAL PARKS**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		(415)	(415)	(415)	(1,245)
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	415	415	415	1,245

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	415	415	415	1,245
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	(415)	(830)	(1,245)	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	(415)	(830)	(1,245)	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to cease commercial logging, amateur hunting and commercial grazing of hoofed animals in NSW National Parks immediately following the election.

There will be a \$1.2 million improvement in the Net Operating Result due to the ending of trial programs associated with a study currently being undertaken on the impacts and benefits of grazing in National Parks and reserves.

Amateur hunting and commercial logging is not permitted in NSW National Parks, therefore there will be no cost savings from these components of the policy. A volunteer pest control program trial, which is funded at \$2.3 million per year until 2016-17, is assumed to continue.

Some reserves allow grazing under existing use rights from permits issued under previous land tenure. Cessation of these rights may give rise to compensation claims, however, the Office of Environment and Heritage has advised that existing data is not sufficient to provide an estimate on the cost.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Protecting National Parks
Date of request:	27 February 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	No commercial logging, amateur hunting or commercial grazing of hoofed animals in NSW National Parks estate.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Defend and protect national parks.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	No logging currently occurs in National Parks. It is expected that this policy is primarily regulatory in nature and would not have a material impact on the government budget over the forward estimates.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 2/03/2015

Proposal No: A283
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **500 MORE PARAMEDICS**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		6,778	20,686	35,558	63,022
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets		2,151	6,100	10,228	18,478
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(4,627)	(14,586)	(25,331)	(44,544)

Capital Expenditure		416	820	841	2,077
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	416	820	841	2,077

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(5,043)	(15,406)	(26,171)	(46,621)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	5,043	20,450	46,621	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	5,043	20,450	46,621	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes engaging an additional 500 paramedic FTEs (full time equivalents) to address the staff shortage and reduce the overtime hours. It is assumed the policy will be phased in over a four year period: staff numbers would increase by an additional 125 each calendar year from 2016 to 2019.

It is assumed that the number of paramedics includes relief and therefore additional costs for relief staff are not included. Offsets are estimated savings made from a reduction of overtime hours due to the introduction of additional paramedic staff.

Employee costs are based on the assumption that entry level staff will be graduate recruits, commencing as Paramedic Interns and promoted on an annual basis. To ensure adequate supervision and support is available the intake of new recruits and classes would need to be phased across the year. Employee on-costs (55%) includes: penalties, overtime, meal allowances, superannuation and workers compensation. Additional employee on-costs include on-boarding at \$493,000 in 2015/16, \$1.01 million in 2016/17 and \$1.04 million in 2017/18. Costs are escalated at 2.5% over the forward estimates.

Estimated operating costs for 2015/16 (\$551,000), 2016/17 (\$1.8 million) and 2017/18 (\$3.1 million) includes: uniform, administration, ICT costs, vehicle running costs, pharmaceuticals, medical and surgical supplies, domestic cleaning and waste, new/replacement medical equipment and repairs. Costs are escalated at 2.5% over the forward estimates.

Estimated capital expenditure for 2015/16 (\$416,000), 2016/17 (\$820,000) and 2017/18 (\$841,000) includes:

Costing assumptions continued:

vehicles and equipment such as defibrillator, stretcher, carry chair, spinal board, electronic Medical Record (eMR) tablet and printer, radios, mobile data terminal, lights and sirens. Costs are escalated at 2.5% over the forward estimates.

Cost will continue to increase outside the forward estimates as the number of paramedics ramps up to the full 500



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	500 more paramedics
Date of request:	2 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Increase paramedic numbers by 500.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Increase paramedics employed by the Ambulance Service of NSW.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Under the policy being costed, paramedic commencements will increase by an additional 125 each calendar year from 2016 to 2019. Staff will be new recruits, commencing as a trainee paramedic.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	It is assumed that there will be significant savings as a result of reduced overtime.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 January 2016.
Intended duration of policy:	To December 2019.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Ambulance Service of NSW
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Uncapped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Consistent with existing arrangements.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 2/03/2015

Proposal No: A285
Date Published:

Proposal Title: **RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGETS**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					0
Depreciation					0
Less: Offsets					0
Revenue					0
Net Operating Result:	0	0	0	0	0

Capital Expenditure					0
Capital Offsets					0
Net Capital Expenditure:	0	0	0	0	0

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	0	0	0	0	0
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Net Financial Liabilities:	0	0	0	0
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	0	0	0	0
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to require by law all energy retailers to obtain at least 20 per cent of the energy they sell in NSW from renewable sources by the year 2020 and require by law all energy retailers to obtain at least 50 per cent of the energy they sell in NSW from renewable sources by the year 2030. The renewable energy sold by the energy retailers will not have to be sourced in NSW.

This policy has a zero cost as any impact would fall outside the forward estimates. There may be long terms costs to the State as a purchaser of power from setting a 50 per cent renewable energy target by 2030, especially if it differs from Federal Government policy in this area.

Background

A Renewable Energy Target (RET) was legislated by the Commonwealth Government at 41,000 gigawatt hours in 2010, which, when set, was expected to be 20 per cent of total electricity generated.

Given downward revisions to electricity demand since 2010, the continuation of the existing target, alongside pre-existing renewable energy generation, is expected to result in Australia exceeding the goal of 20 percent renewable energy by 2020.

The Commonwealth Government is attempting to negotiate a new RET target to 2020 that more closely aligns with the 20 per cent policy goal. NSW has not legislated any specific target.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Renewable energy targets
Date of request:	2 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Legislate renewable energy targets.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	As above.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The current government has a policy objective of 20 per cent of NSW energy coming from renewable sources by 2020. This is not legislated for.</p> <p>An elected Labor Government will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require by law all energy retailers to obtain at least 20 per cent of the energy they sell in NSW from renewable sources by the year 2020; • require by law all energy retailers to obtain at least 50 per cent of the energy they sell in NSW from renewable sources by the year 2030. <p>The renewable energy sold by the energy retailers will not have to be sourced in NSW.</p> <p>This policy will have no impact on the government budget over the forward estimates.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	To 2030.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Resources and Energy
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Legislation will be enacted as soon as practicable upon forming government.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 2/03/2015

Proposal No: A286
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **MARINE CONSERVATION POLICY**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to introduce a marine conservation policy to protect New South Wales's oceans, waterways and marine life. The intended date of implementation would be upon formation of government (April 2015).

The following assumptions have been made:

Elements one, three and four are commitments to prioritising and investigating regulatory change. Any future regulatory change would be subject to subsequent consideration and decision by government. Accordingly, commitments to elements one, three and four do not involve a cost at this time.

Element one: Lift the Government's moratorium on the creation of new marine parks (financial impact nil).

This commitment has already been implemented as a result of the commencement of the Marine Estate Management Act 2014 and associated repeal of the Marine Parks Act 1997 that established the moratorium on the creation of any new marine parks.

Element two: Return marine sanctuary zones to full protection (estimated cost of \$12,000 will be absorbed by the Department). This commitment would be accompanied by a communications strategy including advertising, signage, and stakeholder notification, and would be accompanied by a compliance advisory period for a period of 6 months during which first offenders would receive cautions in lieu of standard compliance action such as on-the-spot fines.

Costing assumptions continued:

Element three: Prioritise protection of breeding areas such as islands, headlands and beaches where seabirds nest and raise their young (financial impact nil). This element is costed at zero because it would be subject to government agreeing to implement regulatory change. As an indication of possible costs, from April 2015 to 2017/18, it would include two additional staff to develop and co-ordinate the policy (\$628,000) and approximately 10 additional sites to develop programs to enhance shorebird protection (\$351,000). Projects will use volunteers for monitoring and community awareness activities and initial operating costs will include improved signage and community awareness materials.

Element four: Ask the NSW Scientific Committee to consider the addition of the hawksbill sea turtle to the State's Threatened Species list (financial impact nil). Consideration of new nominations is within existing process for Scientific Committee.

Element five: Immediately reinstate protections on the state's Mid North Coast for the Grey Nurse Shark. (The estimated cost of \$20,000 would be incurred in the 2015/16 financial year). The Department should be able to absorb this cost within its resources. It has been assumed that the policy only refers to reinstating the fishing rules on the Mid North Coast (i.e. at Fish Rock and Green Island) as they were prior to the last election in March 2011. If the policy also intends reversing or amending the fishing rules and shape of the critical habitats at Green Island and at other Grey nurse shark critical habitat or aggregation areas in NSW, then this would involve undertaking a larger statutory consultation process the costs of which are unknown and have not been included in this costing.

Costs have been escalated by 2.5%.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Marine conservation policy
Date of request:	2 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Marine conservation policy.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Protect the state's oceans, waterways and marine life.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Luke Foley on 1 November 2014.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The Marine Conservation Policy to be costed includes the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lift the Liberal/National Government’s moratorium on the creation of any new marine parks; 2. Return marine sanctuary zones to full protection, so these areas within marine parks provide a level of protection similar to national parks on land; 3. Prioritise protection of breeding areas such as islands, headlands and beaches where seabirds nest and raise their young – to protect breeding areas from threats including 4WD vehicles and dogs; 4. Ask the NSW Scientific Committee to consider the addition of the hawksbill sea turtle to the State’s Threatened Species List, to give this rare and beautiful creature the protection it deserves; and 5. Immediately reinstate protections on the state’s Mid North Coast for the Grey Nurse Shark – protections that the Liberal/National Government scrapped within weeks of coming to power. <p>Elements 1, 3 and 4 are commitments to prioritising and investigating regulatory change. Any future regulatory change would be subject to subsequent consideration and decision by government. Accordingly, commitments to elements 1, 3 and 4 do not involve a cost at this time.</p> <p>The Marine Conservation Policy is outlined in the media release at Attachment 1. The announced 6-point plan also includes the establishment of a Sydney Marine Park, which is not included in this costing request as it is being costed separately.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Relevant NSW Government agencies.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Regulatory change would need to be enacted.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Uncapped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

MEDIA RELEASE

Luke Foley MLC

Shadow Minister for the Environment



Saturday, 1 November 2014

LABOR RELEASES COMPREHENSIVE MARINE CONSERVATION POLICY

SIX POINT PLAN TO PROTECT OUR OCEANS, WATERWAYS AND MARINE LIFE

Shadow Environment Minister Luke Foley today announced that a Labor Government will implement a comprehensive plan to protect the State's waterways and marine life – and reverse the backwards steps the NSW Liberal/National Government has taken in just three and a half years.

Announcing the six point plan at the Nature Conservation Council's annual conference today, Mr Foley reiterated Labor's dedication to keeping our State's environment pristine.

"Labor is committed to protecting our marine environment – so that its precious beauty and diversity can be enjoyed by future generations, and our unique marine life can flourish," Mr Foley said.

"Marine protected areas provide a critical buffer for our ocean life. These stronger protections will also boost regional economies by facilitating ecotourism and activities like diving and fishing, and scientific research."

If elected next March, a Labor Government will:

1. Establish a dedicated Sydney Marine Park to protect the jewel in Sydney's crown, the world renowned Sydney Harbour;
2. Lift the Liberal/National Government's moratorium on the creation of any new marine parks;
3. Return marine sanctuary zones to full protection, so these areas within marine parks provide a level of protection similar to national parks on land;
4. Prioritise protection of breeding areas such as islands, headlands and beaches where seabirds nest and raise their young – to protect breeding areas from threats including 4WD vehicles and dogs;
5. Ask the NSW Scientific Committee to consider the addition of the hawksbill sea turtle to the State's Threatened Species List, to give this rare and beautiful creature the protection it deserves; and
6. Immediately reinstate protections on the state's Mid North Coast for the Grey Nurse Shark – protections that the Liberal/National Government scrapped within weeks of coming to power.

"When last in office, Labor put in place strong measures to conserve the marine environment. These included banning commercial fishing in Sydney Harbour and enacting strong laws to protect whales, dolphins and other marine mammals," Mr Foley said.

"Today I am proud to announce that the next Labor Government will continue this legacy – in contrast to the Liberals' failures to protect our marine environment."

MEDIA CONTACT: LUKE FOLEY 0417 494 802



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 5/03/2015

Proposal No: A299
 Date Published:

Proposal Title: **REGULATION OF CRUISE SHIPS BERTHING AT WHITE BAY CRUISE TERMINAL**

Cluster: Transport for NSW

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		74	75	77	226
Depreciation					0
Less: Offsets					0
Revenue		-758	-1,559	-1,918	-4,235
Net Operating Result:	0	-831	-1,635	-1,995	-4,461

Capital Expenditure					0
Capital Offsets					0
Net Capital Expenditure:	0	0	0	0	0

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	0	-831	-1,635	-1,995	-4,461
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Net Financial Liabilities:	0	831	2,466	4,461
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	0	831	2,466	4,461
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to ban overnight berthing and implement noise monitoring at White Bay. The policy also proposes to investigate additional environmental initiatives including on-shore power and fuel sulphur content regulations for cruise ships using White Bay.

The total cost of the direct measures under this policy are estimated at \$4.46 million.

Key costs and assumptions:

The Port Authority of NSW advised if overnight berthing was banned there would be a reduction in its revenues, from reduced navigation, pilotage and site occupation (passenger) fees, of \$757,526 in 2015-16 and \$1,559,279 in 2016-17. The calculations assume those vessels which are not allowed to stay overnight no longer come to Sydney.

Given current industry and historical growth figures, the PBO assume a 20 per cent increase in port usage for overnight berthing in 2017-18. The lost revenue would be \$1,917,913 in 2017-18.

In 2013-14 noise monitoring cost the Port Authority \$31,248 for 17 days of monitoring. Noise monitoring costs are therefore estimated to be \$1838 per day. We have calculated noise monitoring costs of \$74,000 in 2015-16, based on 10 days of monitoring, 4 times per year, or 40 days of monitoring per year. The cost of noise monitoring in 2016-17 and 2017-18 have been escalated at CPI.

The costing assumes the Government compensates the Port Authority for the reduced revenues and additional noise monitoring costs.

Costing assumptions continued:

Environmental initiatives

The broader part of the policy, investigating environmental initiatives including on-shore power requires involvement and consultation with many stakeholders such as the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), the Port Authority, residents around White Bay and the cruise liner industry.

The EPA has commissioned a report on emissions from ships operating in the Greater Metropolitan Area of NSW. The report is expected to be finalised in April 2015 and will examine environmental initiatives including shore power, as a way to reduce emissions.

Installing shore power at White Bay may cost anywhere between \$10 and \$50 million, though even this rough estimate is subject to considerable uncertainty, and the actual cost may fall outside this range. Key cost drivers include :

- installing cabling to the port and sufficient capacity within the Balmain power grid for shore power,
- installing transformers and or substations at the port,
- installing plug in power points at the berths, and
- whether any monies would be made available for ships to retrofit so they could use shore power.

It is not possible to determine a more accurate cost for shore power until further investigation has been carried out which involves:

- determining the type of shore power to use at White Bay.
- whether the policy would apply to cruise ships only or other vessels using White Bay.
- deciding how many berths and plug in power points would be needed for shore power.
- determining the cost to retrofit ships to be able to access shore power.
- assessing the capability and cost of the electricity network supplying shore power, including additional cables, transformers and substations.

The PBO was advised by the leader of the ALP that the policy intends to designate Sydney Harbour an "Emissions Control Area" and reduce the maximum allowable sulphur content of the fuels used by cruise ships from the current 3.5 per cent to 0.1 per cent. To achieve this, legislative changes would need to be made and secondary costs may be incurred by the agency who administers the legislation. These costs have not been included in the estimates above.

Background:

A Parliamentary Inquiry into the Performance of the NSW Environment Protection Authority was held and final report published in February 2015. The issue of emissions from cruise liners at White Bay was one of the points raised. The Inquiry received submissions from local residents, government agencies and cruise ship operators. One of the recommendations made by the inquiry related to noise and shore power at White Bay:

Recommendation 12

That the NSW Government requires that:

- *Cruise ship operators using the White Bay Terminal are required to develop noise mitigation strategies and that noise be monitored and limits be enforced.*
- *The White Bay Terminal is retrofitted to include shore to ship power.*

Sulphur levels in fuel and scrubber technology (an exhaust system to reduce sulphur emissions) was raised at the Inquiry. Carnival Australia, one of the main users of White Bay, made a submission to the inquiry which noted low sulphur fuel is currently unavailable for purchase in large quantities. Carnival also advised it has scheduled the installation of scrubber technology on all of its vessels in Australia between 2017 and 2019 during the ships' scheduled dry docks.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Regulation of cruise ships berthing at White Bay Cruise Terminal
Date of request:	19 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Ban overnight berthing, tighten sulphur content regulations, implement noise monitoring and investigate additional environmental initiatives including on-shore power and in relation to cruise ships at White Bay (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Protect the local environment and health of surrounding residents.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – media release by Verity Firth on 5 March 2015 (see Attachment 1).
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Administrative costs should be absorbed within existing resources.</p> <p>To bring our regulation into line with world’s best practice, a Labor Government will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designate Sydney Harbour an “Emissions Control Area” and reduce the maximum allowable sulphur content of the fuels used by cruise ships from the current 3.5 per cent to 0.1 per cent • ban overnight berthing at the Terminal • implement independent noise monitoring and greater penalties for breaches • immediately investigate ways to implement ship to shore power as recommended by the recent Upper House inquiry • negotiate with the Federal Government to secure greater access for cruise ships to Garden Island.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	See Assumptions .

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Ports.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly a revenue commitment	
Transaction based or capped:	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Thresholds and/or exemptions:	..
Collection method:	..
Additional expenditure associated with collection:	N/a.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 6/03/2015

Proposal No: A306
 Date Published:

Proposal Title: **ADVERTISING - SAVINGS**

Cluster:

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		(11,887)	(12,245)	(12,896)	(37,028)
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	11,887	12,245	12,896	37,028

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Net Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	11,887	12,245	12,896	37,028
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	(11,887)	(24,132)	(37,028)	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	(11,887)	(24,132)	(37,028)	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy specifies a reduction in Government advertising expenditure of 10 per cent from 1 July 2015. NSW Treasury advised that NSW Government spending on 'other advertising and promotion' was \$108 million in 2013-14 and is expected to be \$113 million in 2014-15. The costing assumes, in the absence of policy change, NSW Government advertising expenditure will grow in line with nominal gross state product over the forward estimates.

The policy applies a one-off 10 per cent reduction in advertising expenditure in 2015-16, with spending re-based at this new level for future years. This would result in reduced Government expenditure of \$37 million over the forward estimates.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	More efficient government: 10 per cent advertising savings
Date of request:	6 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reduce advertising expenses by 10 per cent.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver savings by reducing waste and improving the government efficiency.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	NSW Government Strategic Communications reports that \$53.3 million was spent on advertising in 2013-14. It is assumed that in the absence of policy change spending would remain broadly at this level in real terms.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	...

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Government Strategic Communications.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Uncapped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 7/03/2015

Proposal No: A310
 Date Published:

Proposal Title: **MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT - SENIOR MANAGEMENT**

Cluster:

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		(50,378)	(83,912)	(86,009)	(220,299)
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	50,378	83,912	86,009	220,299

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Net Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	50,378	83,912	86,009	220,299
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	(50,378)	(134,290)	(220,299)	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	(50,378)	(134,290)	(220,299)	
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Notes and costing assumptions

From 1 July 2015, the policy proposes to reduce senior executive staff in NSW Government agencies by ten per cent. The total savings across the forward estimates are \$220 million.

Key assumptions

Data on the number of members of the Senior Executive Service (SES) in the general government sector (by salary bracket) was sourced from the Public Service Commission (PSC). This data is accurate as of the 2014 Census date.

Under the Government Sector Employment (GSE) Act, SES is defined as: SES Band 1, SES Band 2 and SES Band 3. SES Band 1 includes Senior Offices and Technical Officers, but few agencies have actually implemented the GSE Act arrangements across all bands. In these circumstances, the costing is based on the number of SES staff as at 11 March 2015.

It is assumed for the base case the number of SES remains stable across the forward estimates. This assumption is based on historical data.

Salary information was based on the mid-point of the SES salary range for each bracket provided by the PSC. An escalation rate of 2.5% per annum was assumed for all SES salaries and on-costs were assumed to be 20% of salary costs.

Costing assumptions continued:

The average redundancy payment is assumed to be 24 weeks salary, based on the mid-point between the requirements of the GSE Act and the Public Sector Employment Management Act employment agreements. It is estimated the total redundancy and other costs associated with reducing the SES by 10 per cent are \$31.5 million and are paid in 2015-16.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	More efficient government – 10 per cent saving from senior management
Date of request:	7 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reduce senior executive staff expenses in NSW Government agencies by ten per cent.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver savings through improved efficiency in senior management.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Agencies will be expected to reduce their senior executive management by ten per cent. The budget allocation to agencies from 2015-16 will be adjusted to reflect a ten per cent reduction in funding for costs associated with the employment of senior executive management. This should include salaries and on-costs based on standard assumptions.</p> <p>Agencies will be funded for the estimated redundancy payments required by law.</p> <p>The Government will have discretion to reallocate the impact of the saving between agencies and portfolios to address identified inefficiencies and maintain priorities.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Whole-of-government.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 7/03/2015

Proposal No: A311
Date Published:

Proposal Title: **CUTTING WASTE - PRUDENT MANAGEMENT OF LEGAL EXPENSES**

Cluster:

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		(15,515)	(16,144)	(16,464)	(48,123)
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	15,515	16,144	16,464	48,123

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Net Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	15,515	16,144	16,464	48,123
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	(15,515)	(31,658)	(48,123)
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	(15,515)	(31,658)	(48,123)
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to reduce expenses on external legal contracts by 10 per cent from 2015-16 onwards. Each agency would have its budget allocation reduced by a fixed amount proportionate to its expected legal expenses. Discretion may be applied to reallocate the impact of the savings across agencies in order to deliver upon specific priorities. It would be the agency's responsibility to manage its operations within the revised resourcing.

The savings are based on average legal expenditure reported to NSW Procurement by General Government agencies over the last three years, escalated by forecast general government expenditure growth. The savings exclude legal expenses paid to the Crown Solicitor's Office. If these were included, there would be an additional saving of \$1.8-1.9 million per year.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	More efficient government – prudent management of legal expenses
Date of request:	7 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reduce NSW Government spending on external legal contracts by 10 per cent.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver savings through more efficient spending on legal contracts.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>NSW Labor believes there is scope for more economical management of spending on legal contracts in the general government sector.</p> <p>The policy being costed is to reduce expenses on external legal contracts by ten per cent. Each agency would have its budget allocation reduced by a fixed amount proportionate to its expected legal expenses. It would be the agency's responsibility to manage its operations within the revised resourcing.</p> <p>The executive would maintain discretion to reallocate the impact of the saving across agencies in order to deliver on government priorities.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Whole of government.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 9/03/2015

Proposal No: A315
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **EXTRA 20,000 NEW HOME SITES**

Cluster: Family and Community Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

From 1 July 2015 the policy proposes to release an extra 20,000 new sites for homes over the next four years to meet the increase in housing demand in Sydney. The sites for release are proposed to be in the Greater Metropolitan Area of Sydney, from the Southern Highlands through to the Lower Hunter.

Current government policy proposes releasing an additional 10,000 new sites; therefore this policy will increase the release of new sites by a further 10,000. The policy is costed at \$0 as proceeds from the sale of land will be reinvested into urban renewal projects and infrastructure to support the new developments.

In the event that UrbanGrowth NSW requires borrowings to fund development, and depending on the timing of sales, there may be some impact on total state sector liabilities. The PBO however has insufficient information to assess whether there would be an impact, and if so its cost.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	20,000 new home sites over the next four years
Date of request:	9 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Release 20,000 home sites from 2015-16 to 2018-19.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver downward pressure on home prices by accelerating supply.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Bring forward project completion dates and releases to market in the Greater Metropolitan Area, from the Southern Highlands through to the Lower Hunter.</p> <p>All proceeds from the sales will be reinvested into urban renewal projects to create additional housing opportunities with the right facilities to encourage vibrant communities.</p> <p>The 20,000 new homes refer to the total releases under the policy. The cost of the policy would relate to the difference between delivering 20,000 new home sites and the counterfactual of existing policy.</p> <p>Should relevant government agencies have existing plans in these areas, the policy being implemented should leverage off these plans so as to minimise additional planning requirements upon formation of government.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	30 June 2019.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	UrbanGrowth NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Uncapped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 9/03/2015

Proposal No: A316
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **HOUSING ACCELERATION - INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT**

Cluster: Family and Community Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation			425	425	850
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	(425)	(425)	(850)

Capital Expenditure		17,000			17,000
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	17,000	-	-	17,000

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(17,000)	-	-	(17,000)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	17,000	17,000	17,000	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	17,000	17,000	17,000	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy is to provide a fixed amount of new capital spending to support increased housing supply, primarily through road projects. The PBO notes that the number of projects can be scaled to fit within the proposed cap. The costing assumes projects will be completed and in use by 2016-17. Depreciation has been estimated using an average rate of 2.5 per cent for infrastructure assets.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Housing acceleration – infrastructure investment
Date of request:	20 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Allocate \$17 million of capital spending for state-delivered infrastructure projects in priority projects that will support housing supply acceleration.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Assist in the acceleration of housing supply.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	17,000	-	-	17,000	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The allocated \$17 million of capital in 2015-16 will primarily support road projects that assist in the acceleration of housing supply. The projects would be delivered by the state, in consultation with relevant agencies and local government.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Roads and Maritime Services.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	To be determined by government.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 9/03/2015

Proposal No: A320
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **STRENGTHEN PROTECTION FOR RESIDENTS OF RESIDENTIAL PARKS**

Cluster: Treasury

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

This proposal will reverse a number of regulatory changes which have been proposed but not yet implemented by the current Government. Therefore the policy represents maintenance of the status quo and has no budget impact.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Strengthen protections for residents of residential parks
Date of request:	9 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Strengthen protections for residents of residential parks (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	As above.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The policy is regulatory in nature and has no impact on the general governments sector budget balance over the forward estimates.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Costs associated with administering these regulatory arrangements are expected to be small and should be absorbed within existing resourcing.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Fair Trading in NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

Attachment 1 – Strengthen protections for residents of residential parks

A Foley Labor Government will strengthen the rights of residents living in residential parks - following the Liberal Government's changes to the governance of residential communities that strip away residents' basic protections from unfair and arbitrary site fee increases.

Labor's policy addresses many of the concerns that have been raised by some of the 33000 permanent residents that live in over 500 residential communities through NSW. Labor will:

- Scrap the Liberals' plan to link site fee increases to increases in the aged pension
- Remove the Liberals' unfair capital gain sharing provisions that will allow park operators to have a financial interest in the sale of residents' homes
- Prevent park operators from increasing site fees to pay for tourism based facilities that favour the commercial interest of the park owner,
- Do away with the Liberals' forced infrastructure levies and sharing agreements that are 'voluntary' in name only
- Increase certainty in living in residential communities as a viable means of alternative accommodation



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 9/03/2015

Proposal No: A321
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **LAKE ILLAWARRA AUTHORITY**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		1,200	1,200	1,200	3,600
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(1,200)	(1,200)	(1,200)	(3,600)
Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-
Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(1,200)	(1,200)	(1,200)	(3,600)
Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,200	2,400	3,600	

Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,200	2,400	3,600
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to re-establish the Lake Illawarra Authority and provide capped annual funding of \$1.2 million.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Lake Illawarra Authority
Date of request:	9 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Re-establish the Lake Illawarra Authority, with an annual funding commitment from the NSW Government of \$1.2 million (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Protect the environmental health of Lake Illawarra and surrounding areas.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	1,200	1,200	1,200	3,600	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The Lake Illawarra Authority was closed at the end of 2012-13.</p> <p>In 2012-13, NSW Government provided the Lake Illawarra Authority with recurrent operational funding of \$722,000. This made up 28 per cent of its total funding. The original budget allocation from the NSW Government, which was not fully exhausted, was \$962,000.</p> <p>The authority also received funding from councils, grants for specific purposes from the NSW Government, and other income.</p> <p>It is proposed that the NSW Government work with the relevant councils to ensure the reestablishment of the Lake Illawarra Authority.</p> <p>NSW Labor is committed to funding the authority at least \$1.2 million. The authority may also apply for additional grants for specific projects from the NSW Government.</p> <p>In addition, it is expected that the authority would receive funding from other sources, consistent with its previous arrangements.</p> <p>The authority's activities would be scalable to funding available.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Environment and Heritage.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Negotiations would need to take place with councils and other relevant stakeholders. Legislation would be enacted to establish the Lake Illawarra Authority as an independent statutory body.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1 – Re-establish the Lake Illawarra Authority

Lake Illawarra is one of the largest saltwater lakes in NSW, located on the south coast of NSW, within the Wollongong and Shellharbour Local Government areas. It is a magnet for visitors and local residents alike, with its 36km² surface providing excellent fishing, boating and water sports, with beautiful walking tracks and picnic areas surrounding the lake.

Since 1987 Lake Illawarra has been managed by the Lake Illawarra Authority (LIA), which was set up to repair environmental degradation of the lake. At the time, the local community was concerned about black sludge, odours, sewage and effluent, and unhealthy sea life. The lake's poor condition was most noticeable from the odours rising from the lake and spreading to nearby suburbs.

Thanks in large part to the LIA, these issues have been addressed and the lake is in better condition than it has been for many years. Funded and steered jointly by the State Government and two local councils, Wollongong and Shellharbour, the LIA successfully restored health the lake and surrounding environment.

However, in 2013 the Coalition reviewed the LIA and announced the body would be abolished and replaced with an estuary management committee.

Labor believes the LIA represents a successful model for the management of the lake and should be retained as the managing body.

A Labor Government will re-establish the Lake Illawarra Authority as an independent statutory authority to monitor water quality, environmental improvements, foreshore access and infrastructure enhancements, and provide a strategic and clear focus for tourism and recreational use for Lake Illawarra.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 9/03/2015

Proposal No: A323
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **NURSE RATIOS**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		10,400	31,800	54,200	96,400
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(10,400)	(31,800)	(54,200)	(96,400)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(10,400)	(31,800)	(54,200)	(96,400)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	10,400	42,200	96,400	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	10,400	42,200	96,400	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to increase legally enforceable mandated nursing hours/equivalent ratios in paediatrics and emergency departments. This is to be phased in annually from 1 January 2016 to 1 January 2019 in equal increments.

When fully implemented an estimated 800-880 additional nurse FTEs (full time equivalents) would be required to provide the necessary increase in nursing hours per patient day in non-tertiary hospitals. The impact on the Net Operating Result is therefore expressed conservatively using the mid figure of 840 FTEs.

The costs are based on the expected 2015-16 annual award salary of a 5th year Registered Nurse, including on-costs for penalties, overtime, superannuation and workers compensation. Costs are escalated at 2.5 per cent over the forward estimates.

When the policy is fully implemented in 2019-20, the cost will be \$92 million.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Nurse ratios
Date of request:	10 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Improve legally enforceable mandated nursing hours/equivalent ratios in paediatrics under the Public Health System Nurses and Midwives' (State) Award. This is to be phased in annually from 1 January 2016 to 1 January 2019, in equal increments.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Enhance paediatric patient care by improving staffing levels funded in non-tertiary hospitals to the levels of tertiary referral city hospitals.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement of 9 March 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Implement improvements in nurse ratios consistent with the Paediatric component of the NSW Nurses and Midwives' Association 2014 policy <i>Putting Patient Safety First: Extending mandated nursing hours / ratios</i> (see attached page 3).</p> <p>Only nurses providing direct clinical care are included in the ratios/nursing hours. This does not include positions such as NUMs, NMs, CNEs, CNCs, dedicated administrative support staff and wards persons.</p> <p>In circumstances where nurse ratios are already above the proposed ratios, these should not be reduced.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 January 2016.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Ministry of Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped at the best estimate of the cost of employing the additional nurses.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 10/03/2015

Proposal No: A324
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **SCHOOL BUSES - HELENSBURGH TO HEATHCOTE, ST JOHN BOSCO & ENGADINE HIGH SCHOOLS**

Cluster: Transport for NSW

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		798	808	818	2,424
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(798)	(808)	(818)	(2,424)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(798)	(808)	(818)	(2,424)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	798	1,606	2,424	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	798	1,606	2,424	
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Notes and costing assumptions

From 1 July 2015 the policy proposes to provide school buses for 470 students from Helensburgh to Heathcote High School, St John Bosco High School and Engadine High School.

The additional bus services are estimated to cost \$2.4 million over the forward estimates, with additional services expected to commence from 1 July 2015.

Key Assumptions

A length of 23.3 kms and 25 minutes per trip has been used for the calculations. Transport for NSW has advised that, to carry 470 students (without requiring students to stand for the journey) eight standard 61 seat school buses or six articulated buses would be required.

The school bus services would be provided by varying the current Outer Sydney Metropolitan Bus Service contract which is held by Premier Charters P/L, T/As Greens Northern Coaches.

The recurrent cost to provide the additional services has been calculated based on current arrangements with the private bus operator. Annualised costs for the additional bus capacity have been included in the expense estimates above.

The PBO received advice that the three schools may not have sufficient curb side space to accommodate additional buses. This issue would be addressed by staggering arrivals in the morning and departures in the afternoon.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	School buses – Helensburgh to Heathcote High School, St John Bosco High School and Engadine High School
Date of request:	10 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide school buses from Helensburgh to Heathcote High School, St John Bosco High School and Engadine High School.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Provide transport services for local students.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The bus service is to be capable of taking 470 school children to and from school each day, including 270 to Heathcote High School, 150 to St John Bosco Engadine, 50 to Engadine High School. The bus service is to depart from a central location in Helensburgh. The bus service should be delivered in the most cost-effective manner in terms of impact on net liabilities from 2015-16 to 2017-18, including potentially contracting the private sector or providing public buses. One option may be stretch buses.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Transport for NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped at the service numbers required to transport 470 students.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 10/03/2015

Proposal No: A325
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **KEEP NEW LOWER HUNTER-MAITLAND HOSPITAL IN PUBLIC HANDS**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to publicly manage and fund operations of the new Lower Hunter - Maitland Hospital.

Construction costs for this hospital will match current estimates already in the budget, and construction is expected to complete in 2019. Operations will therefore commence outside of the forward estimates' period and will not impact the forward estimates.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Keep the new Lower Hunter – Maitland Hospital in public hands
Date of request:	10 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Ensure that the new Lower Hunter – Maitland Hospital is publicly operated.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Establish a hospital to service growing demand in the Lower Hunter region.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement of 30 October 2014 by John Robertson, Walt Secord and Jenny Aitchison.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The hospital may be established through a private sector arrangement for construction but operations are to be publicly managed and funded from recurrent revenue. Where not otherwise specified, the policy should be consistent with existing government policy. It is assumed that this policy will not have a quantifiable impact on the budget balance over the forward estimates.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Consistent with existing government policy.
Intended duration of policy:	..
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	..
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	Consistent with existing government policy.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

NSW PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE COSTING OF BYRON CENTRAL HOSPITAL

BRIEFING NOTE

Summary

The ALP has requested the Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) to cost a policy that ensures surgical procedures in Byron Central Hospital are publicly operated.

The PBO is unable to cost this policy because NSW Health has not been able to provide the information needed to cost the proposal, and publication of this information would not be in the public interest due to commercial negotiations currently underway.

Background

The leader of the Australian Labor Party has submitted an election costing request to the PBO in relation to ensuring that surgical procedures in the new Byron Central Hospital are publicly operated.

The *Parliamentary Budget Officer Act 2010* (the Act) provides that the Parliamentary Budget Officer is to inform a parliamentary leader who makes an election costing request of any costing that the Officer is unable to provide and of the reason that the costing cannot be provided¹.

Also, the Act provides that the “head of the Government agency is not required to provide information in response to such a request if there is an overriding public interest against the disclosure of the information for the purposes of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* or if access to the information would otherwise be denied under that Act.”² This section of the Act means information needed to cost policies may not always be available to the PBO.

These sections of the Act are especially relevant to any plans that involve the private sector in service delivery in the health sector.

Public operation of Byron Central Hospital’s surgical procedures

The Government has announced plans to build a new Byron Central Hospital, expected to open in mid-2016. The scope of services planned for the new Byron Central Hospital does not include surgical services. A market sounding process is currently underway to determine whether there is interest from private providers to deliver surgical services at the facility³. NSW Health has advised this includes services to public and private patients. To date, no contracts have been entered into.

¹ See section 21(2) of the *Parliamentary Budget Officer Act 2010*

² See section 16(3) of the *Parliamentary Budget Officer Act 2010*

³ See NSW Minister for Health Media Release dated 23 September 2014

Principle applied in the Budget Process to future plans for a change in operations and commercial considerations

The NSW Budget and forward estimates are prepared to reflect existing operations and the impact of new policy decisions taken by the New South Wales Government (where their financial effect can be reliably measured).⁴ Where the impact of a policy decision or planned event cannot be reliably estimated, for example due to uncertainties about the timing and amount of future cash flows, the impact is not reflected within the forward estimates⁵.

The NSW Budget Papers also do not include information where its publication is considered to be commercially sensitive. This applies where disclosure of information would not be in the commercial interests of NSW or could cause financial or other damage to other commercial parties involved in government projects.

Application of the principle to public sector delivery of surgical services and commercial considerations

Where the Government's current plans might include privately operated service delivery and a contract has not yet been entered into, there is limited information available about costs and benefits under such a contract. NSW Health has advised that it does not know private provider costs. As such, an estimate of costs under any such arrangement is not available.

Notwithstanding that the forward estimates do not reflect public delivery of surgical services it could be possible to estimate these costs. However, because there is the future potential for contractual arrangements with the private sector for such services, publication of this cost could compromise the competitive process designed to obtain appropriate services at the lowest price. Accordingly, Health has confirmed that it is unable to provide these costs as it is not in the public interest to do so.

Conclusions

The PBO takes the view that while it could attempt a costing of the services, it would be time consuming and any estimate would be highly unreliable because the PBO would not have access to the comprehensive data held by NSW Health. Publication of a costing figure from the PBO would also have the potential to compromise commercial negotiations, which would not be in the interests of NSW taxpayers.

⁴ See NSW Government Budget Papers 2014-15: Budget Paper No. 2, Appendix A: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies and Forecast Assumptions at A -2

⁵ See NSW Government Budget Papers 2014-15: Budget Paper No. 2, Appendix A: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies and Forecast Assumptions at A -2



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Keep surgical procedures in Byron Central Hospital in public hands
Date of request:	10 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Ensure that surgical procedures in Byron Central Hospital are publicly operated.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Keep surgical procedures in Byron Central Hospital in public hands.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement of Luke Foley in the North Coast campaign launch on 6 March 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Surgical procedures are to be publicly operated. Where not otherwise specified, the policy should be consistent with existing government policy. It is assumed that this policy will not have a quantifiable impact on the budget balance over the forward estimates.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Consistent with existing government policy.
Intended duration of policy:	..
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	..
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	Consistent with existing government policy.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 11/03/2015

Proposal No: A327
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **FUND FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER (FASD) CLINIC AT WESTMEAD**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		300	308	315	923
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(300)	(308)	(315)	(923)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(300)	(308)	(315)	(923)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	300	608	923	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	300	608	923	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes funding of \$1.2 million over four years from 1 July 2015 to the FASD clinic at The Children's Hospital at Westmead, in order to maintain the existing activities of the clinic.

Based on the clinic's work to date, a nominal amount of \$300,000 per annum is sufficient to cover the cost of the clinic. The cost of maintaining the clinic's activity is dependent on the number of patients referred to the clinic and the assessments and ongoing treatment provided as well as the extent of capacity building for other health professionals to manage this disorder. Additional revenue for the clinic is obtained through Medicare billings made by paediatricians for clinical consultations. The Children's Hospital at Westmead also supports the clinic through the allocation of additional multidisciplinary staff required for the service such as speech therapists and occupational therapists.

The net impact of the policy is estimated to be \$923,000 over the four years to 2017-18. An additional impact of \$323,000 is estimated for the 2018-19 financial year.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Fund the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) Clinic at Westmead
Date of request:	10 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Fund the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Clinic at Westmead \$1.2 million over four years (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Maintain the existing activities of the clinic. The clinic is currently funded by the state government, but this is due to expire on 30 June 2014.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	300	307	315	923	323
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement of Walt Secord, Linda Burney and Sophie Cotsis on 5 March 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Based on stakeholder advice, annual funding of \$300,000 will be sufficient to maintain the clinic's existing activities. The funding should be indexed.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To 30 June 2019.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Ministry for Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1 – Fund the FASD clinic at Westmead

The dedicated FASD diagnostic clinic at Westmead is a pilot clinic funded by the Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education (FARE), however the funding is due to end on 30 June 2015. The clinic is run by Professor Elizabeth Elliot AM and is a screening and diagnostic service for children suffering from FASD. It is a collaboration between health professionals, researchers and community organisations.

A Labor Government will fund the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) clinic at the Children's Hospital at Westmead, at a cost of \$1.2 million from 2015-16 to 2018-19.

This will employ a part-time paediatrician to co-ordinate access to allied health services needed by the child. The funding will also provide opportunities for the clinic to increase the capacity for health professionals to diagnose FASD.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 13/03/2015

Proposal No: A328
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **LABOR'S PLAN TO RESCUE TAFE NSW**

Cluster: Education and Communities

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	-	21,470	29,499	30,237	81,206
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(21,470)	(29,499)	(30,237)	(81,206)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(21,470)	(29,499)	(30,237)	(81,206)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	21,470	50,969	81,206	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	21,470	50,969	81,206	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes reversing some of the Coalition's 'Smart and Skilled' TAFE program comprising three parts:

Part 1: TAFE Fees will be frozen at 2014 levels, indexed for inflation, for qualifications in occupations listed as state-wide skill shortages on the Australian Government Department of Employment's Skill Shortage list. The policy also proposes discounts for disabled students, Aboriginal students and students enrolled in special access courses.

Part 2: A 30 per cent cap on the total amount of public funds provided to private suppliers of TAFE services,

Part 3: Cuts to high priority TAFE campuses, courses and services to be reversed; and, in particular, a list of TAFE courses that have been cut according to various press reports are to be restored.

The total cost of all three parts of the policy is \$81 million over the forward estimates.

Part 1

The PBO estimates the cost of part 1 of the policy over the forward estimates at \$37.2 million (\$12.1 million in 2015-16, \$12.4 million in 2016-2017 and \$12.7 million in 2017-18).

The cost of freezing fees has been calculated by the Department of Education and Training based on the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) model for current policy settings compared to capping TAFE fees at 2014 levels and limiting fee increases to yearly CPI increases of 2.5 per cent for state-wide skills shortage qualifications. The model holds the number of training places constant over the forward estimates.

Costing assumptions continued:

The fee exemptions for Aboriginal students are the same as those that applied before 2015 so there is no impact on the forward estimates.

For disabled students, there has been a slight change in policy with no concessions for disabled students undertaking a second qualification in a calendar year at Diploma or Advanced Diploma level. The marginal difference in policy makes it difficult to estimate the financial cost. Consequently, this additional cost has not been included in the calculations.

It is assumed the occupations listed as NSW state-wide skills shortages in 2013-2014 by the Commonwealth Department of Employment will remain the same throughout the forward estimates. Changes in the skills shortage list would change the cost estimate. However, it is not possible to calculate the change in costs without knowing the specific changes to the skill shortage list. Projected enrolments in state-wide skills shortage qualifications account for 9 per cent of all projected enrolments in the 2015 NSW Skills List qualifications.

To simplify the modelling, we have assumed all students are subject to the new fee arrangements from July 2015. That is, those students who have paid for their full course upfront in early 2015 would receive a part refund for the half-year under the new fee structure. The approach has the added advantage of treating equivalently students who have paid upfront in 2015 compared to those subject to concessional loan arrangements and those who commence enrolments in July 2015.

Any changes to fee levels to be introduced from 1 July 2015 will require significant IT business systems development, testing and implementation within very tight timeframes. There are significant risks in these changes to the smooth operation of the NSW VET sector. There would be additional costs associated with implementing the policy in such a short timeframe. These costs have not been able to be estimated for inclusion in this costing.

Part 2

Capping funding to private providers at 30 per cent has no effect because current funding is below 30 per cent.

Part 3

The full cost of restoring TAFE services, where possible and able to be estimated, has been included in costing part 3 of the policy. The total cost of restoring these services is \$44 million over the forward estimates: \$9.4 million in 2015-16, \$17.1 million in 2016-17 and \$17.5 million in 2017-18. It is assumed the courses are restored from calendar year 2016, hence a half-year impact has been included for 2015-16 in costing part 3.

Part 3 was costed by the Department of Education on advice from the relevant TAFE campuses. An itemised list of the services able to be restored, cost estimates, and reasoning where others cannot be restored, and or the original media article is not correct, is provided in the below discussion.

TAFE Courses and Campuses for consideration to be restored.

The following information is provided by the Department of Education on advice from the relevant TAFEs. In the following list, the media claim is first presented, with the relevant reply and costing information.

1. The Dapto, Padstow and Cooma campuses, rumoured for closure, remain open.

Reply: There has been no change to services as the forward estimates includes funding for operating these three colleges.

2. The ship-building and repair course is set to lose a third of its funding in 2015, which will reduce the number of face-to-face teaching hours. (ABC 25/9/14)

Reply: The ship-building training ceased in 2012 due to a lack of demand following consultation with industry and closure of major ventures such as Sensation Yachts and Azzura. Three teaching staff were made redundant.

At the time (2013) the Certificate III in Marine Craft Construction continued to be offered at Northern Sydney Institute. Costing for restoring this service has not been estimated.

Costing assumptions continued:

3. *Classes being axed in Campbelltown, Chullora and Wetherill Park. Engineering trades, fitting and machining, sheetmetal, metal fabricating and welding, and vehicle-building classes will be hit. Teacher numbers will be cut from 54 to 26. (SMH 29/3/14); and*

4. *South Western Sydney Institute of TAFE is planning to sack 52 per cent of its teachers in engineering and automotive manufacturing. (30/3/14); and*

5. *200 students are distressed and teachers have lost their jobs before Christmas after the metal fabrication section at Chullora and Miller campuses was axed; TAFE Teachers Association says 32 staff will lose their jobs. (Canterbury-Bankstown Express 26/11/14).*

Reply: Over the past 4 years, there has been a 25% reduction in student enrolments in Metal Fabrication (including automotive manufacturing and engineering training packages) reflecting the decline in employment in the manufacturing sector in the region. Consultation with staff, industry and the community on a proposal to consolidate automotive manufacturing and engineering training from five sites to two specialist sites (Granville and Campbelltown) in 2015. Further consolidation to a single Engineering and Manufacturing Centre of Excellence is likely to occur in the future.

Training ceased at Miller, Wetherill Park and Lidcombe (Chullora) locations at the end of 2014.

Staff numbers were reduced as follows: Reducing Head teachers from 10 to 5 (-5), Reducing Teaching positions from 44 to 21 (-23).

The per year cost of restoring these services is estimated at \$3.72 million in 2016.

6. *30 per cent of the 46 information and communications technology teachers would be cut and all information technology cut from the Padstow campus by next year. (Canterbury-Bankstown Express 2/12/14)*

Reply: Consultation is underway and any staffing changes are only proposed at this stage, including reducing teaching positions from 46 to 30 (-16).

ICT courses at Padstow ceased at the end of 2014 and training is consolidating from 8 to 5 colleges to reduce duplication of courses and maximise class sizes to ensure the courses are viable and sustainable. Training will continue at Campbelltown, Lidcombe, Miller, Granville and Macquarie Fields Colleges with 3 specialist locations at Miller, Granville and Macquarie Fields. The IT courses on offer at Campbelltown College in 2015 have increased.

The per year cost of restoring the services that have been reduced here is estimated at \$1.95 million in 2016.

7. *Hospitality courses and information and communications technology courses in Padstow will cease at the end of 2014, while automotive classes will also cease except for the Fiat Chrysler program, continuing to 2016. (Canterbury-Bankstown Express 2/12/14); and*

8. *Plumbing and engineering courses have closed at the Chullora campus; hospitality, butchery, automotive and IT teaching courses will close at Padstow and engineering will no longer be offered at Miller. (Liverpool Champion 25/11/14)*

Reply: The re-organisation of courses offered at Padstow, Chullora and Miller campuses occurred to provide more integrated programs and to services to students, to better meet industry demand and offer classes to meet student demands while continuing to maintain the range of specialist training options. In some cases courses were moved while new facilities were being built.

Hospitality and Butchery - Padstow

Enrolments in Hospitality reduced by 42% over the past 4 years which has resulted in a review across the Institute. Following extensive consultation with staff, industry and the community, a range of consolidation opportunities

Costing assumptions continued:

were identified to address under-utilisation of facilities and maximise class enrolments to improve efficiency of operations.

Butchery has moved from Padstow back to Granville into brand new purpose built training and retail facilities. Butchery was temporarily located at Padstow for 2 years whilst the new facilities were being built.

Automotive - Padstow

Automotive at Padstow College will cease at the end of 2014 except for the Fiat Chrysler program which will continue through to 2016. Automotive courses will continue to be delivered at Wetherill Park, Granville and Campbelltown Colleges. SWSi is building an Automotive Training Centre of Excellence at Wetherill Park College, due for completion in 2016.

Information & Communications Technology (ICT) – Padstow - ICT courses at Padstow will cease at the end of 2014.

Plumbing – Chullora - Plumbing at Chullora ceased delivery at the end of 2013 and all staff were redeployed to Miller and Granville Colleges.

Engineering – Miller & Chullora - Delivery ceased at the end of 2014.

The estimated per year cost of restoring these services, where technically feasible and sensible to do, is estimated at \$8.55 million in calendar year 2016.

9. South Western Sydney Institute was proposing to cut all pre-apprenticeship courses in signage at Macquarie Fields TAFE, affecting 81 students. (Macarthur Chronicle 4/12/14)

Reply: Signage will not be offered at SWSi in 2015. However, pre-employment programs will continue where there is demand. All Signage Pre-Apprentices completed their courses in 2014 and no students were affected by the closure. There were only 5 Apprentices enrolled in 2014, 3 completed with 2 continuing in 2015. The Building & Construction Faculty has negotiated with other TAFE Institutes (Sydney & Western Sydney) to accommodate these 2 Apprentices.

The per year cost of restoring these services is estimated at \$238,000 in 2016.

10. Gymea TAFE will no longer offer the HSC; hairdressing and ceramic permanent teachers jobs have been lost at Gymea TAFE, commercial cookery teacher jobs have been lost at Loftus TAFE (St George and Sutherland Shire Leader 15/10/14)

Reply: The HSC change was due to 2012 and 2013 Business Reforms in response to declines in student demand. In 2014 there was no HSC delivery at Gymea and no loss of full time jobs from this change.

Reduction in staffing (5 in 2013) is due to a decline in enrolments since 2009 by 40% in Cookery and 46% in Hairdressing since 2009. The removal of Cookery and Hairdressing from the Skilled Migration List in July 2010 contributed to the reduction of International students in these areas. The reference to Ceramics is a result of July 2013 Business reform with a full time equivalent reduction in staff of 1.5.

The cost of restoring these services is estimated at \$933,000 in 2016.

11. The HSC course has gone from Wyong TAFE along with several other courses in tourism, hospitality and IT. (Central Coast Express Advocate Wyong 21/2/14); and

12. HSC through Hunter TAFE has ended while tourism and hospitality courses will cease at Cessnock and Glendale (Newcastle Herald 30/12/13); and

13. Maitland TAFE will lose tourism and hospitality courses with full time teachers made redundant. (Maitland Mercury 3/9/13)

Reply: Training ceased in the HSC at the end of 2012 because of declining enrolments. A rationalisation of delivery locations and enrolment profiles was undertaken and Tourism and Hospitality programs are now delivered at key geographical locations of Hamilton, Kurri Kurri and Ourimbah.

Costing assumptions continued:

The Ourimbah Campus is 20 minutes from Wyong Campus and is in the same Local Government Area. Training in pathway qualifications and Statements of Attainment continue where demand exists at the Maitland Campus. These reforms are part of a normal business process. They are a result of changing enrolment patterns and rationalisation targets.

Costs for restoring the previous method of supply are not able to be estimated.

14. Information technology courses at Newcastle, metal fabrication and welding at Glendale, and ship and boat building at Newcastle have been scrapped. (Newcastle Herald 29/12/13)

Reply: Cancellation is due to a downturn in the Resources Sector in the Hunter and Central Coast Regions and changing enrolment patterns in the industry areas of Boat Building, Tourism and Hospitality and Manufacturing. (Metals and Fitting and Machining etc.)

Costs for restoring these services have not been estimated.

15. Dapto campus is rumoured to be closing, with an information technology course offered at Dapto under threat, and the cancellation of a tourism and hospitality course offerings at the once-busy site had been whittled down to "two or three gardening classes a week", and no permanent teaching staff now on campus. (Illawarra Mercury, 21/7/14)

Reply: The Dapto campus will continue to operate.

16. The Albury TAFE Mechanical Engineering Section is closing. (Border Mail 21/11/13)

Reply: Cancellation is due to a decline in manufacturing business activity and the reduction in the number of apprentices enrolling at the Campus. Continuing students entered into negotiations to either transfer to the Wagga Campus or for their employers to work with State Training Services to allow them to attend the Victorian based Wodonga TAFE (approximately 6k's from our Albury Campus).

The cost of the restoring the course includes a \$1 million fixed cost to rebuild the facility, and \$423,000 per annum to run the course in 2016.

17. The HSC course has been cut from Wagga TAFE (The Daily Advertiser 31/3/14).

Reply: The change in offering the HSC course is due to a change in the School leaving age to 17 and the move to offering the Tertiary Preparation Certificate (TPC) instead of the HSC. The TPC allows students to gain entry to University.

The cost of restoring the previous offering is \$421,000 per year in 2016 (inclusive of \$5,000 of fixed costs).



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Labor's plan to rescue TAFE NSW
Date of request:	11 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	See <u>Attachment 1</u> .
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Ensure that TAFE remains an affordable and central part of our public education system.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Luke Foley and Ryan Park on 2 February 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p><u>Reverse fee hikes</u></p> <p>Labor will reverse the Baird Government’s TAFE fee hikes, commencing with courses in skill shortage areas and for students in certain disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>From 1 July 2015, TAFE fees will be reversed to 2014 levels, adjusted for inflation, for qualifications for occupations listed as state-wide skill shortages on the Australian Government Department of Employment’s Skill Shortage list. In addition, free study is to be reinstated for disabled students, Aboriginal students and students enrolled in special access courses.</p> <p>These initial fee reversals will apply with respect to study associated with fee payments that satisfy both of the following two criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • payment is made on 1 July 2015 or later; and • payment is for study undertaken from 1 July 2015 or later. <p>Qualifications that may be provided by TAFE that are listed as state-wide skill shortages in the Australian Government Department of <i>Education Skill Shortage List</i> (at 2013-14) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveyor • Auto mechanic, including motorcycle mechanic • Sheetmetal trades • Panel beater • Brick layer • Carpenters and joiners • Painting trades worker • Fibrous plasterer • Wall and floor tiler • Plumbers • Air conditioning and refrigeration

	<p>mechanic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolled nursing • Valuer • Construction estimator • Locksmith • Stonemason • Solid plasterer • Roof tiler • Electrical linesworker • Baker • Pastry cook • Butcher or small goods maker • Chef/cook • Arborist • Landscape gardener <p>The policy being costed includes qualifications for all automotive mechanics rather than limiting it to sub-components such as diesel mechanics.</p> <p>Labor commits to reversing fee hikes on all TAFE NSW courses by the end of its first term in government. It is assumed that the fee hikes on all courses are reversed from 1 January 2019.</p> <p><u>Restoring services</u></p> <p>High priority TAFE campuses, courses and services are maintained and cuts reversed, as outlined in <u>Attachment 2</u>.</p>
<p>Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.</p>	<p>N/a.</p>

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	TAFE NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1 – Maintain high priority TAFE campuses, courses and services; and reverse cuts

Within one term, a Labor Government will:

- Abolish the Liberal's 'Smart and Skilled' privatisation program;
- Reverse the Baird Government's TAFE fee hikes (with fee hikes on subjects in skill shortage areas reversed from 1 July 2015); and
- Guarantee funding to TAFE by capping the amount of public funds that can be contestable by private operators at 30 per cent.

Attachment 2 – Maintain high priority TAFE campuses, courses and services; and reverse cuts

GUARANTEE TAFE CAMPUSES RUMOURED FOR CLOSURE WILL REMAIN OPEN:

- Dapto campus
- Padstow campus
- Cooma campus.

REVERSING CUTS TO TAFE SERVICES OUTLINED BELOW:

- Classes are being axed in Campbelltown, Chullora and Wetherill Park. Engineering trades, fitting and machining, sheetmetal, metal fabricating and welding, and vehicle-building classes will be hit. Teacher numbers will be cut from 54 to 26. (SMH 29/3/14)⁷
- South Western Sydney Institute of TAFE is planning to sack 52 per cent of its teachers in engineer and automotive manufacturing. (30/3/14)⁸
- 30 per cent of the 46 information and communications technology teachers would be cut and all information technology would vanish from the Padstow campus by next year. (Canterbury-Bankstown Express 2/12/14)⁹
- Hospitality courses, and information and communications technology courses in Padstow will cease at the end of 2014, while automotive classes will also cease except for the Fiat Chrysler program, continuing to 2016. (as above)
- Plumbing and engineering courses have closed at the Chullora campus; hospitality, butchery, automotive and IT teaching courses will close at Padstow and engineering will no longer be offered at Miller. (Liverpool Champion 25/11/14)¹⁰
- 200 students are distressed and teachers have lost their jobs before Christmas after the metal fabrication section at Chullora and Miller campuses was axed; TAFE Teachers Association says 32 staff will lose their jobs. (Canterbury-Bankstown Express 26/11/14)¹¹
- South Western Sydney Institute was proposing to cut all pre-apprenticeship courses in signage at Macquarie Fields TAFE, affecting 81 students. (Macarthur Chronicle 4/12/14)¹²

⁷ <http://www.smh.com.au/nsw/tafe-cuts-force-axing-of-engineering-automotive-manufacturing-programs-20140329-35q11.html>

⁸ <http://www.johnkaye.org.au/threat-of-competitive-tafe-funding-model-cuts-manufacturing-skills-in-half-in-sydneys-south-west/>

⁹ <http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/south-west/opposition-on-the-attack-as-jobs-and-courses-dwindle-at-tafe-nsw-sysi-in-padstow/>

¹⁰ <http://www.liverpoolchampion.com.au/story/2720201/protest-targets-tafe-cuts/>

¹¹ <http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/news/metal-section-axed-at-chullora-campus-disrupts-students-and-sacks-teachers-but-skill-demand-in-decline/story-fngr8gwi-1227134611228>

- Gymea TAFE will no longer offer the HSC; hairdressing and ceramic permanent teachers jobs have been lost at Gymea TAFE, commercial cookery teacher jobs have been lost at Loftus TAFE. (St George and Sutherland Shire Leader 15/10/14)¹³
- the HSC course has gone from Wyong TAFE along with several other courses in tourism, hospitality and IT. (Central Coast Express Advocate Wyong 21/2/14)¹⁴
- HSC through Hunter TAFE has ended while tourism and hospitality courses will cease at Cessnock and Glendale. (Newcastle Herald 30/12/13)¹⁵
- Maitland TAFE will lose tourism and hospitality courses with full time teachers made redundant. (Maitland Mercury 3/9/13)¹⁶
- Information technology courses at Newcastle, metal fabrication and welding at Glendale, and ship and boat building at Newcastle have been scrapped. (Newcastle Herald 29/12/13)¹⁷
- Dapto campus is rumoured to be closing, with an information technology course offered at Dapto under threat, and the cancellation of a tourism and hospitality course offerings at the once-busy site had been whittled down to “two or three gardening classes a week”, and no permanent teaching staff now on campus. (Illawarra Mercury, 21/7/14)¹⁸
- The Albury TAFE Mechanical Engineering Section is closing. (Border Mail 21/11/13)¹⁹
- The HSC course has been cut from Wagga TAFE. (The Daily Advertiser 31/3/14)²⁰.

¹² <http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/macarthur/tafe-cuts-and-fee-increases-could-do-a-world-of-hurt/story-fngr8h70-1227143765767?nk=48c3b05b76bf1a4796e8450d5526e6f9>

¹³ <http://www.theleader.com.au/story/1839837/tafe-cuts-targeted-in-opposition-campaign/>

¹⁴ <http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/central-coast/gosford-and-wyong-tafes-face-more-staff-and-course-cuts/story-fngr8h0p-1226826874365>

¹⁵ <http://www.theherald.com.au/story/1996172/hunter-tafe-to-face-fresh-pain/>

¹⁶ <http://www.maitlandmercury.com.au/story/1808798/thrills-and-skills-for-1000/>

¹⁷ <http://www.theherald.com.au/story/1996172/hunter-tafe-to-face-fresh-pain/>

¹⁸ <http://www.illawarramercury.com.au/story/2203453/tafe-funding-cuts-labor-calls-for-rethink/>

¹⁹ <http://www.bordermail.com.au/story/1922973/tell-aplin-weve-had-enough-cuts/>

²⁰ <http://www.dailyadvertiser.com.au/story/2188018/last-year-for-hsc-at-tafe-riverina-institute/>



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 18/03/2015

Proposal No: A330
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **BETTER COMMUNITIES & SPORTS FUND**

Cluster: Premier and Cabinet

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	5,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	50,000
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	(5,000)	(20,000)	(15,000)	(10,000)	(50,000)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	(5,000)	(20,000)	(15,000)	(10,000)	(50,000)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	5,000	25,000	40,000	50,000
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	5,000	25,000	40,000	50,000
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy provides capped funding of \$50 million over 4 years, from 2014-15 to 2017-18, to establish a Better Communities and Sports Fund to support projects that improve local communities and sports.

The funding will typically support local government and other organisations through project grants.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Better Communities and Sports Fund
Date of request:	22 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Establish a Better Communities and Sports Fund of \$50 million to support projects that improve local communities and sports.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support local community and sports initiatives.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	5,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	50,000	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The fund will typically support local government and other organisations through project grants.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Local Government; Sport and Recreation.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Project delivery will be the responsibility of the party receiving the funding.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Some projects will be conditional on the receiving party agreeing to joint funding arrangements.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 11/03/2015

Proposal No: A331
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT - REDUCED TRAVEL**

Cluster: Treasury

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		(21,866)	(22,413)	(22,973)	(67,252)
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	21,866	22,413	22,973	67,252

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	21,866	22,413	22,973	67,252
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	(21,866)	(44,279)	(67,252)	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	(21,866)	(44,279)	(67,252)	
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Notes and costing assumptions

From 2015-16 the policy proposes to reduce government expenditure on travel by 10 per cent per year over the forward estimates.

A total saving of \$67 million over the forward estimates has been calculated based on a reduction of projected expenses for travel.

Key assumptions

Travel expenditure for NSW Government agencies was \$210 million in 2013-14 and is estimated at \$213 million in 2014-15. Travel expenditure over the forward estimates has been escalated at 2.5 per cent per year to calculate savings.

The costing assumes there is no increase in other expenditures such as video-conferencing, relocation of staff etc that would need to occur to allow agencies to perform at their same functionality, whilst reducing travel by 10 per cent.

In practice, such a policy may result in either or both of a reduction in agency production or the need to incur higher costs in other areas to enable production to be maintained at the same levels.

The policy assumes the Government will be able to reallocate the impact of the saving between agencies and portfolios to address identified inefficiencies and maintain priorities.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	More efficient government – 10 per cent saving from travel expenses
Date of request:	11 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Reduce government travel expenses by 10 per cent.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver savings through reduced and more cost effective travel.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Agencies will be expected to reduce their travel expenses by 10 per cent. The budget allocation to agencies from 2015-16 will be adjusted to reflect a ten per cent reduction in funding for costs associated with travel expenses. The Government will have discretion to reallocate the impact of the saving between agencies and portfolios to address identified inefficiencies and maintain priorities.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Whole-of-government.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Uncapped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 11/03/2015

Proposal No: A332
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **RAIL TRAILS STRATEGY**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(9,000)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(9,000)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,000	6,000	9,000	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,000	6,000	9,000	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to develop a state-wide Rail Trails Strategy from funding of \$9 million (capped), with funding of \$3 million each year for three years from 2015-16 to 2017-18.

Key Assumptions

It is assumed the funding will be administered by the Department of Trade and Investment through the Regional Tourism Infrastructure Fund which is in line with existing arrangements.

Background

The Department of Trade and Investment is currently offering up to \$50 million for the development of pilot rail trail projects on the Casino-Murwillumbah and Rosewood-Tumbarumba rail lines. Infrastructure NSW is accepting Expressions of Interest which close 31 March 2015.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Rail Trails Strategy
Date of request:	11 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Allocate \$9 million to develop a rail trails strategy.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Facilitate access to natural sites, support tourism, and contribute to economic and social opportunity for rural and regional communities.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Luke Foley on 11 March 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>A Labor Government will develop a state-wide Rail Trails Strategy.</p> <p>This policy will provide direction and structure to the development of this new tourism and recreation opportunity for regional NSW at a capped cost of \$3 million per year.</p> <p>Funding will be allocated to the assessment of viability of rail trails and to begin construction on projects identified where feasible.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Trade and Investment.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 11/03/2015

Proposal No: A333
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **JUSTICE REINVESTMENT STRATEGY**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		1,000	1,500	1,500	4,000
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(1,000)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(4,000)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(1,000)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(4,000)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,000	2,500	4,000	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,000	2,500	4,000	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to provide capped grant amounts totalling \$4 million over the forward estimates to non-government organisations to fund three pilot projects. These projects will trial strategies to improve social and economic outcomes in spatially-concentrated Aboriginal populations, with a focus on addressing Aboriginal incarceration.

The costing assumes that funding will be allocated as follows: \$1 million in 2015-16, and \$1.5 million in 2016-17 and 2017-18.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Justice reinvestment strategy
Date of request:	11 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Invest \$4 million into three “justice reinvestment” pilot projects run by non-government organisations, with a focus on addressing Aboriginal incarceration.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Trial strategies to improve social and economic outcomes in the community by reducing incarceration rates.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	1,000	1,500	1,500	4,000	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Paul Lynch and Linda Burney on 5 February 2015 “Labor proposes new approach to tackle Aboriginal incarceration”.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Capped grant amounts will be paid to non-government organisations.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Department of Justice.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Subject to determination of government.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 11/03/2015

Proposal No: A334
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DROUGHT-AFFECTED FARMERS**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The proposed policy is current government policy, for which provision has been made in the forward estimates. The cost impact is therefore zero.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Water infrastructure for drought-affected farmers
Date of request:	11 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide \$20 million for farmers under the Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Provide support to drought affected farmers.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	This is current government policy, announced by Troy Grant and Katrina Hodgkinson on 12 January 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>This funding will assist farmers who are battling with short-term water issues, and it also helps them invest in long-term infrastructure and be better prepared for the next inevitable drought.</p> <p>Eligible farmers will be able to apply for a rebate of up to 50 per cent of the cost of installing on-farm emergency water infrastructure, up to a cap of \$20,000.</p> <p>The rebate can be used for a range of projects, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of bores; • New water storage tanks; • Pumps and pipelines; • Stock troughs; and • De-silting of dams, if the property does not have access to good-quality groundwater and relies on surface water. <p>The scheme will close on 30 June 2015, or when the \$20 million in funding is fully allocated.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Any existing funding allocated to this policy should offset the costs of the commitment.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Continuing existing policy.
Intended duration of policy:	To 30 June 2015.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Primary Industries.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 11/03/2015

Proposal No: A335
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **NSW TRAINS - PLAN TO RESTORE SERVICES AND IMPROVE THE TIMETABLE**

Cluster: Transport for NSW

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		1,500			1,500
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(1,500)	-	-	(1,500)
Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-
Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(1,500)	-	-	(1,500)
Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,500	1,500	1,500	

Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,500	1,500	1,500
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to restore priority train services and improve the timetable from 1 July 2015. A capped amount of \$1.5 million would be allocated in 2015-16 to undertake an expert review of Transport for NSW timetables.

Key assumptions

The objective of the review would be to establish a plan to restore priority services and deliver a blueprint for a better timetable service into the future. The review would be delivered to government by March 2016. The government would consider and respond to the review in advance of the 2015-16 Budget, with the first raft of changes to be implemented from July 2016.

It is assumed that a range of changes to the timetable could be implemented by adjusting the allocation of existing resources to identified priorities. In the event of additional funding proposals, these would be subject to further consideration by government as part of its response to the comprehensive review. Any additional cost of changing or reprioritising services has not been included or provided for in this costing.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	NSW Trains – A plan to restore services and improve the timetable
Date of request:	11 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Conduct an expert-led comprehensive review of NSW train timetables to establish a plan to restore priority services and deliver a blueprint for better timetables that are aligned to the needs of NSW into the future.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver a plan to restore priority train services and meet future needs.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>A capped amount of \$1.5 million in 2015-16 would be allocated to undertake an expert review of Transport for NSW train timetables. The objective of the review would be to establish a plan to restore priority services and deliver a blueprint for a better timetable service into the future. The review would be delivered to government by March 2016. The government would consider and respond to the review in advance of the 2015-16 Budget, with the first raft of changes to be implemented from July 2016.</p> <p>The review would be directed to create a plan to achieve the service priorities of the Labor government in the most cost-effective manner. It is assumed that a range of changes to the timetable could be implemented by adjusting the allocation of existing resources to identified priorities. In the event of additional funding proposals, these would be subject to further consideration by government as part of its response to the comprehensive review.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To 30 June 2016.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Transport for NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 11/03/2015

Proposal No: A336
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **LABOR'S PLAN TO PROTECT THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	-	2,630	2,353	2,329	7,312
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue	-	(900)	(923)	(946)	(2,768)
Net Operating Result:	-	(3,530)	(3,275)	(3,275)	(10,080)

Capital Expenditure		300	2,700	-	3,000
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	300	2,700	-	3,000

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(3,830)	(5,975)	(3,275)	(13,080)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,830	9,805	13,080	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,830	9,805	13,080	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy includes a number of components (i) initiate a major public celebration of the Bicentenary of the Royal Botanic Gardens in June 2016; (ii) launch an international search for a new Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust; (iii) not proceed with proposals contained in the current Master Plan for a hotel, railway station and ferry terminal within the Royal Botanic Gardens; (iv) implement a 10 year vision for the *Sydney Gardens - Towards 2025*; (v) alter the northern end of Mrs Macquarie's Road, and turn cars around 100 metres short of the Point; and (vi) reverse the merger of operations between the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, and the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust.

The policy assumes that a capped amount of \$500,000 will be spent in 2015-16 for the celebration of the Bicentenary of the Royal Botanic Gardens. Search costs for a new Director, and planning costs associated with preparing for *Sydney Gardens - Towards 2025* are assumed to be absorbed. The Office of Environment and Heritage assumes that community consultation to revise the current Draft Master Plan will cost \$500,000.

The Office of Environment and Heritage have estimated that alteration of Mrs Macquarie's Road will incur \$3 million in capital costs. The costing spreads this over 2015-16 and 2016-17. Loss of parking revenue and parking fines is estimated to be \$900,000 per annum.

An external consultant commissioned by the Government estimated savings of up to \$7 million per year from the merger of the administration/management functions between the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, and the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust. A de-merger will likely reverse these efficiency savings once fully rolled out. The costing has assumed a gradual reversal of efficiency savings across the forward estimates.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Labor's plan to protect the Royal Botanic Gardens
Date of request:	11 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	See Attachment 1 .
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Protect the Royal Botanic Gardens.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – see Luke Foley’s announcement of 13 April 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p><u>Return the land at the northern end of Mrs Macquarie’s Road to the people</u></p> <p>Allocate \$300,000 in 2015-16 and \$350,000 in 2016-17 to adjust Mrs Macquarie’s Road and turn the existing road around the point into a pedestrian thoroughfare. The grounds of the Botanic Gardens will also be extended to include Mrs Macquarie’s Point while maintaining night access. This element of the project should be completed during 2018.</p> <p><u>Reversal of the merger of the Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust with the Centennial Park & Moore Park Trust</u></p> <p>This should be delivered with no additional staff, where possible, as a shared service arrangement will be established.</p> <p><u>International search for an eminent person</u></p> <p>Administrative costs associated with the search should be implemented within existing resourcing.</p> <p><u>Major celebration</u></p> <p>Allocate a capped amount of \$500,000 in 2015-16 for a major celebration of the Bicentenary of the Royal Botanic Gardens in June 2016.</p> <p><u>Ten year vision for the Sydney Gardens</u></p> <p>An initial allocation of \$24 million from 2019 to 2025 will be made to progress the capital works of <i>Sydney Gardens – Towards 2025</i>. Funding details will be finalised subject to the completion of a business case and initial planning.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To 2025.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Luke Foley MLC

Shadow Minister for Planning
Shadow Minister for Environment



Sunday, 13 April 2014

LABOR'S PLAN TO PROTECT THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS

Shadow Environment Minister Luke Foley today released NSW Labor's comprehensive election policy for Sydney's Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain – ensuring Sydney's beautiful green space reflects its mission to inspire the appreciation and conservation of Australia's plants.

Mr Foley said Labor's policy stands in stark contrast to the controversial plans released by the O'Farrell Liberal Government last weekend – which would see the widespread commercialisation of the Gardens including the construction of a multi-storey, five star hotel.

Under the policy, Labor will:

- 1. Not proceed with the proposals contained in the current Master Plan for a hotel, railway station and ferry terminal with the Royal Botanic Gardens.** Labor will also not proceed with an orientation centre, café and shop at the Queen Elizabeth 2 Gates
- 2. Return the land at the northern end of Mrs Macquarie's Road to the people by altering the current road and turning cars around 100 metres short of the Point.** The existing road around the Point must be retained for heritage value and will become a pedestrian thoroughfare. Bush regeneration and the planting of indigenous flora will be prioritised. The grounds of the Botanic Gardens will also be extended to include Mrs Macquarie's Point while maintaining night access.
- 3. Reverse the merger of the Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust with the Centennial Park & Moore Park Trust.** Labor Premier Neville Wran had the vision to establish the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust in 1980, giving it control over its own affairs.
- 4. Launch an international search for an eminent person with experience in leading a botanical garden to become the new Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust.**
- 5. Initiate a major public celebration of the Bicentenary of the Royal Botanic Gardens in June 2016.** The celebrations will involve all of Sydney, and include the traditional owners of the lands and past and present staff and supporters of the Gardens.
- 6. Implement a 10 year vision for the Sydney Gardens - Towards 2025,** prioritising the following initiatives:
 - Upgrading the waterfront promenade using Water Sensitive Urban Design principles

- Building a new science and education facility, following the required relocation of the National Herbarium to a new purpose built facility
- Developing interconnected trails and themed walks through the Gardens
- Reducing the use of Sydney drinking water for irrigation, potentially using the old naval oil tanks in the Woolloomooloo precinct to store recycled or reclaimed water.

“This is a plan that is faithful to the organisation’s mission and the spirit in which the lands were originally bestowed,” Mr Foley said.

“The Gardens are a place to inspire the appreciation and conservation of plants – they are not a place that should be captive to commercial interests.

“The excessive proposals contained in the current Master Plan confirm the fears Labor expressed when the effective takeover of the Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust was announced back in January.

“It’s clear the O’Farrell Liberal Government is putting big bucks over botany.

“Labor’s focus for the organisation will always be in the areas of horticulture, recreation, conservation, science and education – not commercialisation.

“This policy will ensure the voices of the botanists, plant scientists and horticulturalists are not drowned out by property developers and commercial event organisers.

“This is a plan that will ensure the integrity of one of Sydney’s great green spaces is protected for future generations.

“Labor will put the gardeners back in charge of the Gardens.”

MEDIA CONTACT: LUKE FOLEY 0417494802



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 11/03/2015

Proposal No: A337
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **CYSTIC FIBROSIS POLICY**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(6,000)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(6,000)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	2,000	4,000	6,000	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	2,000	4,000	6,000	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to provide additional annual funding of \$2 million to support services at cystic fibrosis clinics in Westmead Hospital, John Hunter Hospital and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. This funding will be capped and provided over four years commencing 1 July 2015.

The estimated cost of the policy over the forward estimates is \$6 million. An additional cost of \$2 million is estimated to be incurred in the 2018-19 financial year.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Cystic fibrosis policy
Date of request:	11 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide additional annual funding of \$2 million to support services at cystic fibrosis clinics in Westmead Hospital, John Hunter Hospital and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve services at cystic fibrosis clinics.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	2,000
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes –announcement by Walt Secord on 6 February 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Capped annual funding of \$2 million over four years will be provided (totalling \$8 million). This will be in addition to funding that the clinics would otherwise receive.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To 30 June 2019.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Ministry for Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 13/03/2015

Proposal No: A338
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **BUILDING SKILLS GROWING JOBS**

Cluster: Treasury

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		900	900	900	2,700
Depreciation			750	1,500	2,250
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(900)	(1,650)	(2,400)	(4,950)

Capital Expenditure		7,500	7,500	7,500	22,500
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	7,500	7,500	7,500	22,500

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(8,400)	(8,400)	(8,400)	(25,200)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	8,400	16,800	25,200	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	8,400	16,800	25,200	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to require all NSW Government Agencies to ensure that no less than fifteen per cent of total estimated labour hours on building and construction contracts are undertaken by targeted groups including: trainees and apprentices, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, local people with barriers to employment, and those upskilling.

The policy is likely to result in increased costs to Government, although these are very difficult to measure reliably. Contractors will incur costs to administer the policy, and because lower skilled workers require training and supervision and, at least initially, produce less output than higher skilled employees, there will be additional operational costs. These are likely to be passed on to government in higher contract prices than would otherwise have applied.

This would result in an increase in capital expenditure and thus net financial liabilities. There will also be flow on effects to depreciation as a result of increased capital expenditure which would have an impact on the net operating result, increasing steadily over time.

The price of Government building and construction contracts is however influenced by many variables which reflect the drivers of the building and construction industry more generally. Key factors include interest rate changes, changes in investment patterns such as the recent decline in mining investment, and labour market conditions. Changes to any of these underlying factors will lead to changes in estimates of costs of greater magnitude than potential price rises from the policy proposed.

Costing assumptions continued:

Given the inherent difficulty in predicting these factors, it is difficult to construct a counterfactual scenario against which the impact of a price increase arising from this policy alone can be readily estimated. Construction of the counterfactual requires a large number of assumptions to be made beyond those submitted with the policy.

South Australia introduced a very similar scheme to the policy proposed in 2011 called "Workforce Participation in Government Construction Procurement." The Parliamentary Budget Office has not been able to find any published industry figures on costs associated with the scheme. There will have been some price effect, but the precise amount is not possible to determine given the numerous other factors that determine the State's total capital spend. Examination of South Australia's budget papers suggests that it is unlikely that the policy has affected contract prices in a way that can easily be distinguished from changes in broader market conditions.

The PBO notes that there are numerous ways a policy of this nature could be implemented in practice and that any estimates are highly sensitive to the assumptions underpinning them. The table below provides an outline of possible costs, prepared by NSW Treasury against a range of detailed assumptions about how a policy like this could hypothetically be configured.

Policy costing: 15 per cent mandatory apprentice quota for major government construction projects

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		900	900	900	2,700
Depreciation			750	1,500	2,250
Less: Offsets					0
Revenue					0
Net Operating Result:	0	(900)	(1,650)	(2,400)	(4,950)

Capital Expenditure		7,500	7,500	7,500	22,500
Capital Offsets					0
Net Capital Expenditure:	0	7,500	7,500	7,500	22,500

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	0	(8,400)	(8,400)	(8,400)	(25,200)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	0	8,400	16,800	25,200	
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Notes and costing assumptions used:

- Assumes policy established from 1 July 2015, to apply to all new projects commencing on or after that date.
- Assumes policy will not apply on Commonwealth funded projects where separate reporting obligations exist.
- Assumes policy applies by way of a Procurement Board Direction – only applies to entities covered by the NSW Procurement Board.
- Assumes Policy replaces Premier's Memorandum M2014-11 which sets additional evaluation criteria for procurement of major projects valued above \$100 million from 18 November 2014 onward.
- Assumes Government construction expenditure continues at 2013/14 level (ie \$6 billion expenditure in construction).
- Assumes 'major projects' are 50% of total category spend (ie \$3 billion).
- Assumes that labour costs are typically 33% of building and civil projects, therefore total labour expense is \$1 billion.
- Assumes that trades workers constitute approximately 30% of the labour force on building and civil construction (\$300 million), and that apprentice pay rates are half that of qualified trade workers therefore a 15 per cent requirement imposes a maximum cost of \$22.5 million.
- Assumes that 5% of trade workforce are existing apprentices, therefore \$15 million additional is required to meet target. Note the 5% assumption is an estimate and is not based on any meaningful data on current apprentices already in Gov't jobs.
- Assumes an agency administration charge of up to 2%.
- Assumes a '50% substitution' of existing apprentices. Substitution impacts are difficult to estimate and this is considered a reasonable estimate mid-way between nil and full substitution.
- Assumes capacity of employers to obtain suitable apprentices.
- Assumes that apprentice costs relating to major contracts are capital costs, not recurrent and are therefore capitalised.

Costing assumptions continued:

- The rate of depreciation / useful life varies from project to project. This costing assumes that the assets are depreciated over a 10 year period on a straight line basis and the initial project is completed in the first 12 months, with depreciation commencing 1 July the following year



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Building Skills, Growing Jobs
Date of request:	13 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Require all NSW Government agencies to ensure no less than fifteen per cent of total estimated labour hours on specified major contracts are undertaken by apprentices and target groups (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Skills training for target groups.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Other years ² \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by John Robertson at the NSW Labor 2014 State Conference on 26 July 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Agencies should receive additional funding to support the implementation of the policy being costing. This should be allocated to agencies consistent with the best available estimate of the change in project costs as a result of implementing the policy.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Whole-of-government.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	The policy will apply only to new contracts.

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	Rules regarding the application of the policy to capital projects would vary depending on project value (see Attachment 1).
Proposed start and completion date of work:	N/a.
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	..
Offsetting expenditure savings:	..
Associated asset sell off (if any):	..
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	Consistent with best estimates and standard assumptions.
Third party funding involvement:	See Attachment 1 .

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.

Attachment 1 - Building Skills, Growing Jobs

The policy requires all NSW Government agencies, including SOCs and contractors, to ensure that no less than fifteen per cent of total estimated labour hours on specified contracts for building and civil works are undertaken by the target groups. Within this fifteen per cent component of labour hours worked, around:

- Fifty per cent should be undertaken by trainees/apprentices/cadets;
- Thirteen per cent should be undertaken by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people;
- Twelve per cent by local people with barriers to employment; and
- Twenty five per cent by those up skilling.

The policy would apply to all NSW Government building and civil construction contracts valued at over \$500,000 – based on the total contract value and duration, even where jointly funded, as follows:

- Contracts between \$500,000 and \$5 million must include a formal declaration of intent by principal contractors to voluntarily seek to achieve the goals of the policy to employ and train the target groups;
- Contracts between \$5 million and \$50 million must include a workforce participation clause mandating that the principal contractor achieve the objectives of the plan. Tenderers must show a commitment and have a demonstrated ability to plan and implement workforce participation initiatives;
- Contracts over \$50 million would, in addition to the above, require the principal contractor to nominate an employment and training coordinator;
- Building and construction work includes all organised activities concerned with demolition, building, landscaping, civil engineering, process engineering, mining and heavy engineering; and building refurbishment or fit out, installation of building security systems, fire protection systems, air conditioning systems, computer and communication cabling, building and construction of landscapes. It excludes mining operations, maintenance, routine landscaping such as lawn mowing, pruning and other horticultural activities, and cleaning buildings.

The Policy requires NSW Government agencies to monitor contractor performance against the fifteen per cent target; and assist contractors if non-compliance becomes evident. Principal contractors are required to provide information on the number of hours worked on-site by workers from the target groups at quarterly intervals throughout the contract and on completion of the contract.

To ease concerns regarding 'red tape', each government agency will establish a pathfinder function as part of the implementation of this and other jobs programmes—a dedicated information officer responsible for channelling requests from business to the responsible departmental officers, as well as tracking and following up on requests for information. A report on the activities of each pathfinder will be included in each agencies annual report. This function should be delivered out of existing agency resources.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 12/03/2015

Proposal No: A339
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **TRIAL BULK PURCHASE/REVERSE AUCTION OF ELECTRICITY**

Cluster:

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to trial the bulk purchase of electricity by government. The Government will call for tenders by renewable energy companies based in NSW to provide a long-term (20 year) bulk electricity contract for a NSW government department.

Restricting the tender to only include renewable energy companies will likely increase the costs of purchasing electricity by government. However, without further details on the policy, such as the amount of electricity to be purchased, it is not possible to accurately estimate the potential cost increase.

Administrative costs of the scheme can be met from within existing agency resources.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Trail bulk purchase/reverse auction of electricity
Date of request:	12 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	See <u>Attachment 1</u> .
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve competition and reduce electricity costs for state and local government in NSW.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	N/a.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Administrative costs associated with implementing the scheme should be delivered within existing agency resources. The trial may deliver savings.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Whole-of-government.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	„

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Nil.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1

A NSW Labor Government will call for tenders by renewable energy companies based in NSW to provide a long-term (20 year) bulk electricity contract for a NSW government department/agency, to be chosen.

This will be a trial of the so-called 'reverse auction' initiatives successfully employed in the Australian Capital Territory and soon to be pursued by the Queensland Labor Government.

A NSW Labor Government will invite a local council (or a group of councils) to join a second project to bundle their entire electricity use into a bulk purchase tender process of the same kind.

By entering into a contract for electricity supply direct from a generator, this will cut out any retailer cost for the customer(s) which is typically twenty percent of point-of-use charges.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 12/03/2015

Proposal No: A340
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **STOP WALLARAH 2 MINE**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to enact legislation to permanently ban the Wallarah 2 coal mine, with legislation designed to exempt the NSW government from making any compensation payments. The PBO has received legal advice that the NSW Parliament has the power to enact such legislation.

The policy is estimated to have no budget impact as the forward estimates do not contain potential royalties from projects which have yet to be approved, such as the Wallarah 2 coal mine. Nevertheless, there is a strong likelihood that royalties will be lower than they would otherwise have been if the mining operations had occurred.

Although legislation to exempt the State from any compensation payments could be enacted, it is likely to be subject to legal challenge. The costing makes no allowance for compensation which may be payable if a challenge is successful because Australian Accounting Standards, which are used in the preparation of the NSW Budget Papers, treat possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by uncertain future events, as contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are not recorded until there is certainty that the liability will arise and can be reliably quantified.

No costs are included for potential flow on effects, such as increase in sovereign risk, economic costs to NSW and reduction in state taxes as a result of lower mining investment and activity. Such effects are not readily quantifiable.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Stop Wallarah 2 mine
Date of request:	12 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Legislation a permanent ban on Wallarah 2 mine.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	As above.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Luke Foley on 9 March 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	It is assumed this will not have an impact on the government budget as arrangements for the mine have not been finalised. The legislation would be designed to exempt the government from compensation payments, should this be necessary.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon forming government.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Resources and Energy.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Legislation would need to be enacted.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly a revenue commitment	
Transaction based or capped:	Please advise.
Thresholds and/or exemptions:	..
Collection method:	..
Additional expenditure associated with collection:	..



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 12/03/2015

Proposal No: A341
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **FUNDING FOR LANDCARE**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to provide \$20 million to Landcare over four years funded from the unallocated funding within the Environmental Trust. Under the policy, \$5 million would be provided each year from 2015-16 to 2018-19 to Landcare.

The Parliamentary Budget Office notes that the Environmental Trust is an independent, statutory body and legislative change is likely to be required to enable the government to fund Landcare from the Trust.

There is sufficient unallocated funding within the Environmental Trust for this policy, so it has a nil impact on the forward estimates.

Background information

There are two sources of unallocated funding within the Environmental Trust.

1. Unallocated Statutory Funds

The Environmental Trust Statutory Fund is allocated and controlled through the *Environmental Trust Act 1998*. Specific minimum levels of annual expenditure are set within the Act for some programs, with other programs managed through decisions of the Trust.

Under the Act, funds cannot be reallocated without a formal decision of the Trust. Example programs include the Rehabilitation and Restoration Program, Education Program and Major Projects.

Unallocated funding is as follows:

Costing assumptions continued:

2014-15	\$4,905,135
2015-16	\$14,539,532
2016-17	\$11,652,369
2017-18	\$12,883,908

2. Unallocated Other Funds

These funds relate to other government commitments largely focused on the management of waste through the Waste Less Recycle More programs. These programs and sub programs have been publicly announced over the full forward estimates period with contestable grant rounds launched or allocations made on an annual basis.

These funds cannot be reallocated without a change to current government policy.

Unallocated funding is as follows:

2014-15	\$20,292,608
2015-16	\$43,330,206
2016-17	\$45,349,812
2017-18	\$5,825,000



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Funding for Landcare
Date of request:	12 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide \$20 million to Landcare over four years.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support Landcare.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Has the policy been costed by a third party?
If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Provide additional annual grants to Landcare of \$5.0 million from 2015-16 to 2018-19.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	This should be funded from unallocated grants funding under the Environmental Trust.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To 1 July 2019.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Environmental Trust.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Legislative change would be enacted to provide this funding if necessary.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 12/03/2015

Proposal No: A342
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **PEAT ISLAND**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

From 1 July 2015, the policy proposes to preserve Peat Island as a public space and not sell the land.

This policy is costed at \$0 as the land is still held by Government agencies or privately owned and has not been sold. Any on going costs related to management of the property are assumed to be planned for within agency budgets.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Peat Island
Date of request:	12 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Preserve Peat Island as a public space, rejecting the push to sell it to developers and drop in multi-story apartments.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	As above.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	This is not anticipated to have an impact on the government budget as sales of the land have not been announced.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Planning and Environment.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Nil.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 13/03/2015

Proposal No: A343
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **SYDNEY MARINE PARK**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	-	1,750	1,076	1,386	4,212
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(1,750)	(1,076)	(1,386)	(4,212)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(1,750)	(1,076)	(1,386)	(4,212)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,750	2,826	4,212
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,750	2,826	4,212
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to allocate a capped amount of \$4.2 million over three years to support a policy development process that will inform the future establishment of a Sydney Marine Park. This funding includes:

- \$903,000 for a substantial scientific investigation of marine health;
- \$615,000 to support a panel of scientific experts;
- \$308,000 for an advisory committee;
- \$416,000 for community consultation; and
- \$2 million to support policy development and administration within the Marine Parks Authority.

This costing assumes that all components are scalable to funding available.

Marine parks are declared by the Governor under NSW legislation. The policy assumes that declaration is made on 1 July 2018.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Sydney Marine Park
Date of request:	13 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Establishment of a Sydney Marine Park (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Deliver a coordinated plan to protect Sydney's marine life.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	1,750	1,076	1,386	4,213	*
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
<p>Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?</p>	<p>Yes – announcement of Luke Foley and John Robertson of 28 September 2014.</p>
<p>What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i></p>	<p>Labor is committed to establishing a Sydney Marine Park within its first term of Government.</p> <p>Labor is determined to establish the park in a manner that balances the complex needs of the ecological wonder that is Sydney Harbour against the needs of Australia’s biggest and most vibrant international city.</p> <p>Accordingly, Labor Government will allocate a capped amount of \$4.2 million over three years to support a rigorous policy development process informed by scientific experts and the community.</p> <p>The funding (see <u>Attachment 2</u>) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$903,000 for a substantial scientific investigation of marine health; • \$615,000 to support a panel of scientific experts; • \$308,000 for an advisory committee; • \$416,000 for community consultation; and • \$2.0 million to support policy development and administration within Sydney Marine Parks Authority. <p>The \$2.0 million of additional agency resourcing is intended to support the employment of five additional officers in 2015-16 and 2016-17, and six additional officers in 2017-18. The officers’ tasks will include coordinating the policy development process and investigating regulatory arrangements to deliver effective and efficient protection for Sydney Marine Park.</p> <p>All components of the policy are scalable to funding available.</p> <p>It is assumed in the present costing request that the marine park declaration will be made on 1 July 2018. The implementation</p>

	processes required under legislation will then proceed, leveraging off the policy and consultation work already undertaken.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Marine Parks Authority NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Investigation of the existing legal and regulatory frameworks applying to marine parks, including legal change where this will contribute to the effective and efficient protection of the Sydney Marine Park.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

ATTACHMENT 2

Funding to support the establishment of the Sydney Marine Park (\$'000)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Policy and administrative rescoring	600	615	756	1,971
Scientific investigation	800	103	-	903
Scientific panel of experts	200	205	210	615
Advisory committee	100	103	105	308
Community Consultation	50	51	315	416
TOTAL	1,750	1,076	1,386	4,213



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 12/03/2015

Proposal No: A344
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **WILDLIFE CORRIDORS**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes \$35 million over four years (\$8.75 million per annum from 2015-16) to fund a 'Wildlife Corridors' program of which \$4.6 million will be allocated to the 'Great Eastern Ranges Initiative'. The policy specifies funding will be sourced from within the existing budget allocation of the Environment Trust. Total expenditure of the Environment Trust is \$103 million in 2014-15; \$8.75 million represents approximately 8.5 per cent. The policy will require a reallocation of existing Environmental Trust activities.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Wildlife corridors
Date of request:	12 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Fund a Wildlife Corridors program under the Environmental Trust at \$35 million over four years.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Fund community activity to restore wildlife corridors.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The Green Corridors program delivered funding of \$40 million from 2011-12 to 2014-15.</p> <p>The policy is to extend this funding for another four years for a “Wildlife Corridors” program by providing \$8.75 million in each of the four years from 2015-16 to 2018-19.</p> <p>This should include an allocation of \$4.6 million to the Great Eastern Ranges Initiative.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	This should be funded from within existing Environmental Trust resourcing. In particular, any existing amounts allocated to Green Corridors should be adjusted to the amounts outlined in the <u>Assumptions</u> and reallocated to the new initiative.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	30 June 2019.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Environmental Trust.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	To be finalised in government.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 13/03/2015

Proposal No: A346
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **WILDLIFE CARE - FUNDING TO SUPPORT VOLUNTARY WILDLIFE CARE PROVIDERS**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to allocate \$4 million over 4 years (\$1 million annually from 2015-16) to support voluntary wildlife care and rehabilitation providers. The policy specifies funding will be sourced from within the existing budget allocation to the Office of Environment's National Parks and Wildlife Services Service Group. This will involve a reprioritisation of existing agency activity.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Wildlife care
Date of request:	12 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide \$4 million over four years to support voluntary wildlife care and rehabilitation providers.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support the work of wildlife rescue and rehabilitation services in the community.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Allocate funding of \$1 million annually from 2015-16 to 2018-19 in support of the policy.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	The spending will be offset by a reduction to the budget allocation for the National Parks and Wildlife Service Group of the Office of Heritage and Environment.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	30 June 2019.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Environment and Heritage.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	To be determined by government.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 13/03/2015

Proposal No: A347
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **KOALA CONSERVATION (\$500K TO SUPPORT POPULATION MAPPING)**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes that \$250,000 per year will be allocated in 2015-16 and 2016-17 to support the mapping of koala populations by experts and to hold a 'koala summit' to bring together experts and stakeholders from across NSW. The policy specifies funding will be sourced from within the existing budget allocation to the Office of Environment's Policy and Science Service Group. The Policy and Science Service Group received a budget allocation of approximately \$65 million in 2014-15; \$250,000 represents 0.4%.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Koala conservation
Date of request:	12 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide \$500,000 to support koala population mapping, and hold a "koala summit".
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support the protection of koalas.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Allocate a fixed amount of \$250,000 in each of 2015-16 and 2016-17 to support the mapping of koala populations by experts. The scope of the mapping will be scalable to funds available. The koala summit will bring together experts and stakeholders from across the state.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Funds to support the koala population monitoring should be reallocated from the existing budget of the Policy and Science Service Group of the Office of Environment and Heritage. Costs associated with the koala summit are not expected to be significant and will be scalable to resources that can be practicably reprioritised from the existing budget of the Office of Environment and Heritage.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	30 June 2017.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Environment and Heritage.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 13/03/2015

Proposal No: A348
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **CRACKDOWN ON WILDLIFE CRIME (\$1 MILLION)**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation			200	200	400
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	(200)	(200)	(400)

Capital Expenditure		1,000			1,000
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	1,000	-	-	1,000

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(1,000)	-	-	(1,000)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to create an 'Animal Welfare Protection Squad' to be staffed from existing staff in the Office of Environment, NSW Fisheries and the NSW Police Force; to address the trafficking, smuggling and illegal sale of Australian wildlife. Funding for the squad will be sourced from within existing budget allocations of the three agencies. This will involve a reprioritisation of existing activity.

The policy also proposes \$1 million in capped funding to support the delivery of a state-wide database on reportable wildlife crime. The policy specifies the quality of the database will be scalable to the level of funding available.

The database is amortised over five-year period based on the 2013-14 annual report of Department of Premier and Cabinet.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Crackdown on wildlife crime
Date of request:	12 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	See Attachment 1 .
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Introduce a coordinated approach to fighting wildlife crime.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>NSW Labor will act to address the trafficking, smuggling and illegal sale of Australian wildlife.</p> <p>The Animal Welfare Protection Squad will bring together existing staff in the Office of Environment and Heritage, NSW Fisheries and the NSW Police Force. Membership of the squad will involve certain new commitments but the staff will remain employed within their existing agency. This should be delivered through a reprioritisation of existing agency activity.</p> <p>The Partnership for Action against Wildlife Crime should be delivered within existing agency resources.</p> <p>Funding of \$1.0 million will be allocated to support the delivery of a state-wide database on reportable wildlife crime. Additional amounts may be reallocated from relevant agency budgets if necessary. The quality of the database will be scalable to funding available.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Environment and Heritage.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1 – Fight wildlife crime

NSW Labor will:

- Create an Animal Welfare Protection Squad of dedicated wildlife crime investigators. The squad will bring together staff from across government agencies - the Office of Environment & Heritage, NSW Fisheries and the NSW Police Force - and also the RSPCA, to combat wildlife crime;
- Make wildlife crime a reportable crime in New South Wales;
- Deliver tougher penalties by creating a new indictable offence of Wildlife Crime;
- Establish a state wide database that will record all incidents of wildlife crime;
- Launch a Partnership for Action against Wildlife Crime (PAW) to raise community awareness of wildlife crime. The Partnership will bring together representatives of government agencies (the Office of Environment & Heritage, NSW Fisheries, Taronga Zoo and the NSW Police Force), non-government organisations (the RSPCA, and wildlife care and rehabilitation providers) and community members including land owners and law abiding hunters, to work together to tackle wildlife crime.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 12/03/2015

Proposal No: A349
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The proposal is intended to codify existing common law principles: judicial review of administrative action is already available, so this proposal will not directly add to costs. Similarly, good practice in public administration is for decision makers to provide reasons for decisions to those affected. Costs associated with drafting and implementing the legislation are likely to be within the capacity of the Justice portfolio to absorb. The proposal will thus have negligible impact on the forward estimates.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Judicial review of administrative actions
Date of request:	12 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Legislate to codify judicial review of administrative actions and require decision makers to provide reasons for decisions.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Legally codify accountability and transparency of government.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	This involves no cost as it codifies through legislation existing capacities under common law and appropriate decision-making principles.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Justice.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Legislation will be enacted as soon as practicable upon formation of government.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Nil.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 13/03/2015

Proposal No: A351
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **EXPORT STRATEGY**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		1,120	500	1,500	3,120
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(1,120)	(500)	(1,500)	(3,120)
Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-
Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(1,120)	(500)	(1,500)	(3,120)
Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,120	1,620	3,120	

Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,120	1,620	3,120
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes capped funding of \$3.12 million from 2015-16 to 2017-18 to boost the quantity and value of food exports to Asia.

The funding will support the following activities:

- appointing a high level food export advisory committee to develop sector specific export strategies;
- establishing a team of Agricultural Export Extension Officers from 2017-18;
- conducting an independent biosecurity review;
- providing policy and planning support for rail freight improvements including the inland freight line; and
- funding industry to prepare a dairy export white paper.

The funding profile per year is as specified under the policy. There is flexibility within the policy to reallocate funding between years and amongst the activities.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Export strategy
Date of request:	13 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Work to boost the quantity and value of food exports to Asia, focusing particularly on packaged or transformed food products.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support increasing employment in agriculture and food related manufacturing.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	1,120	500	1,500	3,120	1,000
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Luke Foley on 11 March 2015 at the Country Labor campaign launch.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The policy would allocate a capped amount of \$3.1 million to support the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appoint a high level food export advisory committee and develop sector specific export strategies (\$1.5 million); 3. Establish a team of Agricultural Export Extension Officers (\$1.0 million annually, from 2017-18); 4. Conduct an independent biosecurity review (\$500,000); 5. Provide policy and planning support for rail freight improvements including the inland freight line (within existing agency resources); and 6. Fund industry to prepare a dairy export white paper (\$120,000). <p>These amounts are notionally allocated between priorities and the split may be adjusted during the implementation phase depending on identified priorities. In addition, existing agency resources may be reprioritised to support the projects if necessary.</p> <p>Further information is outlined in Attachment 1.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	See Assumptions .

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Primary Industries.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1 – Funding to support the Export Strategy (\$'000)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Proactive work to link NSW producers with markets in Asia	500	500	500	1,500
Five on the ground extension officers	0	0	1,000	1,000
Deliver an independent biosecurity review	500	0	0	500
Planning and policy support to investigate freight rail links	0	0	0	0
Funding to industry to prepare a Dairy Export White paper	120	0	0	120
Total	1,120	500	1,500	3,120



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 14/03/2015

Proposal No: A354
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **IN DROUGHT SUPPORT PACKAGE - ADDITIONAL RURAL SUPPORT WORKERS**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		468	490	502	1,460
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(468)	(490)	(502)	(1,460)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(468)	(490)	(502)	(1,460)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	468	958	1,460
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	468	958	1,460
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy assumes three additional rural support staff are employed by the Department of Primary Industries on an ongoing basis from 1 July 2015. Rural support staff are employed at a Clerk Grade 7/8 so the policy assumes staff are employed at a midpoint such that they receive remuneration at a Clerk Grade 8 Year 1 (\$94,423) in 2015-16, increasing to a Clerk Grade 8 Year 2 (\$99,862) in 2016-17, increasing by 2.5 per cent in 2017-18 (\$102,359).

The Department of Trade, Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services has estimated that the employment of two additional rural support staff will result in the following on-costs:

- payroll on-cost equal to 21.3 per cent of salary cost. This includes superannuation, payroll tax, leave loading, worker's compensation and long services leave .
- training expenses of \$2,055 per FTE in 2015-16 indexed to CPI
- travel expenses of \$5,410 per FTE in 2015-16 indexed to CPI
- computer, phone and internet expenses of \$2,774 per FTE in 2015-16 indexed to CPI
- motor vehicle costs of \$10,532 per FTE in 2015-16 indexed to CPI
- workshop expenses of \$3,083 per FTE in 2015-16 indexed to CPI
- expert advisor expenses of \$17,468 per FTE in 2015-16 indexed to CPI .



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	In drought support package – additional Rural Support Workers.
Date of request:	11 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Appoint three additional Rural Support Workers.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Rural Support Workers create opportunities to connect farming communities, provide information and tools, and facilitate preparedness and recovery from adverse events such as drought.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Luke Foley, Steve Whan and Mike Veitch on 7 February 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Staff are to be employed by the Department of Primary Industries for work in the Rural Resilience team, which works across rural NSW with a range of stakeholders to drive economic, social and physical resilience.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Primary Industries.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped at three additional officers.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 14/03/2015

Proposal No: A355
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **POLICE FORCE WELLBEING PROGRAM**

Cluster: Justice

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		5,700	5,700	5,700	17,100
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(5,700)	(5,700)	(5,700)	(17,100)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(5,700)	(5,700)	(5,700)	(17,100)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	5,700	11,400	17,100	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	5,700	11,400	17,100	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to allocate additional funding of \$17.1 million over three years to support the Police Force Wellbeing Program.

As per the costing request, the costing assumes a fixed amount of \$5.7 million will be allocated annually to expand and improve the activities of the existing program.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Police Force Wellbeing Program
Date of request:	14 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Allocate additional funding of \$17.1 million over three years to support the Police Force Wellbeing Program.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support injured officers, former officers and their families.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	5,700	5,700	5,700	17,100	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? (See checklist)	A fixed amount of \$5.7 million will be allocated annually to expand and improve the activities of the existing program.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Police Force.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Consistent with existing arrangements.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 17/03/2015

Proposal No: A0356
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **FUNDING OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES**

Cluster: Education and Communities

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		4,039	7,749	11,475	23,264
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(4,039)	(7,749)	(11,475)	(23,264)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(4,039)	(7,749)	(11,475)	(23,264)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	4,039	11,789	23,264	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	4,039	11,789	23,264	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes that the library funding rate would be increased from \$1.85 per person per year to \$2.31 in 2015-16, \$2.78 in 2016-17, \$3.24 in 2017-18, and \$3.70 in 2018-19.

The policy also proposes to allocate a capped amount of \$500,000 per year to a hardship fund to support libraries with low population bases, in recognition of the relatively high fixed costs of these libraries.

The cost of the policy over the forward estimates is \$23.2 million, and the cost of the policy will be \$15.3 million in 2018-19.

Key assumptions

An estimated NSW population of 7.69 million people in 2015-16, with a growth rate of 1.3 per cent per year, has been used to estimate the costs of this policy. The library funding rate is currently set by legislation, the *Library Act 1939 Section 13*, at \$1.85 per person, and is assumed not to change over the forward estimates absent this policy change.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Funding our public libraries
Date of request:	14 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Double per capita funding for libraries and establish a \$2 million Hardship Fund to support libraries with small population bases, phased in over four years.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support NSW public libraries.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? (See checklist)	<p>The library funding rate provided to local councils per head of population will increase from \$1.85 to \$3.70, phased in with increments as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015-16: \$2.31 • 2016-17: \$2.78 • 2017-18: \$3.24 • 2018-19: \$3.70 <p>The funding rate will be linked to changes in the Consumer Price Index thereafter.</p> <p>The Hardship Fund will be allocated a capped amount of \$500,000 annually from 2015-16 to 2018-19 to support libraries with low population bases, in recognition of the relatively high fixed costs of these libraries.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Administrative costs associated with this program should be absorbed within existing agency resources.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	State Library of NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Linked to changes in population.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 16/03/2015

Proposal No: A357
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **REINSTATE DRUG AND ALCOHOL EDUCATION UNIT**

Cluster: Education and Communities

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		1,000	1,025	1,051	3,076
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(1,000)	(1,025)	(1,051)	(3,076)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(1,000)	(1,025)	(1,051)	(3,076)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,000	2,025	3,076	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,000	2,025	3,076	
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy proposes capped funding to support the reinstatement of a drug and alcohol education unit in the Department of Education and Communities. Annual funding of \$1 million will commence on 1 July 2015 and will be indexed in the following years - the indexation rate is assumed to be 2.5% p.a. Additional resourcing to support the unit may be reprioritised from within the Department of Education and Communities.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Reinstate drug and alcohol education unit
Date of request:	14 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Providing funding to support the reinstatement of a drug and alcohol education unit in the Department of Education and Communities.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Fund a critical resource to combat teenage drug use.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	1,000	1,025	1,051	3,076	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Ryan Park on 12 November 2014.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Allocate additional annual funding of \$1 million (indexed) to the Department of Education and Communities. The activities of the unit will be scalable to the additional funding allocation and resourcing that can be practicably reprioritised within the agency.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Additional resourcing to support the unit may be reprioritised from within the Department of Education and Communities.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Education and Communities.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 16/03/2015

Proposal No: A358
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **MAKE THE HUNTER A NATIONAL HUB FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		3,000	3,250	3,250	9,500
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(3,000)	(3,250)	(3,250)	(9,500)
Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-
Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(3,000)	(3,250)	(3,250)	(9,500)
Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,000	6,250	9,500	

Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,000	6,250	9,500
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Notes and costing assumptions

From 1 July 2015 the policy proposes to provide \$14 million in funding over 5 years to make the Hunter a national hub for renewable energy. The total cost of the policy over the forward estimates is \$9.5 million.

Key assumptions

The policy proposes funding for three initiatives:

- \$10 million over five years for the Institute for Energy and Resources at the University of Newcastle.
- \$2 million over three years to set up a Hunter Clean Tech Innovation Taskforce.
- \$2 million over four years to build Hunter TAFE's clean tech capacity.

The policy assumes funding to the Institute for Energy and Resources will be provided as annual grants to the University of Newcastle.

The funding for the initiatives is capped at \$14 million, with yearly amounts as per the policy, and \$4.5 million of funding allocated outside the forward estimates in 2018-19 and 2019-20.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Labor's Plan to make the Hunter a national hub for renewable energy
Date of request:	14 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide \$10 million over five years to the Institute for Energy and Resources at the University of Newcastle, \$2 million over three years to set up a Hunter Clean Tech Innovation Taskforce, and \$2 million over four years to build Hunter TAFE's clean tech capacity.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Ensure that Newcastle and the Hunter are well positioned as the global economy shifts to a low carbon future.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³		3,000	3,250	3,250	9,500	4,500
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expense.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – outlined in the policy document <i>Labor's Plan to make the Hunter a national hub for renewable energy</i> .
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? (See checklist)	The funding will be fixed at the capped allocations outlined in <u>Attachment 1</u> . The funding to the Institute for Energy and Resources will be provided as annual grants to the University of Newcastle. The scope of the activities funded under the policy will be scalable to the capped allocations.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To 2019-20.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Various agencies.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1

Labor's Plan to make the Hunter a national hub for renewable energy – funding ('000)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Newcastle Institute for Energy and Resources (NIER)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Hunter Clean Tech Innovation Taskforce	500	750	750	-	-	2,000
Hunter TAFE to build its clean tech training capacity	500	500	500	500	-	2,000
Total	3,000	3,250	3,250	2,500	2,000	14,000



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 19/03/2015

Proposal No: A359
Date Published:

Proposal Title: **HEALTHY RIVERS COMMISSION - ESTABLISHMENT**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		2,500	2,500		5,000
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(2,500)	(2,500)	-	(5,000)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Net Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(2,500)	(2,500)	-	(5,000)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	2,500	5,000	5,000	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	2,500	5,000	5,000	
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy provides capped funding to establish a Commission to assess the health of NSW rivers and propose a plan of solutions to Government within two years. Funding of \$2.5 million will be allocated to the Commission in each of 2015-16 and 2016-17. Additional funding to support the unit may be reallocated from the resources of the Office of Environment and Heritage.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Healthy Rivers Commission – establishment
Date of request:	14 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide \$5 million over two years to establish a Healthy Rivers Commission.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Establish a commission to assess the health of NSW rivers and propose a plan of solutions to government within two years.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	2,500	2,500	-	5,000	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Funding of \$2.5 million will be allocated to the Commission in each of 2015-16 and 2016-17.</p> <p>The commission will use facilities and corporate services of the Office of Environment and Heritage through a shared service agreement. The leadership of the commission will be independent of the Office of Environment and Heritage.</p> <p>The funding will primarily support staffing costs, and grants to independent experts for specific investigations. Commission activities and staffing numbers will be scalable to the allocated funding.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Any additional costs will be reallocated from resources of the Office of Environment and Heritage.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To 30 June 2017.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Environment and Heritage.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 16/03/2015

Proposal No: A361
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **SMART WORK HUB IN THE ILLAWARRA**

Cluster: Trade and Investment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to provide capped funding of \$500,000 in 2014-15 to an external organisation to establish a Smart Work Hub in the Illawarra. This funding is to be offset from uncommitted funds in the Regional Industries Investment Fund, and therefore will not impact budget estimates. As at the 2014-15 Half-Yearly Review, there is \$7.8 million of uncommitted funds in the Regional Industries Investment Fund for the 2014-15 year.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Smart Work Hub in the Illawarra
Date of request:	15 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide \$500,000 to establish a Smart Work Hub in the Illawarra.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support knowledge-based industries and flexible work practices in the Illawarra.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Ryan Park on 17 August 2014.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The policy being costed would extend the existing Smart Work Hub program to the Illawarra. A “Smart Work Hub” is a facility or space which offers workers an alternative to either working in their normal place of work or working from home. Capped funding of \$500,000 would be provided to trial the smart work hub in 2015-16. The funding would be provided as a grant to an organisation to establish a smart work hub.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	The funding would be offset from uncommitted funds in the Regional Industries Investment Fund.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	30 June 2016.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Trade and Investment.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 16/03/2016

Proposal No: A362
Date Published:

Proposal Title: **INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR PARLIAMENTARY STANDARDS**

Cluster: Parliamentary Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		500	513	525	1,538
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(500)	(513)	(525)	(1,538)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Net Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	(500)	(513)	(525)	(1,538)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	500	1,013	1,538
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	500	1,013	1,538
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy provides capped funding to establish an Inspector General for Parliamentary Standards. Annual funding of \$500,000 will commence on 1 July 2015 and will be indexed in the following years - the indexation rate is assumed to be 2.5% p.a. The Office of the Inspector General may receive further funding by reallocating existing government resources.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Inspector General for Parliamentary Standards
Date of request:	15 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Establish an Inspector General for Parliamentary Standards.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Ensure open, honest and accountable government.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	500	513	523	1,538	536
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – outlined in the policy document <i>A new standard</i> published in February 2013.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Allocate \$500,000 annually (indexed) to establish an Office of the Inspector General for Parliamentary Standards. This funding will primarily support remuneration expenses.</p> <p>The Inspector General will have the power to issue fines, refer matters to the Independent Commission Against Corruption for further investigation or recommend dismissal of Members of Parliament in cases of corruption or serious misconduct.</p> <p>The Inspector General will conduct audits of the pecuniary interest register as well as investigate complaints referred to it by Members of Parliament or members of the public.</p> <p>The Inspector General will be an independent statutory position.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	The Office of the Inspector General may receive staffing support by reallocating existing government resources. It is expected that it will receive administrative and corporate services through an existing agency, although legislation will ensure that the Inspector General will be a fully independent statutory position.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Parliamentary Services will administer the establishment of the position and the office. The Inspector General will be a statutory independent position thereafter.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 16/03/2015

Proposal No: A363
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **FIVE EXTRA PAEDIATRIC GENERAL SURGEONS**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy will employ an additional five paediatric surgeons: two in 2015-16 and one each in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. The policy specifies costs will be absorbed within the existing budget allocation of NSW Health.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Five extra paediatric general surgeons
Date of request:	15 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Employ an additional five paediatric surgeons.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve medical care for children.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – statement by Walt Secord on 15 March 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	It is assumed that the additional paediatric surgeon commencements should be as follows: 2015-16: two 2016-17: one 2017-18: one 2018-19: one.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	The costs of this policy should be absorbed within the existing budget of NSW Health.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To March 2019.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 16/03/2015

Proposal No: A364
Date Published:

Proposal Title: **FAIR WORKERS' COMPENSATION**

Cluster: Parliamentary Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Net Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy proposes a Parliamentary inquiry to plan the process of repealing the Liberal-Nationals' changes to workers' compensation. The policy assumes costs will be absorbed within existing resources; this assumption is reasonable.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Fair workers' compensation
Date of request:	15 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Hold a Parliamentary inquiry to plan the process of replacing the Liberal-Nationals unfair changes to workers' compensation.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Start the process of repealing Liberal-National changes to workers' compensation and develop the model for a fairer system that treats injured workers with dignity and respect.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Costs of this policy should be absorbed within existing resources.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	30 June 2016.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Parliamentary Services.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Nil.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 16/03/2015

Proposal No: A365
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **24-HOUR PHARMACIES**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(3,000)
Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-
Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(3,000)
Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,000	2,000	3,000	

Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,000	2,000	3,000
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy provides capped annual funding of \$1 million, from 2015-16, to support three existing pharmacies to establish 24 hour operations.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	24-hour pharmacies
Date of request:	15 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide grants totalling \$3 million over three years to support three existing pharmacies to establish 24 hour operations.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Support the establishment of three 24 hour pharmacies.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Annual grants will be provided to three pharmacies on condition they commit to 24-hour operating hours. The total annual value of the three grants will be \$1.0 million. It is anticipated that the grants will support the pharmacies with staffing and security costs.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	To be determined by government.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 16/03/2015

Proposal No: A366
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **URANIUM POLICY**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Net Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy proposes to maintain the ban on the exploration and extraction of uranium. The Parliamentary Budget Office notes that on 14 September 2012 the *Mining Legislation Amendment (Uranium Exploration) Act 2012* removed the ban on uranium exploration and the NSW Government invited six companies to apply for exploration licenses in 2014. The policy is regulatory in nature and will not have a budget impact.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Uranium policy
Date of request:	16 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Maintain ban on exploration and extraction of uranium.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	As above.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	This policy is regulatory in nature.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Resources and Energy.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 16/03/2015

Proposal No: A367
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **LABOR'S PLAN TO MAKE NSW A SHARING STATE**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy proposes a taskforce to provide expert advice to inform Government in the development of a policy response to the growth of the 'sharing economy' in NSW. This will involve an allocation of \$500,000 in 2015-16 to support taskforce expenses, with this cost to be absorbed within the existing budget of the Department of Trade, Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Labor's Plan to make NSW a sharing state
Date of request:	16 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Establish a taskforce to provide expert advice to inform government in the development of a policy response to the growth of the "sharing economy".
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Inform policy on the sharing economy in order to facilitate services which are safe and equitable, but which also stimulate innovation and growth.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Allocate \$500,000 in 2015-16 to support taskforce expenses.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	The costs of this policy should be absorbed within the existing budget of NSW Trade and Investment.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To 30 June 2016.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Trade and Investment.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 16/03/2015

Proposal No: A368
 Date Published:

Proposal Title: **\$150M TO EXPAND RAIL COMMUTER CAR PARKS**

Cluster: Transport for NSW

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Net Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to provide additional capped funding of \$150 million over four years from 2015-16 to 2018-19 to expand rail commuter car parks. The cost of the policy over the forward estimates is \$110 million.

Key assumptions

The funding profile under the policy over the forward estimates is \$30 million in 2015-16, \$40 million in 2016-17, \$40 million in 2017-18. A further \$40 million is provided in 2018-19.

The funding for this policy is proposed to be sourced from uncommitted funds in the Transport for NSW Capital Works Provision. The PBO notes that the following restrictions apply to funds from the Transport for NSW Capital Works Provision:

"Amounts are notionally allocated to major new works programs or projects to meet planned service delivery growth and maintenance needs of Transport for NSW.

While individual projects have been nominated and amounts notionally set aside, they have not been formally approved and announced. Any election announcements of additional projects using these funds may require reprioritisation of the agency's service delivery plans.

In addition, some funding sources supporting these programs are restricted under relevant legislation to be applied towards specific transport objectives. "

Costing assumptions continued:

Despite these restrictions, there are currently sufficient uncommitted funds in the Transport for NSW Capital Works Provision in 2016-17 (\$228.3 million uncommitted funds) and 2017-18 (\$258.7 million uncommitted funds) to cover the cost of the policy.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	\$150 million to expand rail commuter car parks
Date of request:	16 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Allocate \$150 million over four years to expand commuter car parks at train stations.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve parking for rail commuters.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The expansion of rail commuter car parks will be supported by funding of \$30 million in 2015-16, \$40 million in 2016-17, \$40 million in 2017-18 and \$40 million in 2018-19. Works should generally proceed consistent with existing plans. The scope of works will be scalable to allocated funding.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Funding for the policy being costed should be sourced from the uncommitted funds in the Transport for NSW Capital Works provision.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To March 2019.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Transport for NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 2/03/2015

Proposal No: A369
Date Published:

Proposal Title: **LABOR'S PLAN TO ESTABLISH AUSTRALIA'S FIRST GREAT KOALA NATIONAL PARK**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)				74,711	74,711
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	(74,711)	(74,711)

Capital Expenditure				1,809	1,809
Capital Offsets					-
Net Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	1,809	1,809

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	-	-	-	(76,520)	(76,520)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	76,520
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	76,520
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy establishes a new Koala National Park that will stretch for 315,000 hectares from Coffs Harbour to Woolgoolga. The park encompasses 140,000 hectares of existing national park and assumes Forestry Corporation of NSW (FCNSW) will transfer over 170,000 to the National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS) on 1 July 2017 for reservation as national park.

Transfer of state forest from Forestry Corporation of NSW to National Parks and Wildlife Service

On the basis of similar past transfers, the transfer of state forest land from FCNSW to NPWS is assumed to occur via equity with no consideration payable. This will result in Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), recognising land assets at the fair value for a national park, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. FCNSW is assumed to adjust its carrying value of the land to OEH's fair value amount prior to transfer and derecognise the land asset, with corresponding adjustments to its equity.

The effect of the transfer on General Government Sector assets is to increase non-financial assets, being property, plant and equipment, and decrease financial assets, being the investment in other sectors. However, this financial asset is excluded from the calculation of Net Financial Liabilities and no direct impact on this aggregate is expected. There is also no expected direct impact on Net Operating Result.

Impact on Forestry Corporation of NSW dividend and tax equivalent payments

The reduction in high quality sawlogs, low quality logs and poles as a consequence of the transfer of assets will likely result in reduced sales revenue for FCNSW and severance payments as a result of a decreased workforce. This could result in reduced dividend and tax equivalent payments from FCNSW to the General Government Sector.

Costing assumptions continued:

However, potential financial impacts arising from changes to these payments cannot be reliably estimated so have not been included in the costing.

Timber buyback and adjustment

The policy contemplates necessary timber buyback and adjustments packages. Based on past experience, business exit assistance of \$64.1 million would be required, plus \$50.8 million in redundancy payments. These estimates have regard to volumes of lost harvest, haul and processing and expected numbers of affected workers. Worker retraining, reliant business assistance and mill clean up costs of \$4.6 million bring the total package estimate to \$119.5 million expected to be incurred over two years from 1 July 2017. Administration costs of \$1.5 million per annum are expected, which provides for eight staff and legal, probity and other costs.

On-going management of the new national park

Based on advice from OEH, the costing assumes an additional 150 staff will be employed to manage the new national park, with additional employee related and other recurrent expenditure of \$13.5 million in the first year (2017-18), increasing to \$26.9 million in the following year (this cost is not included as 2018-19 is outside the forward estimates), reflecting time needed to undertake establishment and recruitment. The costing assumes no significant cost would be incurred for new infrastructure or new visitor facilities at the park, with minor capital expenditure for ongoing maintenance of the land of \$1.8 million in 2017-18. Consequential depreciation charges arise.

The policy does not provide any assumptions on possible visitor revenue from the new national park, the PBO notes there would be potential for such revenue to help offset operating costs.

A koala is clinging to a tree trunk, looking towards the camera. The background is a blurred green forest. In the top left corner, there is a red square with the word "Labor" in white. In the bottom right, there is a large text overlay.

Labor

**LABOR'S
PLAN**
to establish
**AUSTRALIA'S FIRST
GREAT KOALA
NATIONAL PARK**

A message from **LUKE FOLEY, NSW LABOR LEADER**

When I first learned that the koalas of NSW's north coast are under threat of regional extinction I was deeply troubled.

Loss of habitat, disease, road accidents and dog attacks are sending the population plummeting.

How can we call ourselves a civilised society if we stand by and watch the slow loss of the iconic koala in northern NSW?

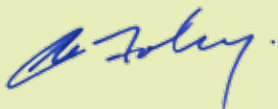
Something serious needs to be done. It cannot be token. I don't want to tell my grandchildren that my generation allowed the koala to disappear.

A NSW Labor Government will create the Great Koala National Park. This is an Australian first - a koala conservation reserve modelled on China's internationally famous panda reserves.

I want to lead the nation, by creating in NSW national parks explicitly to protect our remaining koala populations.

I want to acknowledge the hard work and advocacy of community groups that have stood up for the koalas of northern NSW and helped track the decline of koala populations.

Labor is proud of its legacy of national park creation and is committed to continuing the task of protecting our native animals.



Luke Foley
NSW Labor Leader



LABOR'S PLAN *to establish* AUSTRALIA'S FIRST GREAT KOALA NATIONAL PARK

The koala is Australia's most loved and iconic native animal, an instantly recognisable symbol of Australia and an integral part of our cultural heritage.

In the state's north, the koala is under serious threat. Without committed action we will be the generation responsible for the regional extinction of the koalas of northern New South Wales.

Koala numbers in NSW, Queensland and ACT have plummeted by a third in 20 years. Under NSW law koalas are listed as vulnerable to extinction. Koalas in northern NSW and Queensland are on the Federal threatened species list. Habitat loss caused by land clearing and urban development has resulted in koalas disappearing from 75% of their former range. We cannot save the koala with kind words and token actions, we must act to protect its diminishing habitat.

Despite the koala being the second most recognised animal in the world, behind the Chinese Panda, no nationally recognised reserves have been set aside in Australia to ensure the protection of the koala in the wild.

In China reserves covering 1 million hectares of the panda's bamboo forest habitat have been established and provided with World Heritage listing. Visitors from around the world are attracted to China's panda reserves.

A NSW Labor Government will create the Great Koala National Park.

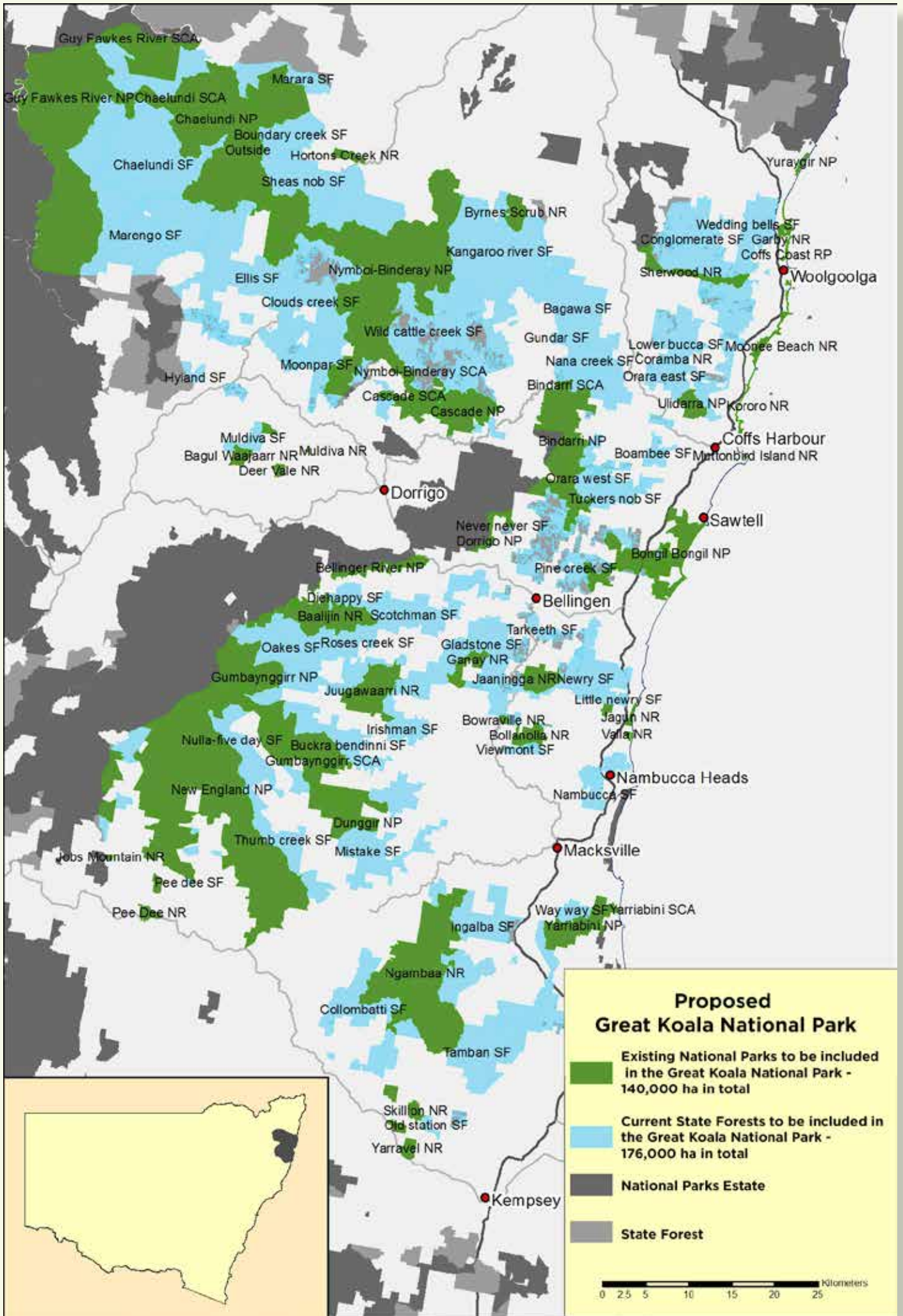
This significant new national park will stretch over 315,000 hectares of public land inland from Coffs Harbour from the Macleay River, near Kempsey to Woolgoolga and encompass 140,000 hectares of existing reserves.

It will protect the Bellingen-Nambucca-Macleay and the Coffs Harbour-Guy Fawkes koala meta-populations. The Great Koala National Park will protect public land, both state forests and already existing reserves in the range of these two koala populations. It will create a mosaic of parks.

The Great Koala National Park is estimated to contain 20%, or 4,500 of NSW's remaining wild koalas. Australia's first Koala National Park will protect eucalypt forest and rainforest.

Furthermore, the Great Koala National Park is home to 33 other threatened species including the glossy black-cockatoo, spotted-tailed quoll, parma wallaby, yellow bellied glider, Hastings River mouse and long-nosed potoroo.





Proposed Great Koala National Park

- Existing National Parks to be included in the Great Koala National Park - 140,000 ha in total
- Current State Forests to be included in the Great Koala National Park - 176,000 ha in total
- National Parks Estate
- State Forest



LABOR'S COMMITMENT TO *building* THE NORTH COAST TOURISM INDUSTRY

A NSW Labor Government will develop infrastructure in the Great Koala National Park to support “koala tourism.” This will include a koala trail and consideration of other attractions including a Gateway Visitor Centre and Koala Hospital.

As the koala cuddling at the recent G20 meeting in Brisbane illustrated, foreign visitors love koalas! Over 70% of foreign tourists identify seeing a koala as something they really want to do while in Australia.

In 2003 Gillespie Economics estimated that \$225 million in business turnover and 1600 jobs were generated by the north coast National Parks.

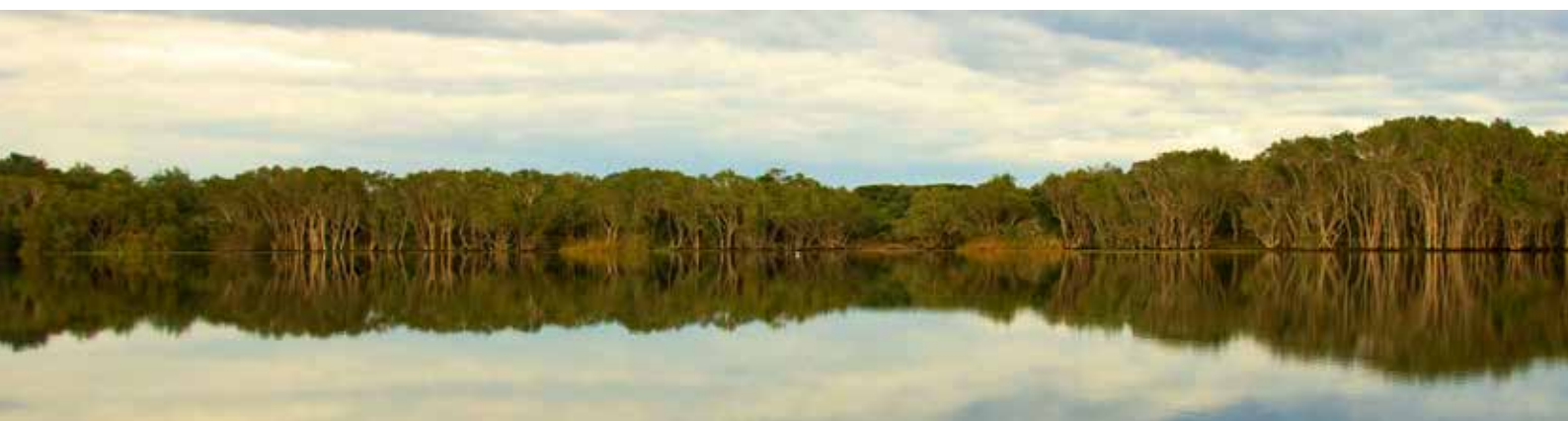
Several million people visit our magnificent National Parks in northern NSW each year. During their stay they spend money on local produce, eat in local restaurants and stay in local caravan parks and motels. The Great Koala National Park will build the nature-based north coast tourism industry.

Infrastructure in the new park will include a “koala trail”, allowing visitors the chance to glimpse a koala in its natural habitat.

Labor will also conduct a feasibility study into incorporating a koala hospital and interpretative centre into a Gateway to the Great Koala National Park Visitors Centre.

There is a possible site adjacent to the Pacific Highway identified as a rest area by the RMS but as yet undeveloped. This site could be incorporated into the Great Koala National Park and house the hospital and interpretive centre as a gateway to the Park. It could be linked to the existing Dorrigo Rainforest World Heritage Rainforest World Heritage Visitor Centre.

There is a need for a koala hospital in the area as the two closest wildlife hospitals are in Lismore and Port Macquarie. Koalas are constantly in need of care after dog attacks and road accidents. This could become the regional centre for care and rehabilitation for koalas. Visitors would be able to appropriately view recovering koalas at the hospital.



BUILDING A *sustainable* TIMBER INDUSTRY

A NSW Labor Government will ensure impacts on the native forest industry are limited, and any necessary timber buy backs and adjustment packages are available.

Private forested land and existing timber plantation around the Park will be unaffected by the Great Koala National Park and will provide continued wood supply to key businesses.

In June 2014 the NSW Government bought back 50,000 m³ of native forest timber allocation in recognition of the lack of sustainability of the timber industry on the north coast. This reduction in forestry activity can allow the creation of reserves. The Coalition has not chosen to do this, but rather to leave areas open for logging later.

Labor will ensure this reduction in logging activity will help create the Great Koala National Park. Labor will negotiate with the local timber industry, unions and other key stakeholders to buy-back any necessary additional timber allocations. Labor will ensure any impacts on the native forest industry are minimised and if required compensation and assistance packages negotiated with anyone affected by the decision.

Furthermore NSW Labor is committed to assisting the native forest industry to innovate, find new markets and new products.

Labor will consult widely and give locals a voice in the establishment of the Great Koala National Park.



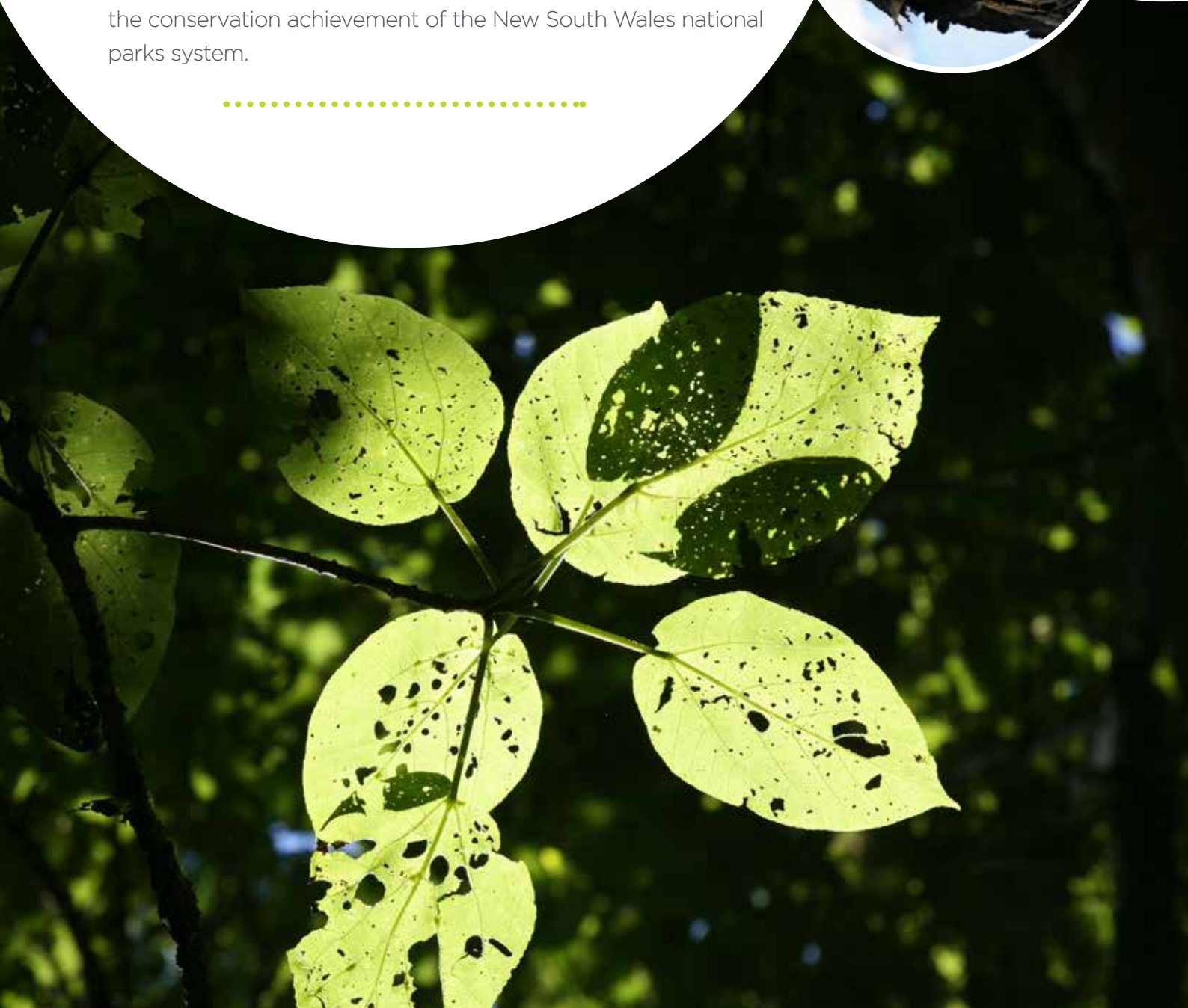
LABOR'S COMMITMENT TO

establish THE GREAT KOALA NATIONAL PARK is part of our commitment to Building the New South Wales National Parks Estate.

On behalf of New South Wales Labor, we declare that:

1 LABOR IS COMMITTED TO BUILDING A FULLY COMPREHENSIVE, ADEQUATE AND REPRESENTATIVE PUBLIC RESERVE SYSTEM IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

International scientific consensus confirms that a large national parks system, managed primarily for conservation, is the central piece of an effective biodiversity protection regime. We celebrate the conservation achievement of the New South Wales national parks system.



2

THE JOB OF BUILDING THE PUBLIC RESERVE SYSTEM IN NEW SOUTH WALES IS INCOMPLETE.

Many ecosystems are underrepresented in the national parks estate. To conserve the full diversity of this state's landscapes, fauna and flora and to protect places of important Aboriginal and non-indigenous cultural heritage, more parks and reserves are needed.

An elected Labor Government will pursue the following priorities, that were identified in the New South Wales National Parks Establishment Plan 2008, for building the national parks estate:

- unrepresented ecosystems and habitats, particularly those most under threat from climate change, future development pressures or loss of natural river flows
- wetlands, floodplains, lakes and rivers
- critical landscape corridors which facilitate the daily and seasonal movement of animals across the landscape and the intergenerational translocation of plants and animals in response to gradual environmental changes, such as climate change,
- lands within important water catchments that protect important downstream aquatic ecosystems, such as high conservation value coastal lakes, wetlands, streams, estuaries and coastal near-shore marine environments
- culturally important places with aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value, with particular focus on places of cultural importance to Aboriginal people
- places of geological significance
- areas important for effectively and efficiently managing existing reserves and which buffer reserves from surrounding land uses and climate change.

WE CHALLENGE THE LIBERAL AND NATIONAL PARTIES TO MAKE THE SAME COMMITMENT AS LABOR TO BUILDING THE NSW NATIONAL PARKS ESTATE.

We note that Labor in government added 3.07 million hectares of land to the national parks estate between 1995 and 2011.

To date, the current Coalition Government has added only 51,490 hectares of land to the national parks estate since coming to office in March 2011. At this rate, it will take them 228 years to match what Labor did in sixteen years.



3

LABOR IS OPPOSED TO COMMERCIAL LOGGING, AMATEUR HUNTING AND GRAZING OF HOOFED ANIMALS IN OUR NATIONAL PARKS ESTATE.

These activities are incompatible with the management of public reserves for the conservation of our native flora and fauna.

The principal objects of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 are the conservation of nature and the conservation of objects, places or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape.

These activities will not be allowed to occur under a New South Wales Labor Government.

We commit to defending, protecting and building the world class New South Wales national parks system.



Luke Foley

**NSW Opposition Leader
Shadow Minister for the Environment**



Monday, 19 January 2015

LABOR TO ESTABLISH AUSTRALIA'S FIRST GREAT KOALA NATIONAL PARK MODELLED ON CHINA'S FAMOUS PANDA RESERVES

NSW Labor today announced it will establish the Great Koala National Park on the Mid North Coast – to save the koalas of Northern NSW from extinction.

Labor will also establish additional koala reserves on the North Coast including Royal Camp and Carwong State Forests which are south west of Casino. This area is a key koala habitat in the region.

NSW Labor Leader Luke Foley made the announcement with Shadow Minister for the North Coast Walt Secord and Labor candidates Isaac Smith (Lismore), Paul Spooner (Ballina), Ron Goodman (Tweed) and Trent Gilbert (Clarence) at the Koala Care Centre in Lismore.

The giant new National Park will stretch over 315,000 hectares of public land inland from Coffs Harbour from the Macleay River near Kempsey to Woolgoolga – and will encompass 140,000 hectares of existing reserve, with over 170,000 hectares of state forest being added to the Nationals Parks estate.

The creation of the Great Koala National Park is an Australian first – and is modelled on China's internationally famous panda reserves.

In the State's north, the koala is under serious threat – with loss of habitat, disease, road accidents and dog attacks sending the population plummeting.

Koala numbers in NSW, Queensland and ACT have plummeted by a third in 20 years. Under NSW law koalas are listed as vulnerable to extinction. Koalas in northern NSW and Queensland are on the Federal threatened species list.

Labor Leader Luke Foley said the Australian-first koala reserve will help protect the regional koala population.

“When I first learned that the koalas of NSW's north coast are under threat of regional extinction I was deeply troubled,” Mr Foley said.

“Something serious needs to be done and it cannot be token. I don't want to tell my grandchildren that my generation allowed the koala to disappear.

“NSW should be leading the nation in the creation of national parks explicitly to protect our remaining koala populations.

“Labor is proud of its legacy of national park creation and is committed to continuing the task of protecting our native animals.”

Mr Foley said Labor will also prioritise the creation of further reserves to protect the remaining koala populations of the north coast of NSW, including the Tweed Coastal Range.

KEY FACTS:

- Labor will create the Great Koala National Park – 315,000 hectares of public land inland from Coffs Harbour.
- The Great Koala National Park will be an Australian first – modelled on the international famous panda reserves in China.
- In China, reserves covering 1 million hectares of the panda's bamboo forest habitat have been established and provided with World Heritage listing.
- Koala numbers in NSW, Queensland and ACT have plummeted by a third in 20 years.
- Habitat loss caused by land clearing and urban development has resulted in koalas disappearing from 75 per cent of their former range.
- The Great Koala National Park is estimated to contain 20 per cent or 4,500 of NSW's remaining wild koalas.
- The Great Koala National Park is also home to 33 other threatened species including the glossy black-cockatoo, spotted-tailed quoll, parma wallaby, yellow bellied glider, Hastings River mouse and long nosed potoroo.

MEDIA CONTACT: JOSH MCINTOSH 0400 014 185



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Labor's plan to establish Australia's first Great Koala National Park
Date of request:	2 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Establish Australia's first Great Koala National Park (see Attachment 1).
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Save the koalas of Northern NSW from extinction.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Luke Foley on 19 January 2015 (see Attachment 2).
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The significant new national park will stretch over 315,000 hectares of public land inland from Coffs Harbour from the Macleay River, near Kempsey to Woolgoolga and encompass 140,000 hectares of existing reserves.</p> <p>Labor will also establish additional koala reserves on the North Coast including Royal Camp and Carwong State Forests which are south west of Casino. This area is a key koala habitat in the region.</p> <p>It is assumed that the Forestry Corporation of NSW (FCNSW) will transfer over 170,000 to the National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS) on 1 July 2017 for reservation as national park.</p> <p>The policy being costed would include necessary timber buyback and adjustment packages. These should be delivered consistent with recent policy arrangements of this nature.</p> <p>Within the above parameters, the specific land comprising the national park should be selected in such a way as to minimise estimated costs over the forward estimates.</p> <p>The map included at Attachment 1 refers to “proposed” land for a Labor government to consider as potential composition of the park. This is included for indicative purposes. It should be considered subordinate to the above assumptions. Final boundaries would be subject to consideration and decision by government after appropriate advice and investigation.</p>

	<p>Infrastructure in the national park will include a “koala trail”, allowing visitors the chance to glimpse a koala in its natural habitat. This should be funded at the minimum reasonable cost in order to deliver a trail that meets this description.</p> <p>The policy also includes a feasibility study into incorporating a koala hospital and interpretative visitor centre. The policy being costed should include a capped amount of \$250,000 in 2017-18 to fund the feasibility study. The rollout of the koala hospital and interpretive centre would proceed subject to consideration and decision by government on the basis of a business case.</p> <p>It is expected that the interpretive visitor centre and koala hospital would be constructed from 1 July 2018 to 30 December 2019, with a view to opening in January 2019.</p> <p><u>Attachment 1</u> also includes a commitment to prohibit commercial logging, amateur hunting and grazing of hoofed animals in national parks estates. This is not included in the present costing request as it is included in a separate request.</p>
<p>Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.</p>	<p>..</p>

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2017.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Uncapped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 17/03/2015

Proposal No: A371
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **NEW APPROACH TO ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

Cluster: Premier and Cabinet

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		3,975	4,999	5,526	14,500
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(3,975)	(4,999)	(5,526)	(14,500)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(3,975)	(4,999)	(5,526)	(14,500)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,975	8,974	14,500	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	3,975	8,974	14,500	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to provide fixed capped amounts over three years for the following initiatives, totalling \$14.5 million across the forward estimates:

- \$10 million to support women's refuges;
- \$2 million to expand counselling services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault;
- \$1.5 million to expand the 'Tackling Violence' program for Indigenous Offenders; and
- \$1 million to expand men's behaviour change programs.

The policy also includes the following initiatives, the costs of which are to be absorbed within existing resources and therefore do not impact the budget estimates:

- establish a Premier's Council for Women and move the women's portfolio back to the Department of Premier and Cabinet;
- strengthen penalties for breaches of Apprehended Violence Orders;
- expand domestic violence leave in the public sector and local government from five to ten days a year;
- amend the Anti-Discrimination Act to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault; and
- work with police to strengthen the role of Police Domestic Violence Liaison Officers.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney 2000

Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	A new approach to ending violence against women
Date of request:	17 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	See <u>Attachment 1.</u>
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Take action to end violence against women.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Linda Burney and Sophie Cotsis on 9 March 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The policy being costed will provide fixed capped amounts over three years to support the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$10 million to support women’s refuges; • \$2 million to expand counselling services for services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault; • \$1.5 million to expand the “Tackling Violence” program for Indigenous Offenders; and • \$1 million to expand men’s behaviour change programs. <p>The profile of the spending being costed is outlined in Attachment 1.</p> <p>The policy would also undertake the following within existing resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a Premier’s Council for Women and move the women’s portfolio back to the Department of Premier and Cabinet; • strengthen penalties for breaches of Apprehended Violence Orders; • expand domestic violence leave in the public sector and local government from five to ten days a year; • amend the Anti-Discrimination Act to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault; • work with police to strengthen the role of Police Domestic Violence Liaison Officers. <p>In addition, Labor is committed to the establishment of specialist domestic and sexual assault courts (separately costed).</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.

Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	Agencies would be required to absorb potential administrative and staffing costs associated with the policy within existing resources.
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Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government, with spending components of the policy beginning from 1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Premier and Cabinet; whole-of-government.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	N/a.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	To be defined by government.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

Attachment 1

A new approach to ending violence against women ('000)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Boost to support women's refuges	2,500	3,500	4,000	10,000
Expand counselling services	650	666	684	2,000
Tackling violence	500	500	500	1,500
Expand men's behavioural change programs	325	333	342	1,000
Total	3,975	4,999	5,526	14,500



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 17/03/2015

Proposal No: A372
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTRES**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		1,000	1,025	1,051	3,076
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(1,000)	(1,025)	(1,051)	(3,076)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(1,000)	(1,025)	(1,051)	(3,076)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,000	2,025	3,076
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	1,000	2,025	3,076
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to provide additional funding to non-government women's health centres of \$1 million annually and provide funding certainty for five years. This amount is assumed to be indexed at the historical indexation rate of 2.5 per cent per year. The net impact over the forward estimates is \$3.1 million. An additional impact of \$2.2 million will be incurred for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20.

The policy proposes that no less than \$50 million will be provided to women's health centres over five years. According to the Women's Health NSW website, NSW Health currently provides funding of \$8.7 million to the centres under the existing NGO Grants program. Assuming that this amount continues to be indexed at 2.5 per cent per year, \$52.3 million will be provided in total to women's health centres over five years under this policy.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party
Name of Policy:	Women's health centres
Date of request:	17 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Increase funding for women's health centres by \$1.0 million annually and provide funding certainty for five years.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Maintain and improve important health services for women.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	Total \$'000	Other years \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ²	-	1,000	1,025	1,051	3,076	1,077
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

³ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁴ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Sophie Cotsis and Trish Doyle on 16 March 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Increase funding allocated to grants for women’s health centres by \$1.0 million annually (indexed) and provide five years of funding certainty to organisations awarded grants. Labor would maintain existing funding allocated to women’s health centres. Over five years Labor would pay no less than \$50 million to women’s health centres.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Consistent with existing arrangements.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁵ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	To be defined by government.

⁵ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 18/03/2015

Proposal No: A373
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **A BETTER WAY - LABOR'S INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN**

Cluster:

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure	116,302	241,971	770,910	591,633	1,720,816
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	116,302	241,971	770,910	591,633	1,720,816

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	(116,302)	(241,971)	(770,910)	(591,633)	(1,720,816)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	116,302	358,273	1,129,183	1,720,816
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	116,302	358,273	1,129,183	1,720,816
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes allocating \$1.75 billion over four years to support the roll-out of Labor's 'A Better Way' infrastructure capital works program.

The number and type of individual capital projects is to be finalised with completion of planning and business cases.

As per the costing request, the planning and business case development process for the delivery of the plan will commence in 2015-16, and will be funded from within existing resources.

The costing excludes depreciation because it is contingent on project plans yet to be finalised.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	<i>A Better Way</i> – Labor’s infrastructure plan
Date of request:	22 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Support the roll-out of Labor’s <i>A Better Way</i> infrastructure capital works program by hypothecating revenue from retaining the Intergovernmental Agreement Taxes and by reallocating funding from Coalition commitments that duplicate or conflict with Labor priorities.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Roll-out Labor’s plan to deliver the state’s infrastructure priorities – without privatising our electricity network.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Luke Foley, Michael Daley and Penny Sharpe on 19 February 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Labor’s <i>A Better Way</i> is a 10-year plan to deliver Sydney’s infrastructure priorities without privatising the state’s electricity network.</p> <p>In addition to adjustments of reservations under Restart NSW, Labor’s plan is funded by deferring the termination of the “Intergovernmental Agreement Taxes” from 2016-17 and by reallocating funding from Coalition commitments that duplicate or conflict with Labor priorities.</p> <p>The policy being costed is to commit the revenue estimated from deferring the Intergenerational Taxes to support the rollout of <i>A Better Way</i>. This has been separately costed as \$469 million in 2016-17 and \$490 million in 2017-18. In addition, the rollout will be supported by reallocating funds from Coalition commitments that duplicate or conflict with Labor policies and priorities (separately costed).</p> <p>The planning and business case development process for the delivery of the plan will commence in 2015-16, out of existing resources.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To 2024-25.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Whole-of-government.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	To be finalised with completion of planning and business cases.
Proposed start and completion date of work:	1 July 2015.
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Offsetting expenditure savings:	..
Associated asset sell off (if any):	To be delivered without privatising the state's electricity network.
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	Consistent with standard arrangements.
Third party funding involvement:	To be finalised with completion of planning and business cases.

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 18/03/2015

Proposal No: A374
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **STATION ACCESSIBILITY UPGRADES**

Cluster: Transport for NSW

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes spending \$10 million in 2015-16 for planning and delivery of additional train station upgrades.

The policy is to be funded from uncommitted funds in the Transport for NSW Capital Works Provision. There is \$119.6 million of funding available in 2015-16 from this source. Hence the policy has a zero impact over the forward estimates.

However, the Statement of Uncommitted Funds, December 2014 notes at page 12 with respect to these funds: *"Amounts are notionally allocated to major new works programs or projects to meet planned service delivery growth and maintenance needs of Transport for NSW."*

While individual projects have been nominated and amounts notionally set aside, they have not been formally approved and announced. Any election announcements of additional projects using these funds may require reprioritisation of the agency's service delivery plans.

In addition, some funding sources supporting these programs are restricted under relevant legislation to be applied towards specific transport objectives."



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Station accessibility upgrades
Date of request:	18 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Allocate \$10 million for planning the delivery of additional station upgrades.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Commence work on delivering additional station upgrades.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>A fixed capped amount of \$10 million will be allocated in 2015-16 to support planning, scoping and business case preparation for the delivery of additional station upgrades.</p> <p>Additional station upgrades for planning include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unanderra • Newcastle • Broadmeadow • Wickham • Hamilton. <p>The total number of additional project plans funded will be scalable to funding available.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	The funding (\$10 million in 2015-16) should be offset from uncommitted funds in the Transport NSW capital works budget.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	30 June 2016.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Transport for NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Proposed start and completion date of work:	..
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	..
Offsetting expenditure savings:	N/a.
Associated asset sell off (if any):	..
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	Consistent with standard assumptions.
Third party funding involvement:	..

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 18/03/2015

Proposal No: A375
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **LABOR'S PLAN TO RESCUE TAFE NSW - CAPITAL**

Cluster: Education and Communities

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure		18,794			18,794
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	18,794	-	-	18,794

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(18,794)	-	-	(18,794)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	18,794	18,794	18,794	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	18,794	18,794	18,794	
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy provides capped funding for capital expenditure to improve TAFE facilities.

Capital expenditure of \$18.8 million will be made in 2015-16. The funding will be allocated by government to priority works, and works will be scalable to the available funding.

Whilst depreciation costs will be incurred over the long term they have not been estimated for this costing as it depends on a number of matters including the type of projects to be invested in and when they complete.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Labor's plan to rescue TAFE NSW – capital
Date of request:	18 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Allocate \$18.8 million for capital improvements to TAFE to ensure the facilities continue to meet the needs of a rapidly changing economy.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Ensure that TAFE remains an affordable and central part of our public education system.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	9,397	9,397	19,794	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Luke Foley and Ryan Park on 2 February 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The capital will be allocated by government to priority works to ensure TAFE facilities continue to meet the needs of a rapidly changing economy.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2016.
Intended duration of policy:	30 June 2018.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	TAFE NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	Works will be scalable to funding available.
Proposed start and completion date of work:	2016-17.
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	2017-18.
Offsetting expenditure savings:	No.
Associated asset sell off (if any):	..
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	Consistent with standard arrangements.
Third party funding involvement:	..

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 18/03/2015

Proposal No: A376
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **HOMELESSNESS - PRIORITY PROJECTS**

Cluster: Family and Community Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)		10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(30,000)

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(30,000)
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	10,000	20,000	30,000
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	10,000	20,000	30,000
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy proposes capped funding over three years for priority projects which assist to address homelessness, including research, repair of facilities, and funding for specialist non-government providers. The annual funding allocation will be \$10 million, with funding to begin in 2015-16 and continuing over the forward estimates.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Homelessness – priority projects
Date of request:	18 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Provide \$30 million over three years for priority projects which assist to address homelessness, including research, repair of facilities, and funding for specialist non-government providers.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Reduce homelessness and provide support to organisations that work to address homelessness.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The annual funding allocation of \$10 million will support projects to address homelessness including grants to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake new research to develop evidence-based responses to homelessness; • Repair and refurbish public housing properties so that they can be used to house people in need; and • Support the work the work of non-government specialist homelessness services.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Department of Family and Community Services.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Guidelines for awarding the grants will be determined by government.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 18/03/2015

Proposal No: A377
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **\$200 MILLION TO REDEVELOP WYONG HOSPITAL**

Cluster: Health

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to allocate \$200 million to progress the redevelopment of Wyong Hospital from the Ministry of Health's uncommitted capital funding.

According to the Statement of Uncommitted Funds, there is \$1.3 billion in uncommitted capital funding available for health infrastructure - \$273 million in 2015-16, \$488 million in 2016-17 and \$540 million in 2017-18.

Given there is sufficient uncommitted funding available to meet the cost of the policy, there will be no financial impact. However, as the Statement of Uncommitted Funds notes, these funds have been notionally set aside for projects which have yet to be approved, and therefore funding to redevelop the Wyong Hospital may require reprioritisation of Health's capital program.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	\$200 million to redevelop Wyong Hospital
Date of request:	18 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Commit \$200 million to fund redeveloping Wyong Hospital.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Commit funds towards the redevelopment of Wyong Hospital.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	3 March 2015 – announcement by Luke Foley.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Allocate funding of \$200 million to progress redevelopments in Wyong Hospital. The Government has already allocated planning money for this purpose.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	The funding should be offset from uncommitted funds in the Ministry of Health capital works provision.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	18 March 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To 2019.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Ministry of Health.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	..

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 16/03/2015

Proposal No: A379
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **MACARTHUR ROADS**

Cluster: Transport for NSW

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to allocate \$2 million to commence planning of the Spring Farm Link Road and investigate a new direct connection from Menangle Park to the Hume Motorway via additional on/off ramps.

Key assumptions

The policy proposes funding of \$1 million per annum in 2015-16 and 2016-17 to Transport for NSW for studies into the feasibility, scope and full cost of the projects, as well as business case development. The funding is proposed to be sourced from uncommitted funds in the Transport for NSW Capital works provision. Transport for NSW have \$119.6 million in 2015-16 and \$228.3 million in 2016-17 of uncommitted funds.

The PBO notes the following restriction applies to funds from Transport for NSW Capital works provision:
 "Amounts are notionally allocated to major new works programs or projects to meet planned service delivery growth and maintenance needs of Transport for NSW.

While individual projects have been nominated and amounts notionally set aside, they have not been formally approved and announced. Any election announcements of additional projects using these funds may require reprioritisation of the agency's service delivery plans.

In addition, some funding sources supporting these programs are restricted under relevant legislation to be applied towards specific transport objectives."

Costing assumptions continued:

Background

UrbanGrowth NSW estimates to complete the upgrade of Spring Farm Link Road and connections to Menangle Park and the Hume Highway will cost \$170 million. There is no budget allocation for these upgrades in the forward estimates.

The components of the upgrade, in 2015 constant dollar terms, include \$64.2 million for north and south ramps and lanes on and off the Hume Highway, \$15.7 million for the Menangle Road upgrade, \$73.7 million for widening Spring Farm Link Road by one lane in each direction and \$4.5 million for rail bridges.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Macarthur roads
Date of request:	16 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Allocate \$2 million to commence planning of the Spring Farm Link Road and investigate a new direct connection from Menangle Park to the Hume Motorway via additional on/off ramps.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Reduce congestion around Campbelltown.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Yes – announcement by Greg Warren and Michael Daley on 5 March 2015.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Funding of \$1.0 million in each of 2015-16 and 2016-17 will be allocated to the investigations. The funding should support studies into the feasibility, scope and full cost of the projects, as well as business case development.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	The funding should be sourced from uncommitted funds in the Transport for NSW Capital works provision.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	30 June 2017.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Transport for NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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NSW Parliament • Parliament House, Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000

Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 17/03/2015

Proposal No: A380
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **GREENWAY**

Cluster: Transport for NSW

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to allocate capped capital funding of \$37 million for the development of a "GreenWay" walk and cycle path in the North-South Corridor created by the Rozelle Freight Line and Hawthorne Canal.

The funding is proposed to be allocated as capital expenditure of \$12.3 million annually between 2016-17 and 2018-19. The local councils of Marrickville, Ashfield, Leichhardt and Canterbury may contribute additional funding to support expanded works. The work is scalable to the funding available, including contributions from local councils.

Key assumptions

The funding for this policy is proposed to be sourced from uncommitted funds in the Transport for NSW Capital Works Provision. The PBO notes that the following restrictions apply to funds from the Transport for NSW Capital Works Provision:

"Amounts are notionally allocated to major new works programs or projects to meet planned service delivery growth and maintenance needs of Transport for NSW.

While individual projects have been nominated and amounts notionally set aside, they have not been formally approved and announced. Any election announcements of additional projects using these funds may require reprioritisation of the agency's service delivery plans.

Costing assumptions continued:

In addition, some funding sources supporting these programs are restricted under relevant legislation to be applied towards specific transport objectives. "

Notwithstanding these restrictions, there are currently sufficient uncommitted funds in the Transport for NSW Capital Works Provision in 2016-17 (\$228.3 million uncommitted funds) and 2017-18 (\$258.7 million uncommitted funds) to cover the cost of funding GreenWay in these years.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	GreenWay
Date of request:	17 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Allocate \$37 million of capital spending to fund the development of a "GreenWay" walk/cycle path in the North-South Corridor created by the Rozelle Freight Line and Hawthorne Canal.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Improve the biodiversity, amenity and habitat value along the length of the Inner West Light Rail corridor.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Funding of \$12.3 million will be allocated annually, from 2016-17 to 2018-19, towards the construction of a GreenWay in the North-South Corridor created by the Rozelle Freight Line and Hawthorne Canal.</p> <p>The characteristics of the GreenWay to be constructed will be scalable to the allocated funding.</p> <p>Local councils of Marrickville, Ashfield, Leichhardt and Canterbury may wish to contribute additional funding to support expanded works.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	The funding should be sourced from uncommitted funds in the Transport for NSW Capital works provision.

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2016.
Intended duration of policy:	To March 2019.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Transport for NSW.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly a capital costs⁶ commitment	
Type of work, size and capacity:	Scalable to funding available, including contributions from councils.
Proposed start and completion date of work:	Start 1 July 2016, complete March 2019.
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Offsetting expenditure savings:	Nil.
Associated asset sell off (if any):	..
On-going maintenance, depreciation and operational expenses:	Consistent with standard arrangements.
Third party funding involvement:	..

⁶ Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance. The capital cost of the asset to be acquired will however be included in net financial liabilities.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 19/03/2015

Proposal No: A381
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **CABLE LOGGING**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes that cable logging is banned in NSW and that there is no wind back of Integrated Forestry Operations Approvals.

Cable logging

Currently, plans for a small trial of cable logging in native state forests around Nambucca, Urunga and Bellingen have been proposed. The trial is only at a conceptual stage and the details of the trial will be jointly developed between Forestry Corporation and the EPA in the future. A detailed proposal of the trial has not yet been formally put forward and no trial has been approved.

The practice of cable logging could affect the profits of Forestry Corporation. As Forestry Corporation is a state-owned corporation, this could in turn affect the dividend paid by the corporation to the government. However, as current plans for the cable logging trial are in their infancy and no details have been proposed or approved, it is assumed that the potential impact of Forestry Corporation commencing cable logging operations has not been factored into the corporation's financial performance at present. As such, the proposed ban under this policy would not affect the financials of Forestry Corporation or the government as a whole.

It has been assumed that the costs of legislating and implementing the ban will be absorbed within existing agency resources.

Costing assumptions continued:

Integrated Forestry Operations Approvals (IFOAs)

There are plans to remake the four coastal IFOAs (Upper North East, Lower North East, Eden and Southern regions) into a single IFOA. Currently, public submissions in response to the 'Remake of the Coastal Integrated Forestry Operations Approvals Discussion Paper' are being considered in developing the consolidated coastal IFOA.

A draft IFOA has not yet been released and implementation details are currently unknown. It is therefore assumed that the potential impact of consolidating the four coastal IFOAs into a single IFOA has not been factored into current financial figures. As such, the proposal under this policy that there is no wind back of IFOAs will have no budget impact.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Cable logging
Date of request:	17 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Ban cable logging in NSW and ensure no wind back of Integrated Forestry Operations Approvals.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	As above.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Please advise.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	..
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Environmental Protection Authority.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 17/03/2015

Proposal No: A382
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **BIODIVERSITY OFFSETS POLICY**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes a review and replacement of the current biodiversity offsetting rules. It is proposed that existing resources from within the Office of Environment and Heritage will be allocated to reviewing and updating the rules.

The final policy design will require subsequent consideration and decision. The policy assumes that any changes will be designed to be delivered in a budget neutral manner.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Biodiversity offsets policy
Date of request:	17 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Design an improved biodiversity offsets policy.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Review and replace the Liberal Government's watered down biodiversity offsetting rules that allow unjustifiable loss of habitat and wildlife.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>Labor is committing to review and replace the Liberal Government's watered down biodiversity offsetting rules that allow unjustifiable loss of habitat and wildlife.</p> <p>Resources within the Office of Environment and Heritage will be allocated to reviewing and updating the rules.</p> <p>The principles to inform the new policy should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'like for like' offsetting, within a reasonable geographic proximity; • no 'net loss' biodiversity outcomes and ideally 'net positive' outcomes; and • recognition that some high conservation value lands must be off limits to offsetting. <p>Any final policy design will require subsequent consideration and decision by government. Any changes will be designed to be delivered in a budget neutral manner.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Environment and Heritage.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 17/03/2015

Proposal No: A383
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **NATIONAL PARKS TASKFORCE**

Cluster: Premier and Cabinet

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

This policy proposes that a National Parks taskforce of experts will be established to review current approaches, test management effectiveness against key biodiversity baselines, and recommend options for improvement.

The taskforce will be allocated funding of \$250,000 in 2015-16, with this amount to be absorbed within existing agency resources.



PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE

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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	National Parks taskforce
Date of request:	17 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Establish a National Parks taskforce of experts.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Review current approaches, test management effectiveness against key biodiversity baselines, and recommend options for improvement.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	The taskforce will be allocated \$250,000 in 2015-16. This should be absorbed within existing agency resourcing.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	See <u>Assumptions</u> .

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	To 30 June 2016.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Services.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



Parliamentary Budget Office - Election Policy Costing

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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 17/03/2015

Proposal No: A384
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **BAN ON BURNING VEGETATION FOR POWER**

Cluster: Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to ban the burning of vegetation for power immediately following the election.

As the policy is primarily regulatory in nature, there will be little if any impact on the forward estimates.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Ban on burning vegetation for power
Date of request:	17 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Ban burning vegetation for power.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	As above.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-					
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	It is assumed that the policy being costed is primarily regulatory in nature and does not involve a material impact on the government budget.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	NSW Reserves and Energy.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 17/03/2015

Proposal No: A385
Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **NSW COASTAL COUNCIL**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to establish a NSW Coastal Council to provide oversight on coastal policy development. The Council will be delivered through a reallocation of existing environmental resourcing, with the scope scalable to the resources that can be practicably reprioritised. The Council will use resourcing such as accommodation and corporate services already available in another environmental agency.

As the policy will be funded from existing resources, there will be no financial impact.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	NSW Coastal Council
Date of request:	17 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Establish a NSW Coastal Council.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Provide oversight on coastal policy development.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	This should be delivered through a reallocation of existing environmental agency resourcing. The scope of the council will be scalable to resources that can be practicably be reprioritised. The council will utilise resourcing such as accommodation and corporate services of another environmental agency.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Over the forward estimates.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of Environment and Heritage.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped consistent with assumptions.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
 Date Referred: 17/03/2015

Proposal No: A386
 Date Published: 23/03/2015

Proposal Title: **VEGETATION MAPPING**

Cluster: Planning and Environment

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)					-
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Expenditure					-
Capital Offsets					-
Capital Expenditure:	-	-	-	-	-

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	-	-	-	-	-
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Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	-	-	-	-
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to direct existing resources to support a state-wide vegetation mapping. The timing, scale and scope of the vegetation mapping will be implemented as resources permit.

As the policy will be funded from existing resources, there will be no financial impact.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	Vegetation mapping
Date of request:	17 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Establish a plan to undertake state-wide vegetation mapping.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	As above.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	Labor will direct existing resources to support state-wide vegetation mapping. Labor will establish a plan that will deliver vegetation mapping across the whole state. This will build on existing activity. The timing, scale and scope of the vegetation mapping will be implemented as resources permit building on existing arrangements.
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.
Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	..

Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	1 July 2015.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Office of the Environment and Heritage.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	No.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	..

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Capped.
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.



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Referred By: Australian Labor Party
Date Referred: 22/03/2014

Proposal No: A387
Date Published: 23/03/2014

Proposal Title: **REALLOCATE COALITION BUDGET COMMITMENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE HALF YEARLY REVIEW**

Cluster:

General Government Sector Impacts

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	4 Year Total \$'000
Expenses (ex. depreciation)	(52,892)	(72,787)	(63,595)	(56,074)	(245,347)
Depreciation					-
Less: Offsets					-
Revenue					-
Net Operating Result:	52,892	72,787	63,595	56,074	245,347

Capital Expenditure	(63,410)	(169,184)	(240,315)	(45,559)	(518,468)
Capital Offsets					-
Net Capital Expenditure:	(63,410)	(169,184)	(240,315)	(45,559)	(518,468)

Net Lending/(Borrowing):	116,302	241,971	303,910	101,633	763,815
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Net Financial Liabilities:	(116,302)	(358,273)	(662,182)	(763,815)
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Total State Sector Impacts

Net Financial Liabilities:	(116,302)	(358,273)	(662,182)	(763,815)
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Notes and costing assumptions

The policy proposes to reallocate Coalition budget commitments made subsequent to the publication of the Half Yearly Review.

As per the costing request, it is assumed that Labor will maintain 25% of the recurrent expenditure, and 15% of the capital expenditure, associated with the Government's policy decisions made since the Half Yearly Review.

The savings from this policy are proposed to be reallocated to support capital spending under Labor's *A Better Way* plan. The capital spending for *A Better Way* is outlined in costing A373.



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Election Costing Request Form

Details of request	
Party:	Australian Labor Party (NSW Branch)
Name of Policy:	<i>A Better Way</i> – Reallocate Coalition budget commitments subsequent to the Half Yearly Review
Date of request:	22 March 2015

Description of policy	
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents):	Any budget commitment made by the Coalition government subsequent to the Half Yearly Review is subject to consideration and decision by an elected Labor Government.
What is the purpose or intention of the policy?	Ensure any budget commitments made after publication of the last budget update are subject to proper consideration by an elected Labor Government.
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	

Your estimated costing of the policy ¹						
	2014/15 \$'000	2015/16 \$'000	2016/17 \$'000	2017/18 \$'000	4 Yr Total \$'000	Other years ² \$'000
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result ³						
Impact on GGS capital expenditure ⁴						
If different from above, impact on total State Sector net financial liabilities ⁵						

¹ Amounts should be expressed in nominal dollars. GGS - General Government Sector.

² Please provide information on other years if spending occurs outside the forward estimate years and will be required to cost the policy.

³ Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

⁴ Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

⁵ Only required if proposal is outside GGS. Negative for a reduction in net financial liabilities.

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	Commitments by the Coalition Government booked against the budget subsequent to the Half Yearly Review.
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? <i>(See checklist)</i>	<p>The Coalition Government has made commitments during the informal election period that were booked against the budget.</p> <p>These decisions were made subsequent to the last published budget update – the <i>Half Yearly Review</i> – which is intended to provide a common and transparent baseline for both major parties against which election commitments are to be made.</p> <p>As the Coalition has changed the budget after this time, without providing specific details about the relevant policy changes and their budget impact, Labor has not had the opportunity to review or scrutinise these decisions.</p> <p>It is expected that much of this expenditure is on policies that are effectively election commitments and relate to areas where Labor has proposed either alternative packages or maintained directly conflicting policy positions.</p> <p>Accordingly Coalition commitments during this period will be subject to review and consideration by a Labor Government to remove duplications and conflicts with Labor policies and priorities.</p> <p>The indicative assumption for the purpose of Labor’s budget impact statement should be that Labor will maintain 25% of the expenditure, and 15% of the capital, associated with the Coalition’s informal election commitments.</p>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No.

Are there associated savings, offsets or expenses? If yes, please provide details.	All funding (in net lending terms) reallocated from Coalition commitments will be directed to support capital spending under Labor's <i>A Better Way</i> plan.
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Administration of policy	
Intended date of implementation:	Upon formation of government.
Intended duration of policy:	Ongoing.
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	Whole-of-government.
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account?	Labor will scrutinise and review Coalition commitments upon formation of government.
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No.

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁶ commitment	
Demand driven or a capped amount:	See <u>Assumptions</u> .
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	N/a.

⁶ Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.