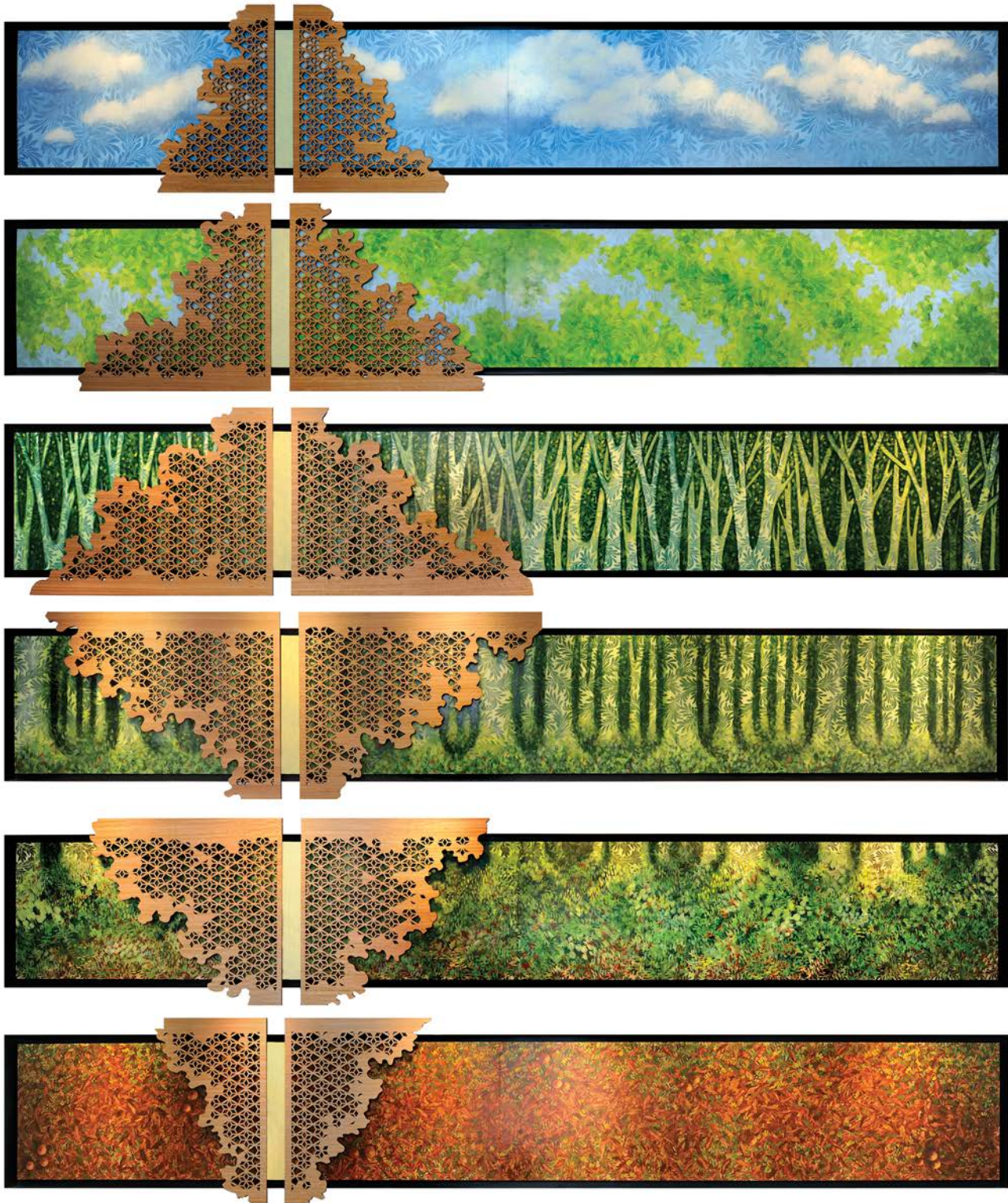




ANNUAL REPORT 2021/22



An image of the six individual paintings in descending order is above.

Public Artwork on Levels 1 to 6 in the State Administrative Tribunal Building

Levels of a Forest, 2015 – Clare McFarlane

Level 1 – Leaf Litter	Level 4 – Branches
Level 2 – Undergrowth	Level 5 – Canopy
Level 3 – Trunks	Level 6 – Clouds and Sky

The public artwork in the State Administrative Tribunal Building, which is entitled *Levels of a Forest* by artist Clare McFarlane, has been created to reflect the forest theme of the internal design and to enhance the welcoming and calm interior of the SAT building. The work is comprised of six individual paintings, each one being displayed in the public lobby on every level.

Each painting represents a layer of the forest mimicking the vertical progression from the forest floor, through the trunks and canopy and beyond. Layers of pattern and colours are woven together to create impressions of natural forms and light, capturing the essential nature of each strata. Floating over this surface are abstracted tree canopies realised in timber panels. These forms serve to relate the work strongly to the interior design as well as provide a frame through which we glimpse the sunlight through a forest. Conceptually, the artwork is intended to be viewed as one painting but each level stands as a work in its own right.

An image of the six individual paintings in descending order is above.



Hon John Quigley MLA
Attorney General
5th Floor, Dumas House
2 Havelock Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

Dear Attorney General

Annual Report - State Administrative Tribunal

Pursuant to section 150(1) of the *State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004* (WA), I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report of the Tribunal.

The report is for the year ending 30 June 2022.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Janine Pritchard'.

**The Hon Justice Janine Pritchard
President**

21 September 2022



Honorable Justice Michael Barker

2021

Artist: Kevin Bynder

Tribes: Whadjuk-Yuet Nyungar (Mother) & Widi Badimia Yamatji (Father)

The circle in the centre of this painting represents the Honorable Justice Michael Barker, who in 2001, with a team of seven members of a taskforce, developed a model for a review tribunal. The team is represented by the eight circles. The eight circles have symbols around them. The symbols represent the male and female tribunal members who have worked at the Tribunal over past years and those who are currently working at the Tribunal. The green color represents the coastal areas and Wheatbelt region of Western Australia. The blue colour represents the ocean, rivers and lakes of Western Australia and the brown/red colour represents the desert and rural areas of Western Australia.

The Tribunal provides services such as helping people make decisions in a civil role, and importantly in the area of human rights. No matter where you are from, the State Administrative Tribunal is here to help.

Kevin Bynder
2021



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PRESIDENT'S OVERVIEW

The 2021/22 financial year was another busy year for the Tribunal. COVID-19 continued to impact on the Tribunal's operations, resulting in an ongoing need to hold hearings using video conference technology (VCT) or telephone. However, despite the challenges posed by COVID-19, the Tribunal managed to deal with an increased workload while maintaining a very high clearance rate. Its success in doing so was due to the hard work and dedication shown by the Tribunal's judges, members and administrative staff.

WORKLOAD

The number of applications received by the Tribunal in the 2021/22 year increased by 4% as compared with the 2020/21 year, and was 10% greater than the number of applications received in the 2019/20 year. Applications under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990* (WA), which are the largest source of the Tribunal's work, increased by 10% as compared with the 2020/21 year. Applications in the VR stream increased by 26% on the previous year. There was a small decline in the number of applications received in the CC stream. That resulted from a significant decrease in applications under the *Commercial Tenancies (COVID-19 Response) Act 2020* (WA) following the end of the operative period relevant to the Tribunal's jurisdiction. That decrease in workload was, however, countered by a significant increase in applications under the *Building Services (Complaint Resolution and Administration) Act 2011* (WA). The number of building disputes is expected to continue to increase for the next several years, as a

consequence of the building boom which is underway.

As I noted in the Annual Report for 2020/21, the adequacy of the Tribunal's resources to meet the increasing volume of guardianship and administration applications was addressed by increased funding provided by the Department of Justice, and by ongoing funding by the Department of Treasury, with effect from the 2020/21 year. That funding permitted the Tribunal to appoint one additional Senior member and three Ordinary Members, together with administrative support staff, during the reporting period. Those additional resources have been essential to enable the Tribunal to deal with guardianship and administration applications in a timely way. The continuing increases in this area of work, as a result of our ageing population, represent an area of ongoing pressure for the Tribunal's resources.

TECHNOLOGY

As already mentioned, throughout the reporting period, the Tribunal regularly used VCT and telephone conferencing for directions hearings, hearings and mediations, to minimise the impact of COVID-19 on proceedings. Regrettably, an audio visual technology upgrade for the Tribunal, which was funded for completion during the 2021/22 year, has been delayed as a result of difficulties in sourcing hardware components. It is hoped that that upgrade, which will significantly improve the Tribunal's VCT capability and reliability, will be able to be completed during the 2022/23 year.

E-FILING OF DOCUMENTS IN TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

Throughout this year, the Tribunal's staff have been working on measures to ensure that the electronic lodgment system for documents filed in the Tribunal (e-filing) can be readily accessed by Tribunal users, especially those who are litigants in person. There has been a significant, and very pleasing, increase in the number of applications lodged by e-filing, since the e-filing system commenced operation during the last reporting period. However, most documents filed in Tribunal proceedings continue to be filed by parties simply sending them as attachments to emails to the Tribunal. The receipt of documents in that way poses many difficulties for the Tribunal, especially when parties do not identify what documents are filed, or the proceedings to which they relate. That results in delays and inefficiency in the Tribunal's operations. From 1 July 2023, documents will no longer be able to be filed in the Tribunal by email, but will need to be filed using e-filing. Filing documents by post or in person will still remain possible for those unable to utilise the technology.

Under the auspices of the Tribunal's Innovations Committee, help cards have been developed to guide parties in e-filing documents through the e-courts portal. These will be made available on the Tribunal's website. Two computer kiosks have been installed in the public reception area on level 6 of the Tribunal building, and staff are available to assist parties to e-file their documents using those facilities. Staff have also been developing answers to frequently

asked questions, and step by step user methodology, to enable them to answer telephone queries and to provide guidance, by telephone, to litigants experiencing difficulty in e-filing documents.

Once e-filing documents becomes the norm, the Tribunal will be able to complete its transition to paperless operations. As I noted in the Annual Report last year, it was anticipated that a significant impediment to that transition would be the lengthy process to convert, to electronic form, the Tribunal's paper files in guardianship and administration matters. Those files contain reports and other evidentiary material which may be utilised over many years. During the reporting period, the Department of Justice agreed to provide funding to permit the conversion of those files into electronic form. That project will be completed over several months later in 2022. The Tribunal is extremely grateful for that funding, which will not only facilitate a speedy transition to paperless files for guardianship and administration matters, but will greatly improve the efficiency of the Tribunal's work in this area.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SERVICE DELIVERY

During the 2021/22 year, members of the Tribunal's Innovations Committee have continued to implement strategies for achieving excellence in the Tribunal's service delivery. A major project was achieved this year with the rollout of the Tribunal's revised website. The revision of the website was undertaken with the specific aim of making the website far more practical and user-friendly.

In addition, the website can now be read using translation software, which permits the text to be translated into most major languages, thereby removing a significant barrier to the use of that resource by those for whom English is not their first language.

Work has also continued on practical ways of assisting litigants to understand what information and evidence they may need to provide to the Tribunal in relation to proceedings in which they are involved. Resources such as checklists to guide litigants in the documents they need to file; explanations for terms which are commonly used in the Tribunal; and sample versions of statements of issues, facts and contentions, have been developed, with a view to assisting litigants in person in particular. These will be rolled out through the Tribunal's website as they are finalised.

TRIBUNAL EXCELLENCE FRAMEWORK

The Tribunal's vision is to be one of Australasia's leading tribunals that adopts best practice and innovative technology. The Tribunal's aim is to perform all aspects of its role in resolving disputes and undertaking reviews to a standard of excellence.

However, we cannot hope to achieve excellence unless we assess our own performance and continually look to ways to improve it. Consequently, in early 2022, the Tribunal implemented the Council of Australasian Tribunals (COAT) Framework for Tribunal Excellence (COAT Framework).

The COAT Framework is an adaptation of the International Framework for Court Excellence, a quality management tool developed for courts and tribunals by the International Consortium for Court Excellence and launched in 2008. In 2012, members of the COAT executive committee developed the COAT Framework in order to more effectively apply the International Framework to the values and work of tribunals in Australia and New Zealand.

The COAT Framework articulates the core values tribunals should uphold and apply in their work against eight measurable areas for tribunal excellence (see Diagram 1).

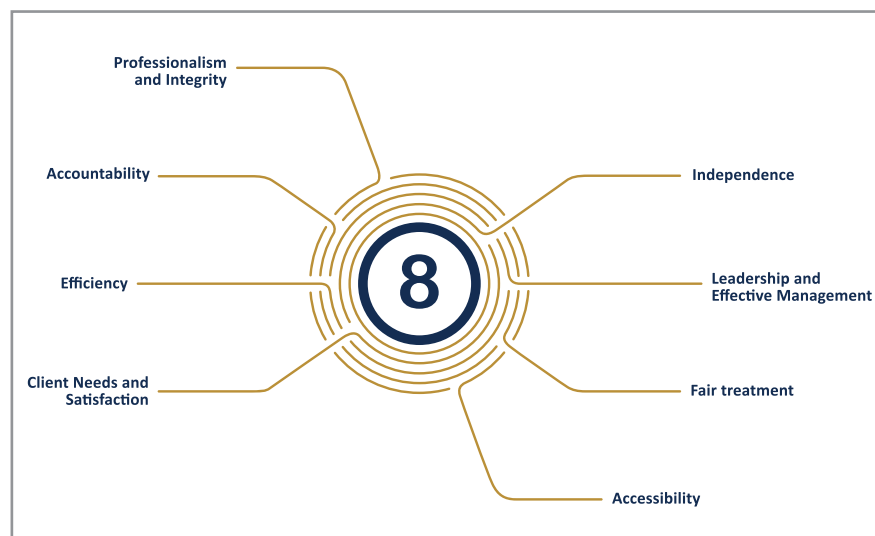
Implementation of the COAT Framework begins with a survey of all staff of a tribunal, followed by an assessment of their responses to identify the tribunal's performance across the eight areas of tribunal excellence, and identification of areas for improvement.

Early in 2022, all judges, members and staff of the Tribunal (excluding sessional Members) were invited to complete the COAT Framework survey of 101 questions. 83% of staff responded to the survey.

The results of that survey saw the Tribunal assessed as falling within the second highest band for excellence, with particular strengths in Independence, Efficiency and Fair Treatment. This is a very good result, but demonstrated that there are areas in which the Tribunal can improve.

The results of the survey were reported to all staff. This provided an opportunity to acknowledge existing areas of excellence, and to educate staff in areas where

DIAGRAM 1 Eight areas of tribunal excellence



the survey had demonstrated that a proportion of the participants were not aware of some aspect of the Tribunal's structure, functions or services.

The survey also invited staff to provide suggestions for measures which could improve the Tribunal's service delivery. A number of areas for improvement identified in the survey were already the subject of improvement projects through the work of the Tribunal's Innovation Committee. These included providing information in multiple languages via the Tribunal's website, improving audio-visual connectivity for remote participation in hearings and mediations, and improving accessibility, and community and stakeholder engagement through increased regional hearings.

Other structural improvements identified will be pursued in the 2022/23 year. These include the implementation of a Customer Service Charter, the adoption of the COAT Framework as the reference point for the Members' Code of Conduct (which sets out standards for Member performance) and for Members' performance reviews, and the development of a litigant in person support plan. A further area for

improvement will be to increase community engagement with the Tribunal, which will be one focus of the Innovations Committee's endeavours in the year ahead.

The COAT Framework survey will be repeated in 2 years' time to assess the success of these projects and identify further opportunities for improvement. It is envisaged that future surveys will involve stakeholders as well as staff, as stakeholder responses in the Client Needs and Satisfaction, Fair Treatment and Accessibility domains of the survey may further inform the Tribunal's ongoing pursuit of excellence.

STAFFING CHANGES

On 1 February 2022, his Honour, Judge David Parry, resigned his commissions as a Judge of the District Court and as a Deputy President of the Tribunal. His Honour was appointed as one of the inaugural Senior Members of the Tribunal from 1 January 2005. He quickly made his mark in the Tribunal, and with the other members of the Development and Resources stream, set about establishing practices and procedures in the Tribunal which changed, for the better, the way that planning decisions

in this State were made. After serving as a Senior Member of the Tribunal for over 6 years, his Honour was appointed a Judge of the District Court and a Deputy President of the Tribunal in June 2011. He completed a five year term at the Tribunal, did a stint in the District Court from July 2016, and was reappointed as a Deputy President of the Tribunal on 9 October 2017. Judge Parry's work contribution to the Tribunal is best known in the Development and Resources stream, but he regularly heard matters across each of the Tribunal's other streams, especially in the guardianship and administration jurisdiction and the vocational regulation jurisdiction.

On behalf of all of the Judges, Members and staff of the Tribunal, I extend our best wishes to Judge Parry for a happy and fulfilling retirement.

The Tribunal also farewelled Member Dr Brenda McGivern, who resigned from the Tribunal at the end of the 2021/22 financial year, to take up an appointment as the Principal Registrar of the District Court. Dr McGivern made an outstanding contribution to the work of the Tribunal during her time here. All at the Tribunal wish Dr McGivern every success in her new role at the District Court.

Judge Henry Jackson was appointed as a judge of the District Court and as a Deputy President of the Tribunal, from 31 January 2022. Prior to his appointment, his Honour had practised for 24 years as a solicitor and barrister, both in this State and in Victoria, and he was appointed a Senior Counsel in 2019. His Honour's extensive experience in administrative law, planning and environmental law,

local government, land acquisition and compensation law, and in the vocational regulation and guardianship jurisdictions of the Tribunal, will enable his Honour to make a significant contribution to the work of the Tribunal in the years to come.

The Tribunal also welcomed the appointment of a number of new Members during the reporting period. Senior Members John O'Sullivan and Dr Rebecca Wilson bring a wealth of experience from their years of service as a Magistrate and Mining Warden, and as a Member of the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal and private mediator, respectively. The Tribunal also welcomed Ms Anita King, Ms Carol Conley, Ms Maryellen Hipworth and Ms Nova Oldfield as Ordinary Members. They bring a wealth of knowledge and experience drawn from the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, government legal service, and private practice, respectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

The Judges and Members of the Tribunal could not do their work without the support of the administrative staff of the Tribunal under the leadership of the Tribunal's Executive Manager, Ms Kathy Halden. Kathy's support for staff throughout the challenges posed by COVID, her commitment to improving the efficiency of the Tribunal's services, and to implementing technological change in the Tribunal's operations, has ensured that the Tribunal's staff have viewed these challenges positively and with a focus on improving the quality of the service the Tribunal provides to the Western Australian public.

The Tribunal is also grateful for the support of the staff of the Courts and Tribunals division of the Department of Justice, led by Executive Director Ms Joanne Stampalia. The Department's financial and administrative support in addressing the Tribunal's increasing workload, and its technological needs in response to COVID-19, has been invaluable.

It would be remiss of me to fail to mention that the Tribunal experienced the unexpected loss of its long serving Legislation and Business Services Officer, Ms Sally Richardson, who passed away unexpectedly in May. Sally had worked at the Tribunal since 2005 and was a great source of knowledge about its operations. She will be very sadly missed.

I commend the Judges, Members and administrative staff of the Tribunal for their efforts throughout the reporting period.



**The Hon Justice
Janine Pritchard**

*President
State Administrative Tribunal,
Western Australia*

ABOUT THE TRIBUNAL

The State Administrative Tribunal is established under the *State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004* (SAT Act). It is an independent body that makes and reviews a wide range of decisions in the areas of human rights, vocational regulation, town planning, resource development and commercial and civil disputes. The Tribunal receives its power to hear matters from over 150 pieces of enabling legislation.

The Tribunal's approach is less formal than a court, and is flexible and transparent. The Tribunal:

- aims to make the correct and preferable decision based on the merits of each application.
- is not a court and, therefore, strict rules of evidence do not apply;
- encourages the resolution of disputes through mediation;
- allows parties to be represented by a lawyer, a person with relevant experience or to be self-represented;
- holds hearings in public in most cases; and
- provides reasons for decisions and publishes decisions on its website.



VISION, OBJECTIVES AND VALUES

The Tribunal's vision is to be one of Australasia's leading tribunals that adopts best practice and innovative technology in making fair and timely decisions for the benefit of the people of the State of Western Australia.

The objectives of the Tribunal set out in Section 9 of the SAT Act are:

- To achieve the resolution of questions, complaints or disputes, and make or review decisions, fairly and according to the substantial merits of the case;
- To act as speedily and with as little formality and technicality as is practicable, and minimise the costs to parties; and
- To make appropriate use of the knowledge and experience of Tribunal members.

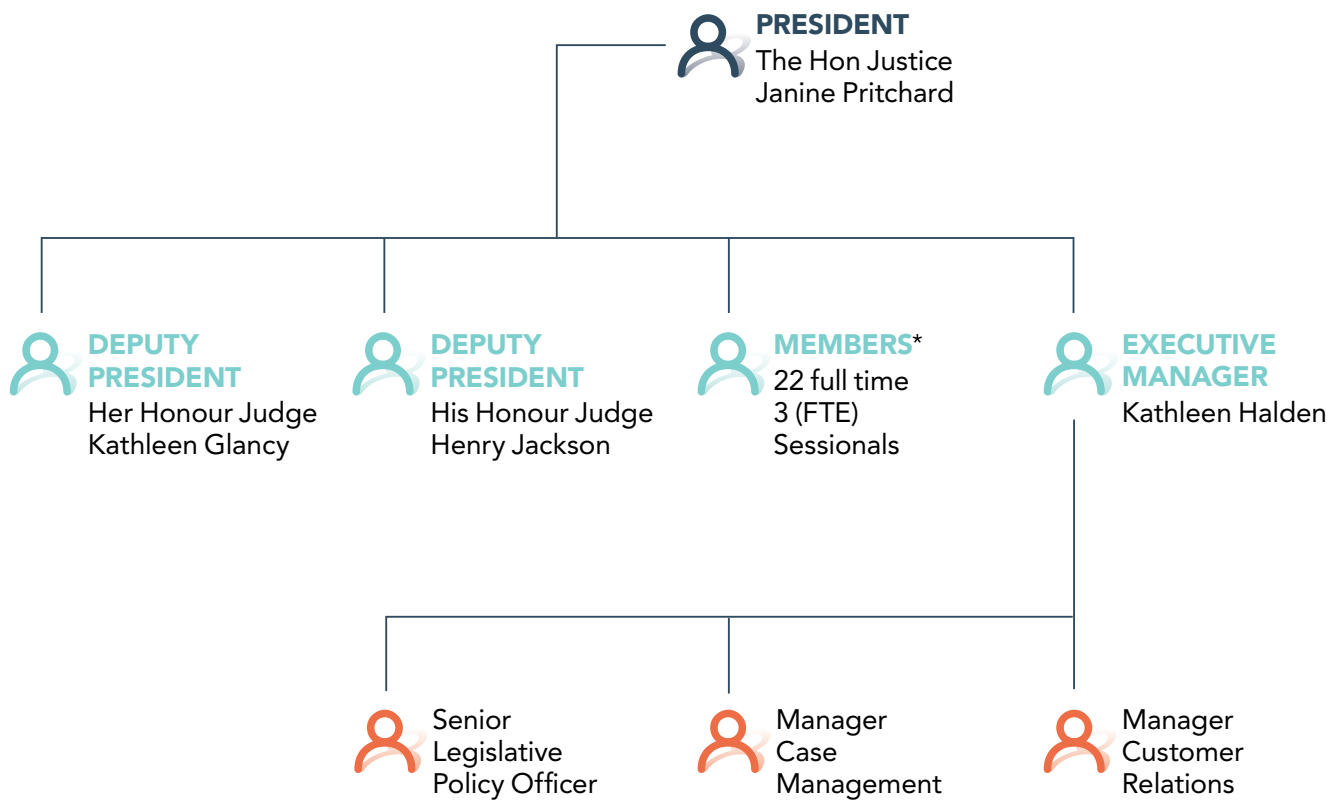
The Tribunal's core values are:

- Excellent Service;
- Integrity and Accountability;
- Equity and Fairness;
- Collaboration and Learning; and
- Professional Autonomy.

Behaviours are guided by:

- Members' and Staff Codes of Conduct;
- Continuing professional development;
- A commitment to diversity;
- A commitment to providing all reasonable assistance to litigants and parties; and
- A commitment to a safe workplace.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



* See Appendices 3 and 4 for a full list of members.

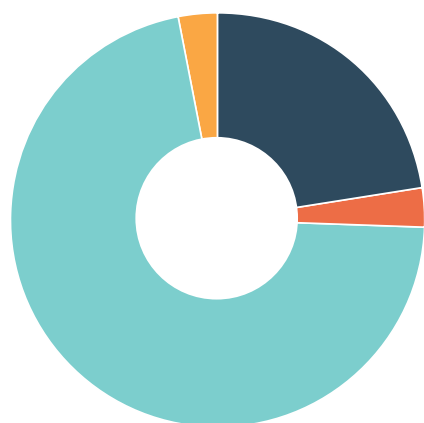
SERVICE DELIVERY

AT A GLANCE

TABLE 1 Caseload across the Tribunal

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Received	7,138	7,560	7,880
Finalised	6,807	7,491	7,694
Pending	1,459	1,520	1,701
Clearance rate	95%	99%	98%

GRAPH 1 Applications received by type



- Commercial and Civil (23%)
- Development and Resources (3%)
- Human Rights (72%)
- Vocational Regulation (3%)

TABLE 2 Applications received by type

Application Types	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Commercial and Civil	1,726	2,038	1,809
Development and Resources	264	245	215
Human Rights	4,948	5,113	5,650
Vocational Regulation	200	163	205
SAT (Applications under the SAT Act)	0	1	1
Tribunal Total	7,138	7,560	7,880

GRAPH 2 Applications received by type

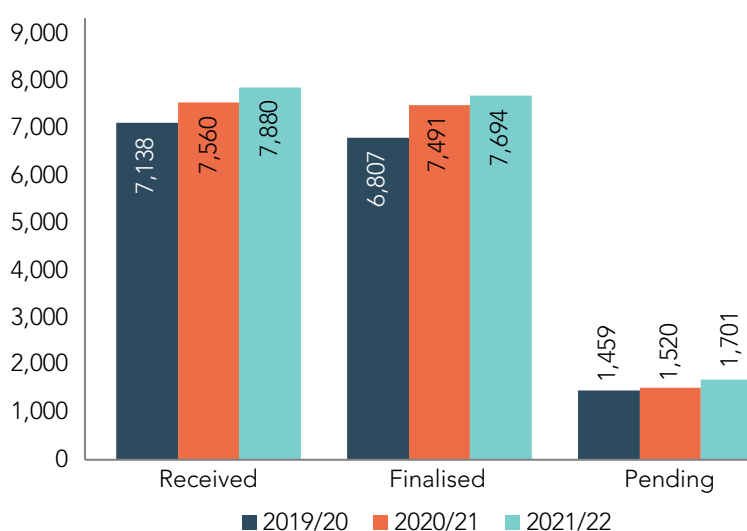


TABLE 3 Applications, clearance rates and timeliness

Group	Applications Lodged			2021/22 Clearance Rate	Timeliness (weeks)		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		2021/22 Median	2021/22 80th Percentile	80th Percentile Target
Commercial and Civil ¹	1,726	2,038	1,809	94%	19	35	28
Development and Resources	264	245	215	100%	22	51	30
Human Rights ²	4,948	5,113	5,650	99%	9	11	10
Vocational Regulation	200	163	205	86%	16	41	27
SAT (Applications under the SAT Act)	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tribunal Total	7,138	7,560	7,880	98%			

1 The calculation of the Median and 80th percentile result associated with Commercial and Civil work excludes *Commercial Tenancy (Retail Shops) Agreements Act 1985* section 13(7), section 13(7b) and section 14A(3) applications.

2 The target applies to the Guardianship and Administration list only.

APPLICATIONS – BY STREAM

Vocational Regulation Stream

The work of the Tribunal in the Vocational Regulation (VR) stream primarily involves the determination of applications for disciplinary action commenced by regulatory bodies against members of regulated professions and occupational groups. The Tribunal also exercises a review jurisdiction in relation to decisions made by vocational registration boards and other public officials responsible for the registration and licensing of members of certain professions and occupational groups.

Most matters in the Tribunal's VR jurisdiction are allocated to the VR stream and case managed by the President, Justice Pritchard. Some VR matters – including those involving builders and security agents – are dealt with in the CC stream.

During the reporting period, the Tribunal received 205 applications in its VR jurisdiction, up from 163 received during the previous year (26% increase). Appendix 2 sets out the number of applications received under the various pieces of enabling legislation in the VR stream.

The increase in VR applications overall was, in part, attributable to a significant increase in applications for disciplinary action against health practitioners (52 applications received, up from 22 applications in 2020/21 and 41 applications in 2018-19). There was also a significant increase in applications concerning security agents (65 applications received, up from 44 in 2020/21 and 67 in 2019/20). There was also an increase in applications in relation to veterinarians, and for reviews of negative notices issued under the *Working With Children (Criminal Record Checking) Act 2004*.

Much of the work in the VR stream is performed by the judges of the Tribunal who are required to preside in final hearings concerning legal practitioners, and generally preside over final hearings concerning health practitioners. The judges of the Tribunal also preside over more complex disciplinary proceedings against other professionals such as veterinarians, and over reviews of decisions made under the *Working With Children (Criminal Record Checking) Act 2004*.



The target time frame for the completion of all matters in the VR stream – from the simplest, to the most complex – is 27 weeks from the date of lodgment. In the 2021/22 year, 80% of VR applications were finalised within 41 weeks of the date of lodgment. That represents a significant increase in the time taken by comparison with the 2020/21 year (in which 80% of VR applications were finalised within 35 weeks of the date of lodgment) and the 2019/20 year (in which 80% of VR applications were finalised within 31 weeks).

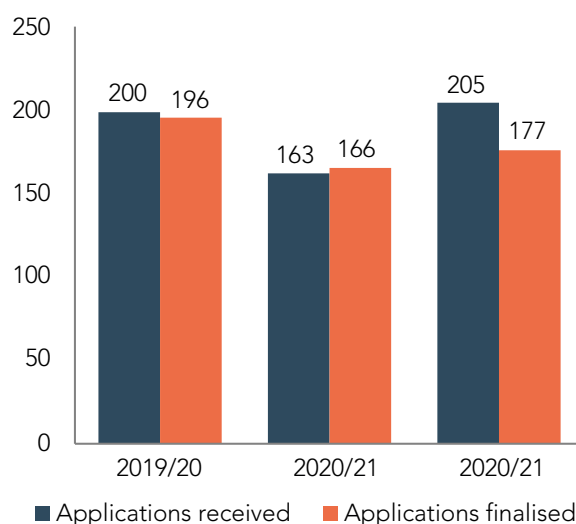
The increased time for the resolution of VR matters overall appears likely to be attributable to three factors. The first is the increasing complexity of some applications for disciplinary action, especially in cases involving legal practitioners, health professionals, and veterinarians. Applications made by regulatory bodies in these professions not infrequently involve numerous allegations of misconduct, will require evidence to be given by numerous witnesses, will very often require complex expert evidence to be given, and will therefore necessitate longer hearings, which are vigorously contested.

Secondly, the final hearing of some disciplinary matters in the Tribunal is sometimes delayed, pending the completion of criminal proceedings against the practitioner in respect of the same underlying conduct. That can result in very significant delays to the finalization of disciplinary proceedings in the Tribunal. Even a small number of matters involving delays of that kind can skew the Tribunal's overall timeliness rates for VR matters. It is noteworthy that the time taken to resolve matters in the VR stream, other than those involving legal practitioners and health practitioners, is well within the 27 week target.

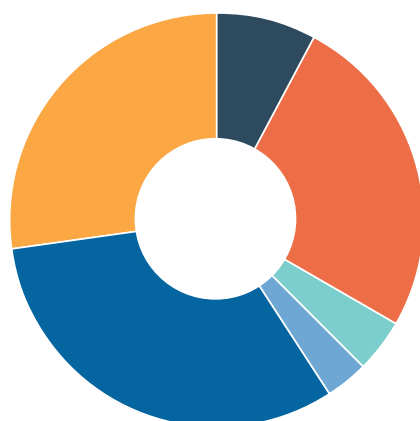
Thirdly, despite the Tribunal's best endeavours to press parties to expedite their preparation for the hearing of VR matters, it is frequently the case that parties will require months to complete their preparation, and to be ready for hearing. The high workload of the legal representatives of the parties involved may be one explanation for that delay. Another may be the workload of experts asked to give evidence in these proceedings (especially those involving health professionals).

Not surprisingly, then, the overall clearance rate for matters in the VR stream declined in the reporting period to 86% (compared with a 102% clearance rate for the previous year). However, the 86% clearance rate is testimony to the importance and effectiveness of mediation in resolving many matters in the VR stream without the need for a hearing, and with less cost to the parties.

GRAPH 3 VR Workload



GRAPH 4 VR Applications finalised by legislation



- Education and Care Services National Law (WA) Act 2012 (8%)
- Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (WA) Act 2010 (25.5%)
- Legal Profession Act 2008 (4%)
- Real Estate and Business Agents Act 1978 (3.5%)
- Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996 (32%)
- Other (27%)



TABLE 4 VR Applications, clearance rates and timeliness

Legislation	Applications Lodged			2021/22 Clearance Rate	Timeliness (weeks)		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		2021/22 Median	2021/22 80th Percentile	80th Percentile Target
Education and Care Services National Law (WA) Act 2012	7	12	17	82%	13	16	27
Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (WA) Act 2010	39	22	52	62%	22	78	
Legal Profession Act 2008	20	23	8	213%	69	164	
Real Estate and Business Agents Act 1978	15	11	7	71%	20	23	
Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996	67	44	65	85%	10	17	
Others	52	51	56	96%	16	15	
Overall Vocational Regulation	200	163	205	86%	16	41	

Commercial and Civil Stream

During the reporting year the Commercial and Civil (CC) stream was managed by Senior Member David Aitken and Senior Member John O'Sullivan (after his appointment on 6 September 2021), under the oversight of Deputy President Judge Kate Glancy.

The CC stream encompasses a diverse range of work, including both original and review jurisdiction. Applications dealt with in the CC stream are primarily made under the following legislation:

Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA)

Building Act 2011 (WA)

Building Services (Complaint Resolution and Administration) Act 2011 (WA)

Commercial Tenancies (COVID-19 Response) Act 2020 (WA)

Commercial Tenancy (Retail Shops) Agreements Act 1985 (WA)

Dog Act 1976 (WA)

Firearms Act 1973 (WA)

Residential Parks (Long-stay Tenants) Act 2006 (WA)

Retirement Villages Act 1992 (WA)

Strata Titles Act 1985 (WA)

Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996 (WA)

The largest number of applications in the CC stream are under s 13(7) of the *Commercial Tenancy (Retail Shops) Agreements Act 1985 (WA)*. These applications seek approval of a provision in a commercial tenancy retail shop lease, which permits the early termination of the lease in special circumstances. There was a 15% decrease in the number of these applications during the reporting year, which comprised 61% of all new applications in the CC stream.

The second and third largest number of applications in the CC stream during the reporting year were building and construction (47% of other applications) and strata matters (22% of other applications).

There was a significant (53%) increase in building and construction applications from the previous reporting year (from 215 to 329). This increase was due to the building boom which is currently occurring. It is anticipated that this increase in the number of building and construction applications will continue for quite a few years because complaints regarding faulty or unsatisfactory building work can be made up to six years after the completion of the work.

On the other hand, there was an increase in firearms applications (from 25 to 60) and residential parks applications (from 21 to 34).



There was a 21% decrease in strata applications from the previous reporting year (from 197 to 155).

There was also a significant decrease in the number of applications during the reporting year under the *Commercial Tenancies (COVID-19 Response) Act 2020 (WA)*, (from 175 to 15). These matters primarily concerned claims for rent relief by eligible tenants under small commercial leases resulting from the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on their businesses during the emergency period (which ended on 28 March 2021). This decrease resulted in the number of applications in the CC stream reverting to the usual number in reporting years prior to the commencement of this Act, which was repealed on 28 March 2022.

Overall, the number of proceedings commenced in the CC stream during the reporting year decreased by 14% from the previous reporting year.

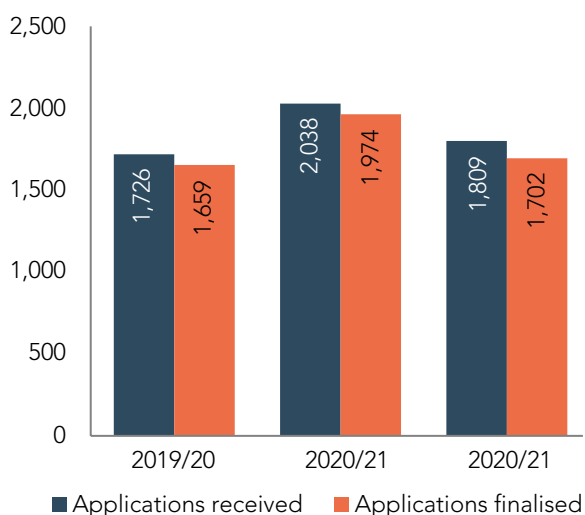
There was a small decrease (4%) in other types of applications in the CC stream (from 739 to 699). This was the net result of the decrease in the number of COVID-19 rent relief matters and strata matters on the one hand, and the increase in building and construction matters, firearms matters, and residential parks matters on the other hand.

The clearance rate for applications in the CC stream during the reporting year was 94%.

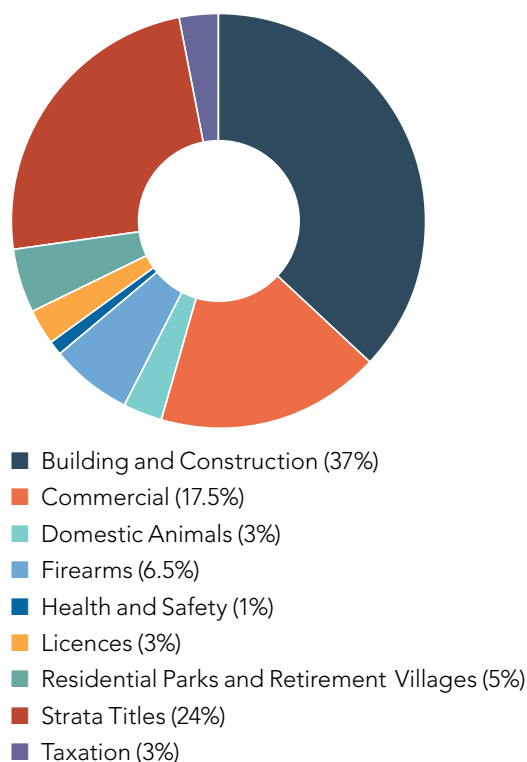
The CC stream has a target of completing 80% of new applications within 28 weeks of lodgment. In the previous reporting year 80% of new applications were completed within 35 weeks. During this reporting period, 80% of new applications were resolved within 35 weeks. This was due to the significant increase in the number of applications in the building and construction area, which tend to be complex within nature, combined with the increased complexity of other matters in the CC stream and a reduction in the number of members working in the CC stream at various times during the reporting year.

As part of the Tribunal's continuing measures during the reporting year in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, directions hearings for matters in the CC stream have continued to be conducted predominantly by teleconference, with mediations and final hearings being conducted both by video conference and in person at the Tribunal's premises, depending on the circumstances.

GRAPH 5 CC Stream Workload



GRAPH 6 CC Applications finalised by Subject¹



¹ Does not include the Commercial Lease Amendments list which is purely administrative in nature and which if included, would distort the representation of areas which impose most workload in the CC lists.

TABLE 5 CC Applications, clearance rates and timeliness

Lists	Applications Lodged			2021/22 Clearance Rate	Timeliness (weeks)		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		2021/22 Median	2021/22 80th Percentile	80th Percentile Target
Building and Construction	201	215	329	68%	17	37	28
Commercial	57	216	65	163%	16	30	
Commercial Lease Amendments ¹	1,192	1,307	1,110	99%			
Domestic Animals	25	22	19	84%	16	33	
Firearms	29	25	60	67%	33	50	
Health and Safety	7	4	10	70%	8	23	
Licences	16	10	17	112%	10	19	
Residential Parks and Retirement Villages	26	21	34	88%	7	13	
Strata Titles	163	197	155	92%	26	39	
Taxation	10	21	10	170%	19	23	
Overall Commercial and Civil¹	1,726	2,038	1,809	94%	19	35	

¹ The calculation of the median and 80th percentile result for the Commercial and Civil list excludes the Commercial Lease Amendments list which is purely administrative in nature and which if included would distort the overall results.

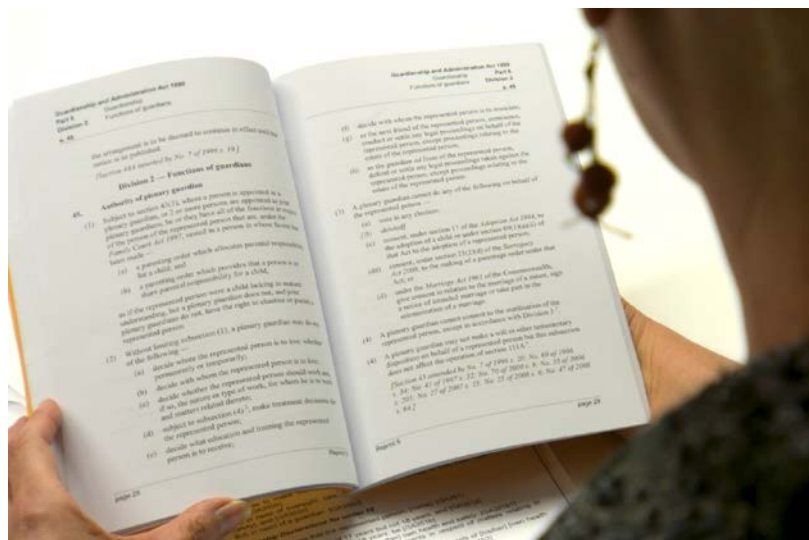
Development and Resources Stream

The Development and Resources (DR) stream is managed by Senior Member Stephen Willey, under the oversight of Deputy President Judge Henry Jackson.

The DR stream includes matters within the Tribunal's original and review jurisdictions. The scope of DR matters is broad and includes agriculture and fisheries, planning and development and valuation and compensation. The number of applications lodged in the DR stream in 2021/22 was 215, a 14% reduction from the 245 recorded in 2020/21. The majority of applications in the DR stream were planning and development matters (85%). The remaining matters were agriculture and fisheries (5%) and valuation and compensation (10%). A total of 214 matters were finalised, which equates to a clearance rate of 99%.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The planning and development applications that are made in the DR stream include reviews of planning decisions made by local governments, Development Assessment Panels or the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) as well as reviews of subdivision decisions and structure plans. In addition, the DR stream includes reviews arising under the *Hope Valley-Wattleup Redevelopment Act 2000* (WA) as well as under the *Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority Act 2011* (WA).



The DR stream also deals with matters arising under the *Local Government Act 1995* (WA), which often involve rating decisions, as well as reviews under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) in relation to consent applications.

A total of 166 review applications were made under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (including regulations made pursuant to the Act). This represents a 25% reduction from the 221 review applications that were lodged in 2020/21. The time taken to finalise 80% of planning and development applications was 50 weeks. This was an increase from the 46 weeks in 2020/21. A number of factors contributed to this increase, including adjournments associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of applications made under the *Local Government Act 1995* (WA) was 14, up from 10 in 2020/21.

TABLE 6 DR Applications, clearance rates and timeliness

Lists	Applications Lodged			2021/22 Clearance Rate	Timeliness (weeks)		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		2021/22 Median	2021/22 80th Percentile	80th Percentile Target
Agriculture and Fisheries	8	5	10	20%			30
Planning and Development	242	234	183	109%	22	50	
Valuation and Compensation	14	6	22	55%	19	26	
Overall Development and Resources	264	245	215	100%	22	51	

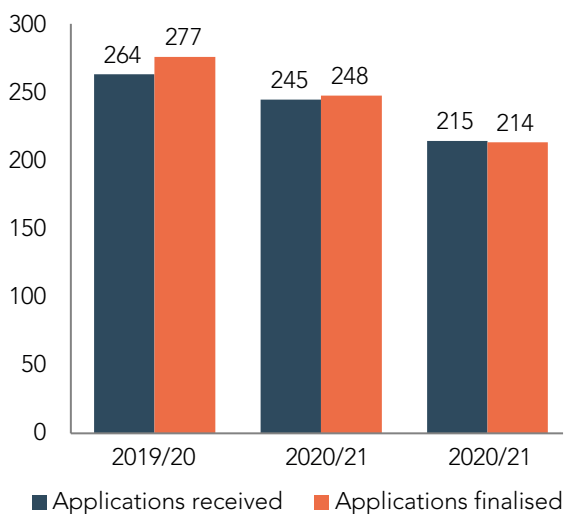
VALUATION AND COMPENSATION

The number of applications relating to the valuation of land, as well as compensation arising from the compulsory acquisition of interests in land arising from public works, was 22, up from 6 in 2020/21. There were three applications made under the *Land Administration Act 1997* (WA) and 19 under the *Valuation of Land Act 1978* (WA), up from 4 in 2020/21.

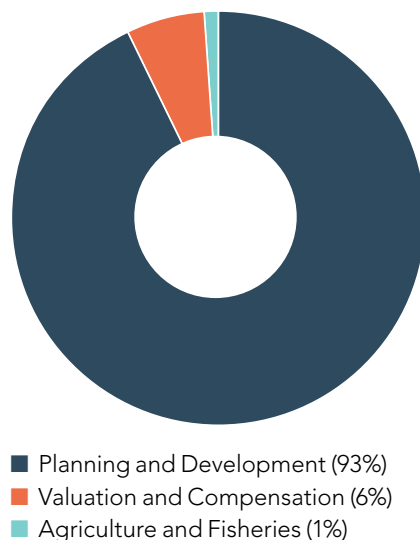
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

The number of applications relating to agriculture and fisheries was 10, up from five in 2020/21. Applications are generally made under the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* (WA).

GRAPH 7 DR Workload



GRAPH 8 DR Applications finalised by list



Human Rights Stream

The majority of the work of the Human Rights (HR) stream concerns applications brought under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1990* (WA) (GAA Act). In the reporting period these matters were managed by Senior Member Jack Mansveld. The Human Rights stream is overseen by the President, Justice Pritchard.

GUARDIANSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION ACT 1990 (WA)

Highlights

Original applications for guardianship and administration appointments continued to represent about half of the work of the Tribunal under the GAA Act. Periodic reviews of those orders, required under the Act, represent another third of the work undertaken.

Overall, 5,602 GAA Act matters were brought before the Tribunal, for this financial year, amounting to a 10.7% increase over 2020/21.

Of the 5,602 GAA Act matters heard, 755 matters were applications seeking the review of existing guardianship and administration orders, and 1,769 matters were mandatory statutory reviews of existing guardianship and administration orders. During the 2021/22 year there was an increase of 10.6% in the number of applications for the review of existing guardianship and administration orders.

The benchmark finalisation target for GA Act matters is that 80% of matters will be finalised within ten weeks of lodgment. For the reporting period the Tribunal achieved an 11-week benchmark, the same as for 2020/21.

The following factors contributed to the ongoing pressure on the Tribunal's Member and administrative resources which were devoted to its GAA Act work in the reporting year:

- The year-on-year increase in applications due to ongoing demographic changes, in particular the ageing population.
- The continuing commitment of the Tribunal to hear the growing number of urgent applications, including those brought for hospital patients. The Tribunal endeavours to hear these matters in less than three weeks in recognition of the pressure on acute hospital beds when patients are ready for discharge.

- The impact of COVID-19 was seen in the demand for urgency in bringing matters to hearing from hospitals and residential aged care facilities, and on the Tribunal's own resources due to staff absences. There was also a significant increase in remote hearings with the accompanying need to support applicants and other parties with these processes.
- Changes to the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) Rules which resulted in the need for the consent of a guardian when the use of restrictive practices are proposed for a represented person. A restrictive practice is very broadly defined, and the Tribunal has seen a number of applications seeking the appointment of a guardian where previously the person was assisted with personal decisions by family members without the need for a guardian to be appointed.
- These changes have also been adopted in practices in residential aged care services following which the Tribunal has seen an increase in applications where an appointment of a guardian to consent to the use of restrictive practices for represented persons in aged care is sought.
- There also appears to be a general move towards a greater need for formal consent processes for personal decision making for persons living with disability whose own capacity is impaired.
- The Tribunal has seen an increase in the complexity and potential conflict in personal and financial circumstances presenting in applications before it. This often requires additional case management of matters to hearing and longer hearing times to be allocated.

GRAPH 9 HR Stream Workload

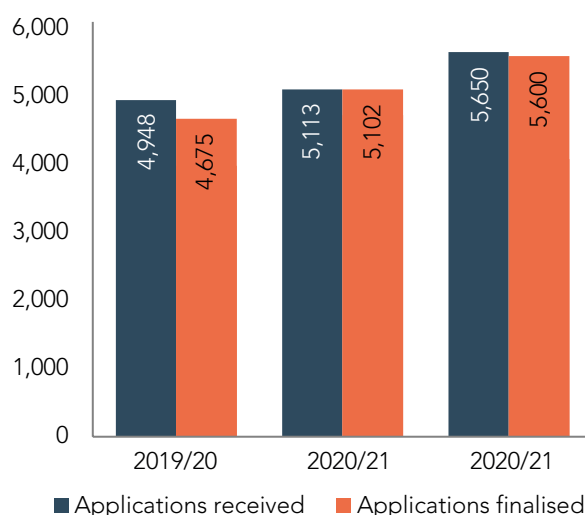


TABLE 7 HR Applications, clearance rates and timeliness

Lists	Applications Lodged			2021/22 Clearance Rate	Timeliness (weeks)		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		2021/22 Median	2021/22 80th Percentile	80th Percentile Target
Guardianship and Administration	4,903	5,061	5,602	99%	9	11	10
Human Rights ¹	45	52	48	96%	12	26	
Overall Human Rights²	4,948	5,113	5,650	99%	9	11	

1 Human Rights excludes Guardianship and Administration applications.

2 The target applies to the Guardianship and Administration list only.

OTHER APPLICATIONS IN THE HR STREAM

Apart from Guardianship and Administration Act matters, the HR Stream encompasses applications made under various pieces of legislation. They include applications brought under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (WA), the *Mental Health Act 2014* (WA), the *Children and Community Services Act 2004* (WA), the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1998* (WA) and the *Gender Reassignment Act 2000* (WA).

Where the Tribunal is reviewing a decision made under the *Mental Health Act 2014* (WA), and the *Children and Community Services Act 2004* (WA), the nature of the decisions under review means that the Tribunal must resolve these applications quickly. Ex-tempore decisions are typically delivered.

By far the most common of these other types of matters within the HR Stream are applications brought to the Tribunal under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (WA). For the most part they involve complaints of discrimination. They are heard in the Tribunal's original jurisdiction. Many of the parties represent themselves. Most applications are resolved by mediation without the need for a final hearing. However, where matters cannot be resolved through mediation, they often take longer to resolve than other kinds of applications, in part, because preparation for a hearing by self-represented parties takes longer and because written reasons are often required.

The Tribunal received four fewer applications falling into this "HR-other" category this reporting year than during the last reporting year. It also shows that the Tribunal received six more applications under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (WA) than in the previous reporting year.



It may also be of interest to note that in this reporting period the Tribunal received one application under s 207 of the *Public Health Act 2016* (WA) in which the applicant sought a review of a decision made by the Minister for Health in relation to the applicant's entitlement to compensation for losses suffered as a result of a Public Health Order which, in effect made its hotel a quarantine hotel during the COVID-19 pandemic. That matter has not yet been determined.

The Tribunal notes that subsequent to the reporting period, in August 2022, the Law Reform Commission delivered its Final Report: Review of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (WA), Project No 111 and made recommendations for the amendments to the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (WA). The Attorney General has announced that the Government is broadly supportive of the Law Reform Commission's recommendations for reform. As a result, the Tribunal anticipates that its jurisdiction will be increased and that there may be a significant increase in its workload in this area.



HOW DISPUTES WERE RESOLVED

The Tribunal aims to resolve most applications it receives, other than GA Act applications, by applying Facilitative Dispute Resolution (FDR) techniques to assist parties to devise their own solutions to resolving a dispute, rather than to have a win/loss decision imposed upon them. The parties also avoid the time and expense of having to participate in a final hearing if they are able to resolve their disputes by agreement.

The Tribunal has adopted the phrase 'Facilitative Dispute Resolution' in preference to the more commonly used 'Alternative Dispute Resolution'. This reflects the Tribunal's view that the resolution of disputes by agreement between parties should be the primary means of resolving disputes as opposed to being an alternative. FDR is undertaken by all full time members of the Tribunal and some sessional members. All full time members of the Tribunal are accredited mediators.

FDR processes are utilised from the outset in the Tribunal and involve the use of directions hearings, mediations, compulsory conferences and invitations under section 31 of the SAT Act to an original decision-maker to reconsider its decision. The latter is particularly relevant in relation to Planning and Development applications in the DR stream.

The Tribunal is also conscious of its statutory objective to act speedily in dealing with matters before it. This requires active case management and judicious allocation of resources to services such as mediation for which no fee is charged.

The overall percentage of disputes resolved through FDR techniques remains high at 85%, which is an increase from the previous year's result of 81.1%.

TABLE 8 How disputes were resolved¹

Matter Type List ¹	Method of Resolution		
	Adjudication	Facilitative Dispute Resolution	
		Mediation & Compulsory Conference	Other ²
Agriculture and Fisheries	0%	0%	0%
Building and Construction	16%	43%	41%
Commercial	7.5%	38.5%	54.0%
Domestic Animals	21%	15%	65%
Firearms	2.8%	58.3%	38.9%
Health and Safety	0%	29%	71%
Human Rights	7%	50%	43%
Licences	24%	6%	71%
Planning and Development	12%	53%	35%
Residential Parks and Retirement Villages	37.0%	18.5%	44.4%
Strata Titles	27%	29%	44%
Taxation	15%	46%	38%
Valuation and Compensation	16.7%	66.7%	16.7%
Vocational Regulation	11.2%	43.5%	45.3%
SAT Act Matters	0%	0%	100%
Not Classified	0%	0%	100%
Total	15.0%	41.7%	43.3%

1 Excludes Commercial Lease Amendments and Guardianship and Administration list matters.

2 Where the final hearing type is 'Hearing' then the resolution method is classified as 'Adjudication', where the final hearing type is 'Mediation' or 'Compulsory Conference' then the resolution method is classified as 'Facilitative Dispute Resolution' (FDR) and all other final hearing types (eg: Directions, Interim) are classified as 'Other'.

The continued success of this method indicates a willingness to compromise rather than expend resources on proceeding to a hearing to resolve a dispute.

The matters in which FDR has the greatest success in achieving the resolution of disputes are Building and Construction, Firearms, Human Rights, Planning and Development, Taxation, Valuation and Compensation and Vocational Regulation.

Table 8 sets out the percentage of matters resolved by FDR processes across the various subject areas in which the Tribunal receives applications.

REPRESENTATION

The Tribunal is generally a 'no costs' jurisdiction, meaning parties usually bear their own costs in proceedings before the Tribunal. The ability for parties to represent themselves in proceedings rather than engaging legal representation is an important element in minimising their costs. The information provided to parties by the Tribunal and the manner in which proceedings are conducted by its members support these objectives.

The Tribunal administers a pro bono legal services scheme for the referral of unrepresented parties to legal practitioners who have registered with the Tribunal for participation in the scheme. The scheme is used sparingly for situations where the Tribunal forms an opinion that representation is appropriate in the interests of the administration of justice having regard to the vulnerability of the person, their financial circumstances, the nature and complexity of the matter and/or their ability to obtain advice or representation from outside the scheme. There were four referrals made under the scheme during the reporting period.



Table 9 details the frequency of legal representation for the main kinds of applications across the streams, where this is recorded by the Tribunal.

The overall rates of representation for applicants and respondents was 30% and 39% respectively. Representation in guardianship and administration matters is not recorded, however the number of such applications where parties are legally represented is negligible.

TABLE 9 Applicant and Respondent Representation

List	Applicant		Respondent	
	Legally Represented ¹	Self Represented	Legally Represented ¹	Self Represented
Agriculture and Fisheries	0%	100%	50%	50%
Building and Construction	20%	80%	24%	76%
Commercial	22%	78%	51%	49%
Domestic Animals	6%	94%	13%	88%
Firearms	44%	56%	5%	95%
Health and Safety	29%	71%	71%	29%
Human Rights	22%	78%	50%	50%
Licences	0%	100%	100%	0%
Planning and Development	41%	59%	52%	48%
Residential Parks and Retirement Villages	14%	86%	7%	93%
Strata Titles	30%	70%	39%	61%
Taxation	35%	65%	59%	41%
Valuation and Compensation	33%	67%	33%	67%
Vocational Regulation	43%	57%	42%	58%
Not Classified	29%	71%	50%	50%
Total²	30%	70%	39%	61%

¹ Legally Represented only includes those matters where a party was represented by a legal practitioner at the completion of the matter.

² Excludes Commercial Lease Amendments and Guardianship and Administration list matters.

RESOURCING

BUDGET PERFORMANCE

The Tribunal's reported operating expenditure prior to 2019/20 included accommodation lease costs. These costs are now incurred at the departmental level and are allocated at a service level only, under the Outcome Based Management framework.

These lease funds were removed from the Tribunal's operating budget from the 2019/20 financial year onwards.

During the reporting period the Tribunal's expenditure was \$16,310,730, which reflected a small overspend of \$236,728 (1.5%) on the actual budget. The budget and expenditure are comparable with previous years' funding when the lease and outgoing costs are excluded.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Judges and Members

The Tribunal's full time equivalent (FTE) utilisation of Judges and Members, (that is, positions occupied against funded positions), during 2021/22, was equivalent to three Judges and 20 full time Member positions, as compared with 22 funded positions (as at 30 June 2022). The difference reflects a number of changes and vacancies in Members' appointments during the reporting period. The Tribunal received funding for two full time Ordinary Member positions at the end of the last reporting period (2020/21) which were not able to be filled immediately and an additional two full time ordinary member positions in the early

TABLE 10 Operating expenditure

	2018/19 \$	2019/20 \$	2020/21 \$	2021/22 \$
Budget	20,635,611	14,057,854	14,679,250	16,074,003
Actual	21,119,609	14,211,842	14,467,564	16,310,730
Variance	- 73,998[#]	-153,989[*]	211,686	236,728[*]

Figures for 2018-19 reporting period includes the lease and outgoings as Standard 16 (AASB.S16) was not being applied.

[#] The Tribunal was not adequately funded for some fixed costs (building maintenance and utilities) in this reporting period.

^{*} The Tribunal's budget was overspent due to numerous approved minor works

TABLE 11 Human Resources[#]

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Judicial members	2.4	3	3	3
Full time members	17	17	16.2	20
Sessional members [*]	3	3	3	3
Staff#	69	67.3	67	75
Total#	91.4	90.3	89.2	98

[#] Actual resources – there were four additional administrative positions funded in March 2021 however the positions were not able to be filled prior to 30 June 2021 and are included in the current number of funded positions (of the 75 positions, 4 of these are for Judicial support).

^{*} Funded full time equivalent positions.

part of this reporting period. In addition, two existing full time member positions were vacant. Filling these positions took some time. The Members appointed were:

- John O'Sullivan commenced as a Senior Member on 24 August 2021
- Dr Rebecca Wilson commenced as a Senior Member on 1 November 2021
- Carol Conley commenced as an Ordinary Member on 28 September 2021
- Anita King commenced as an Ordinary Member on 28 September 2021

- Nova Oldfield commenced as an Ordinary Member on 1 November 2021
- Maryellen Hipworth commenced as an Ordinary Member on 28 February 2021

The consequence of the Member changes referred to above resulted in the Tribunal effectively being understaffed the equivalent of 1.8 full time member positions during the reporting period.

Administrative Staff

The Tribunal's administrative staffing was 75 funded positions, which includes judicial support staff.



LEGISLATION

CHANGES TO TRIBUNAL LEGISLATION

There were several amendments made to the *State Administrative Tribunal Regulations 2004* to reflect the repeal and replacement of legislation referred to in the schedules to the Regulations (changes to the references to the *Community Titles Act 2018*, *Swan Valley Planning Act 2020*, *Fair Trading (Retirement Villages Code) Regulations 2022*, *Residential Parks (Long-stay Tenants) Act 2006* and the *Veterinary Practice Act 2021*).

There was an amendment to the *State Administrative Tribunal Rules 2004* on 17 July 2021 by the insertion of rule 48A due to the coming into operation of the *Community Titles Act 2018*.

New Conferrals of Jurisdiction

The Tribunal was conferred with additional and amended jurisdiction under the following pieces of legislation which were enacted or commenced operation during the reporting period:

NEW JURISDICTION

- *Community Titles Act 2018*
- *Voluntary Assisted Dying Act 2019*
- *Fair Trading (Retirement Villages Code) Regulations 2022*
- *Veterinary Practice Act 2021*

REPEALED OR EXPIRED CONFERRALS

- *Commercial Tenancies (COVID-19 Response) Act 2020*
- *Fair Trading (Retirement Villages Interim Code) Regulations (No.2) 2021*
- *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1960*

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE BY DECISION MAKERS

Section 150(2)(d) of the SAT Act requires this annual report to include details of the level of compliance by decision makers with the requirements of sections 20 and 21 of that Act to:

- (i) Notify persons of reviewable decisions and the right to seek review; and
- (ii) Provide written reasons for reviewable decisions when requested to do so.

Those two requirements are designed to ensure that persons affected by decisions made by administrative decision makers know why the decision was made and that they have the right to seek review in relevant cases.

The Tribunal has no independent means to assess compliance with these requirements. The only basis on which it is able to gauge the level of compliance with those requirements is by reference documents placed before the Tribunal in the course of review proceedings. On that basis, the Tribunal is satisfied that decision makers are meeting their obligations in this respect.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Formal arrangements are in place with the Chief Magistrate enabling a magistrate to sit as a member of the Tribunal. This arrangement was initiated by Justice Barker and agreed to by the Chief Magistrate in the 2005/06 reporting year.

It has not been necessary to utilise these arrangements for a number of years because the Tribunal has been able to adequately service regional areas either by telephone and video links or by members travelling to regions where appropriate. Given the different procedures of the Tribunal as compared with those of the Magistrates Court, the Tribunal's preference is to utilise its Members to deal with proceedings in regional Western Australia.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Tribunal received four applications during this reporting period. Two of these requested personal information and two requested access to non-personal information. The average time to finalise an application was 15 days.

All applications were refused under s 23(1)(b) of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* on the ground that the documents sought were not documents of an agency because the right of access to documents of a court (or tribunal) is limited to documents relating to matters of an administrative nature only. (See *Re Sideris and State Administrative Tribunal* [2006] WAICmr 15).

THE YEAR AHEAD



The 2021/22 financial year saw significant growth in three areas of the Tribunal's jurisdiction: guardianship and administration, building disputes and disciplinary proceedings against health practitioners. At least in respect of guardianship and administration applications, and building disputes, it is anticipated that that growth will continue for the foreseeable future.

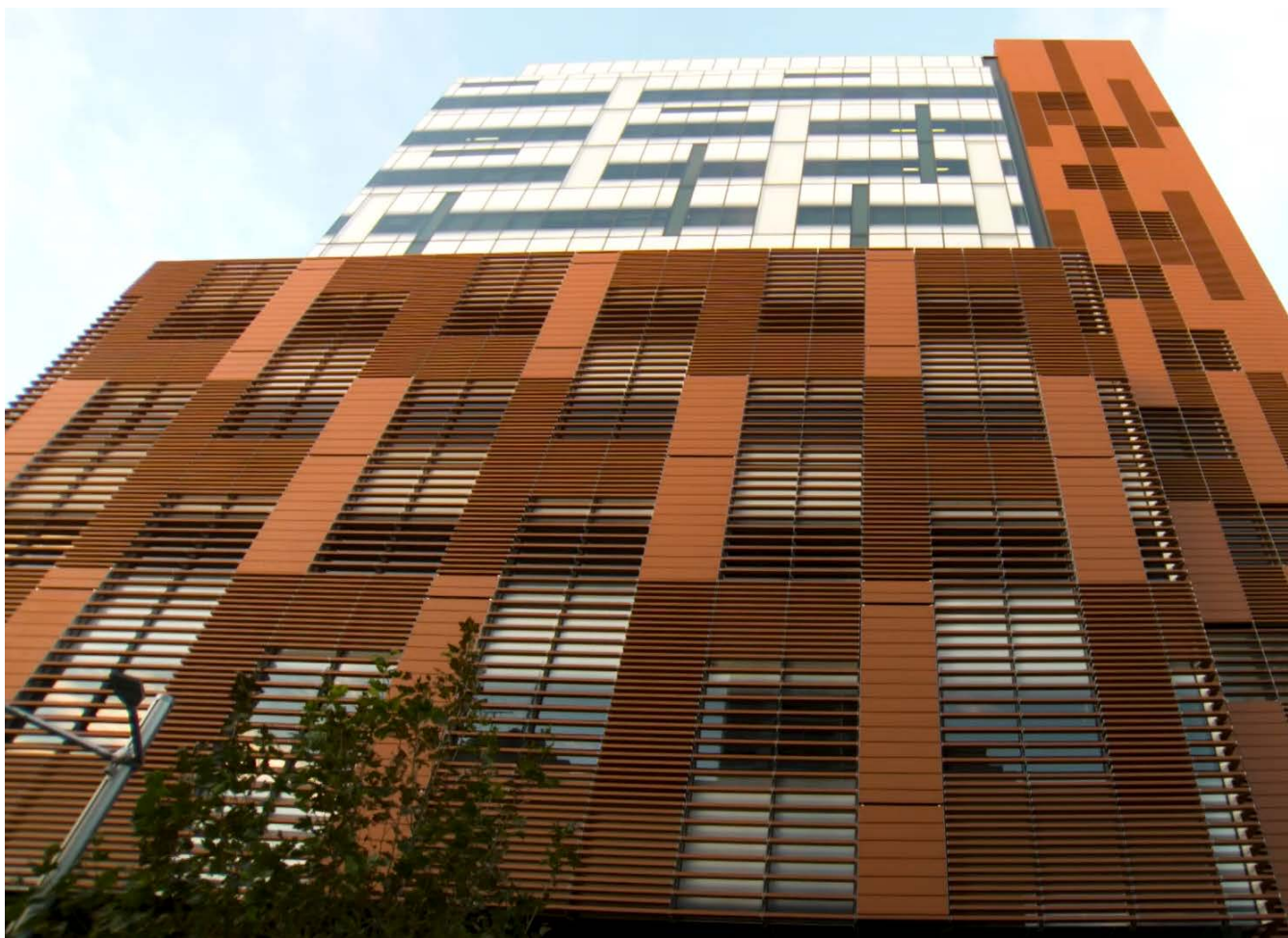
As mentioned elsewhere in this Report, additional funding provided by the Department of Justice and the Treasury has enabled the appointment of additional members to hear matters in the guardianship and administration jurisdiction. As a result of that additional funding, the Tribunal has aimed to increase by 25% the number of sitting days per month that it allocates for hearings.

In order to meet the significant increase in applications or referrals in building disputes, the Tribunal sought funding to appoint additional Members. At the time of writing, the Tribunal has been advised that the Department of Justice will provide funding for an additional Senior Member to undertake that work. The Tribunal will look to fill that position as soon as possible. That additional resource will enable the Tribunal to increase its finalisation of matters during the coming financial year so as to continue, as far as possible, the timely resolution of these disputes.

An important focus for the 2022/23 year will be the transition to the e-filing of documents in matters across all streams in the Tribunal. The steps being developed by the Tribunal to assist parties in that transition are outlined in the President's Overview. It is intended that the filing of documents by email will no longer be permitted from 1 July 2023. It is anticipated that a large proportion of the Tribunal's administrative resources – which to date have been devoted to the task of lodging, onto the correct matters, the substantial volume of documents filed by email - will be able to be diverted to assisting parties to file their documents using the e-filing system.

The Tribunal remains concerned to ensure that members of culturally and linguistically diverse communities are aware of its services, and able to access them. Addressing these issues will continue to be a focal point for the Tribunal in the 2022/23 year. Following the upgrade of the Tribunal's website, which included making translation software available for its website content, the Tribunal is now exploring how to make translation software available for its various information sheets and Practice Notes.

During the 2021/22 year, the Tribunal commenced a project for the 'voice-over' translation of the Tribunal's information videos (which are available on the Tribunal's website) from English into the top five aboriginal languages used in this State. That project will be completed and rolled out during the 2022/23 year. In addition, in 2023, the Tribunal, in partnership with Aboriginal Workforce Development, will welcome an Indigenous trainee to the administration team. The Tribunal is also in continuing negotiations with the Department's Aboriginal Advisory Service to secure the support of a senior Aboriginal Liaison Officer (ALO) to assist the Tribunal in the delivery of its services. Attempts to secure the services of an ALO during the 2021/22 year were unsuccessful, as a result of delays in the recruitment process. The Tribunal is hopeful that that issue will be resolved early in the 2022/23 year. The Tribunal sees the assistance of a senior ALO as critical to ensuring that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parties better understand its processes, especially in the Human Rights stream in relation to guardianship and administration applications. In addition, it is hoped that an ALO will be able to provide education and knowledge to assist the Tribunal's Judges, Members and staff to understand cultural issues which may impact on the Tribunal's service delivery.



The Tribunal is hopeful that the upgrade of its audio visual facilities will be able to be completed during the 2022/23 year, after a lengthy delay in that upgrade as a result of difficulties in securing the supply of necessary hardware components. That upgrade will secure a greater capacity for the Tribunal to conduct hearings using video conferencing technology (VCT), by upgrading all hearing rooms for that purpose. The upgrade will also improve the reliability of the Tribunal's VCT facilities. Given these improvements, the Tribunal anticipates that the continued use of VCT for directions hearings, mediations and hearings, where appropriate and convenient to do so, will remain a feature of its operations, even after the COVID-19 pandemic has passed.

While hearings conducted by VCT are an important means by which the Tribunal can quickly and cost-effectively conduct mediations and hearings for parties living in regional Western Australia, the Tribunal recognises the importance of delivering justice 'in-person' in regional areas as well as in the Perth metropolitan area. COVID-19 restrictions impacted on the Tribunal's ability to undertake hearings in-person in regional Western Australia during 2021/22. However, as those restrictions have eased, the Tribunal has listed a number of hearings in regional areas during the 2022/23 year. At the time of writing, the Tribunal has listed hearings in Kalgoorlie, Busselton, Northam and the Peel region. Alongside those hearings, the Tribunal will conduct public education sessions for regional communities, to increase awareness of the Tribunal's functions, and processes.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – LEGISLATION CONFERRING JURISDICTION ON THE TRIBUNAL

Act	Original	Review	Streams
<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>	x	x	Development and Resources
<i>Adoption Act 1994</i>		x	Human Rights
<i>Adoption Regulations 1995</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Agricultural Produce Commission Act 1988</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Animal Welfare Act 2002</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Architects Act 2004</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Associations Incorporation Act 2015</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Biological Control Act 1986</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Agriculture Standards) Regulations 2013</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Identification and Movement of Stock and Apiaries) Regulations 2013</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Quality Assurance and Accreditation) Regulations 2013</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1998</i>		x	Human Rights
<i>Building Act 2011</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Building Regulations 2012</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Building Services (Complaint Resolution and Administration) Act 2011</i>	x	x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Building Services (Registration) Act 2011</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Business Names Act 1962</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Cat (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations 2013</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Cat Act 2011</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Cemeteries Act 1986</i>		x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Chattel Securities Act 1987</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Child Care Services Act 2007</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Child Care Services Regulations 2007</i>		x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Children and Community Services Act 2004</i>	x	x	Human Rights
<i>Combat Sports Act 1987</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Commercial Tenancy (Retail Shops) Agreements Act 1985</i>	x		Commercial and Civil
<i>Community Titles Act 2018</i>	x	x	Commercial and Civil Development and Resources
<i>Community Titles Regulations 2021</i>	x	x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Competition Policy Reform (Western Australia) Act 1996</i>	x		Commercial and Civil

APPENDIX 1 – LEGISLATION CONFERRING JURISDICTION ON THE TRIBUNAL CONTINUED

Act	Original	Review	Streams
Construction Contracts Act 2004	x	x	Commercial and Civil
Control of Vehicles (Off-road Areas) Act 1978		x	Commercial and Civil
Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947		x	Development and Resources
Credit (Administration) Act 1984	x	x	Vocational Regulation
Credit Act 1984	x		Commercial and Civil
Cremation Act 1929		x	Human Rights
Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004		x	Commercial and Civil
Debt Collectors Licensing Act 1964	x	x	Vocational Regulation
Dog Act 1976	x	x	Commercial and Civil
Dog Regulations 2013		x	Commercial and Civil
Education and Care Services National Law (WA) Act 2012	x	x	Vocational Regulation
Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991		x	Vocational Regulation
Electricity (Network Safety) Regulations 2015		x	Commercial and Civil
Electronic Conveyancing Act 2014		x	Commercial and Civil
Emergency Management Act 2005		x	Commercial and Civil
Employment Agents Act 1976	x	x	Vocational Regulation
Energy Coordination Act 1994		x	Development and Resources
Energy Safety Act 2006		x	Development and Resources
Equal Opportunity Act 1984	x		Human Rights
Fair Trading (Retirement Villages Code) Regulations 2022		x	Commercial and Civil
Fair Trading Act 2010	x	x	Commercial and Civil
Finance Brokers Control Act 1975	x	x	Vocational Regulation
Fire and Emergency Services Act 1998		x	Development and Resources
Fire Brigades Act 1942		x	Commercial and Civil
Firearms Act 1973		x	Commercial and Civil
First Home Owner Grant Act 2000		x	Commercial and Civil
Fish Resources Management Act 1994		x	Development and Resources
Fisheries Adjustment Schemes Act 1987	x	x	Development and Resources
Fishing and Related Industries Compensation (Marine Reserves) Act 1997	x	x	Development and Resources
Food Act 2008		x	Commercial and Civil
Gas Standards Act 1972	x	x	Vocational Regulation
Gender Reassignment Act 2000		x	Human Rights
Graffiti Vandalism Act 2016		x	Development and Resources
Guardianship and Administration Act 1990	x	x	Human Rights
Health (Aquatic Facilities) Regulations 2007		x	Commercial and Civil
Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992		x	Commercial and Civil
Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011	x	x	Commercial and Civil

APPENDIX 1 – LEGISLATION CONFERRING JURISDICTION ON THE TRIBUNAL CONTINUED

Act	Original	Review	Streams
<i>Health (Pesticides) Regulations 2011</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (WA) Act 2010</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Heritage Act 2018</i>	x	x	Development and Resources
<i>Hire-Purchase Act 1959</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Historical Homosexual Convictions Expungement Act 2018</i>		x	Human Rights
<i>Home Building Contracts Act 1991</i>	x		Commercial and Civil
<i>Hope Valley-Wattleup Redevelopment Act 2000</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Human Reproductive Technology Act 1991</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Industrial Relations Act 1979</i>		x	Human Rights
<i>Jetties Act 1926</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Land Administration Act 1997</i>	x	x	Development and Resources
<i>Land Valuers Licensing Act 1978</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Legal Profession Act 2008</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Licensed Surveyors Act 1909</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Limited Partnerships Act 2016</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Liquor Control Act 1988</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Litter Act 1979</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>	x	x	Commercial and Civil Development and Resources Vocational Regulation
<i>Major Events (Aerial Advertising) Act 2009</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Maritime Archaeology Act 1973</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Medicines and Poisons Act 2014</i>		x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Mental Health Act 2014</i>	x	x	Human Rights
<i>Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority Act 2011</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority Regulations 2011</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Minerals Research Institute of Western Australia Act 2013</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Mines Safety and Inspection Levy Regulations 2010</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Mining Act 1978</i>	x		Development and Resources
<i>Mining Rehabilitation Fund Act 2012</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers Act 1973</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Motor Vehicle Drivers Instructors Act 1963</i>		x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Motor Vehicle Repairers Act 2003</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation

APPENDIX 1 – LEGISLATION CONFERRING JURISDICTION ON THE TRIBUNAL CONTINUED

Act	Original	Review	Streams
<i>National Disability Insurance Scheme (Worker Screening) Act 2020</i>		x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Navigable Waters Regulations 1958</i>		x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Pearling Act 1990</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Perry Lakes Redevelopment Act 2005</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Perth Parking Management Act 1999</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982</i>	x	x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967</i>	x	x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Safety Levies Act 2011</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969</i>	x		Commercial and Civil
<i>Petroleum Retailers Rights and Liabilities Act 1982</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Pharmacy Act 2010</i>		x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Planning and Development (Development Assessment Panels) Regulations 2011</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i>	x	x	Development and Resources
<i>Planning and Development Regulations 2009</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Plumbers Licensing and Plumbing Standard Regulations 2000</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Police Act 1892</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Private Hospitals and Health Services Act 1927</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Procurement Act 2020</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Public Health Act 2016</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Public Order in Streets Act 1984</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Radiation Safety Act 1975</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Rail Safety National Law (WA) Act 2015</i>	x	x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Real Estate and Business Agents Act 1978</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Residential Parks (Long Stay Tenants) Act 2006</i>	x	x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Retirement Villages Act 1992</i>	x		Commercial and Civil
<i>Retirement Villages Regulations 1992</i>	x		Commercial and Civil
<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Road Traffic (Administration) Regulations 2014</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Royal Agricultural Society Act 1926</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Settlement Agents Act 1981</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Shipping and Pilotage (Ports and Harbours) Regulations 1966</i>		x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004</i>	x	x	
<i>State Superannuation Act 2000</i>		x	Commercial and Civil

APPENDIX 1 – LEGISLATION CONFERRING JURISDICTION ON THE TRIBUNAL CONTINUED

Act	Original	Review	Streams
<i>Strata Titles Act 1985</i>	x	x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Development and Resources</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Taxation Administration Act 2003</i>	x	x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Teacher Registration Act 2012</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Tobacco Products Control Act 2006</i>	x	x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Transfer of Land Regulations 2004</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Transport (Road Passenger Services) Act 2018</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Transport Co-ordination Act 1966</i>		x	Commercial and Civil
<i>Valuation of Land Act 1978</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Veterinary Chemical Control and Animal Feeding Stuffs Act 1976</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Veterinary Practice Act 2021</i>	x	x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Voluntary Assisted Dying Act 2019</i>		x	Vocational Regulation
<i>W.A. Marine (Certificates of Competency and Safety Manning) Regulations 1983</i>		x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Water Agencies (Powers) Act 1984</i>	x		Development and Resources
<i>Water Services Act 2012</i>	x	x	Development and Resources
<i>Water Services Regulations 2013</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Waterways Conservation Act 1976</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Western Australian Meat Industry Authority Act 1976</i>		x	Development and Resources
<i>Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Regulations 1982</i>		x	Vocational Regulation
<i>Working with Children (Criminal Record Checking) Act 2004</i>		x	Vocational Regulation

APPENDIX 2 – APPLICATIONS BY LEGISLATION

Matter Type	Application Type	Act	No. of Applications		
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
COMMERCIAL AND CIVIL	Building and Construction	<i>Building Act 2011</i>	12	14	15
		<i>Building Regulations 2012</i> (given effect by s149 <i>Building Act 2011</i>)	0	1	2
		<i>Building Services (Complaint Resolution and Administration) Act 2011</i>	189	200	312
	Commercial	<i>Associations Incorporation Act 2015</i>	20	13	18
		<i>Combat Sports Act 1987</i>	0	0	1
		<i>Commercial Tenancies (COVID-19 Response) Act 2020</i>	5	175	15
		<i>Commercial Tenancy (Retail Shops) Agreements Act 1985 – excluding s13(7), s13(7b) and s14A(3)</i>	26	20	20
		<i>Construction Contracts Act 2004</i>	4	1	4
		<i>Fair Trading Act 2010</i>	2	4	6
		<i>Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967</i>	0	1	0
		<i>Private Hospitals and Health Services Act 1927</i>	0	2	1
	Commercial Lease Amendments	<i>Commercial Tenancy (Retail Shops) Agreements Act 1985 – s 13(7), s 13(7b) and s 14A(3)</i>	1,192	1,307	1,110
	Domestic Animals	<i>Dog Act 1976</i>	25	22	19
	Firearms	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i>	29	25	60
	Health and Safety	<i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i>			1
		<i>Fire Brigades Act 1942</i>			1
		<i>Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992</i>	1	1	2
		<i>Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911</i>	5	3	5
		<i>Public Health Act 2016</i>	1	0	1
	Licences	<i>Control of Vehicles (Off-road Areas) Act 1978</i>	0	1	0
		<i>Road Traffic (Administration) Regulations 2014</i>	14	6	13
		<i>Transport (Road Passenger Services) Act 2018 1</i>	2	2	3
		<i>Transport Co-ordination Act 1966</i>	0	1	1
	Residential Parks and Retirement Villages	<i>Fair Trading (Retirement Villages Code) Regulations 2022</i>	0	1	0
		<i>Residential Parks (Long Stay Tenants) Act 2006</i>	18	17	30
		<i>Retirement Villages Act 1992</i>	8	3	4
	Strata Titles	<i>Strata Titles Act 1985</i>	163	197	155
	Taxation	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>	4	11	6
		<i>Taxation Administration Act 2003</i>	6	10	4
	Commercial and Civil Stream Total Applications		1,726	2,038	1,809

APPENDIX 2 – APPLICATIONS BY LEGISLATION CONTINUED

Matter Type	Application Type	Act	No. of Applications		
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES	Agriculture and Fisheries	<i>Animal Welfare Act 2002</i>	0	1	0
		<i>Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018</i>	1	2	0
		<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>			1
		<i>Fish Resources Management Act 1994</i>	2	1	0
		<i>Fishing and Related Industries Compensation (Marine Reserves) Act 1997</i>	1	1	4
		<i>Pearling Act 1990</i>			2
		<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i>	3	0	3
		<i>Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945</i>	1	0	0
	Planning and Development	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>	1	3	0
		<i>Hope Valley-Wattleup Redevelopment Act 2000</i>	2	0	0
		<i>Jetties Act 1926</i>	1	0	0
		<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>	12	10	14
		<i>Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority Act 2011</i>	1	0	2
		<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i>	179	160	123
		<i>Planning and Development (Development Assessment Panels) Regulations 2011 (given effect by s171A Planning and Development Act 2005)</i>	17	13	11
		<i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015</i>	27	48	32
		<i>Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006</i>	1	0	0
		<i>Water Services Regulations 2013</i>	1	0	1
	Valuation and Compensation	<i>Land Administration Act 1997</i>	1	2	3
		<i>Valuation of Land Act 1978</i>	13	4	19
		Development and Resource Stream Total Applications	264	245	215
HUMAN RIGHTS	Guardianship and Administration	<i>Guardianship and Administration Act 1990</i>	4,903	5,061	5,602
	Human Rights	<i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1998</i>	1	4	1
		<i>Children and Community Services Act 2004</i>	11	6	8
		<i>Equal Opportunity Act 1984</i>	27	30	36
		<i>Industrial Relations Act 1979</i>	0	1	0
		<i>Mental Health Act 2014</i>	6	11	3
		Human Rights Stream Total Applications	4,948	5,113	5,650
	SAT Act Matters	State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004	0	1	1

APPENDIX 2 – APPLICATIONS BY LEGISLATION CONTINUED

Matter Type	Application Type	Act	No. of Applications		
			2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
VOCATIONAL REGULATION	Vocational Regulation	<i>Architects Act 2004</i>	0	1	0
		<i>Building Services (Registration) Act 2011</i>	6	10	11
		<i>Child Care Services Act 2007</i>	0	1	0
		<i>Education and Care Services National Law (WA) Act 2012</i>	7	12	17
		<i>Electricity (Licensing) Regulations 1991</i>			2
		<i>Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (WA) Act 2010</i>	39	22	52
		<i>Land Valuers Licensing Act 1978</i>			1
		<i>Legal Profession Act 2008</i>	20	23	8
		<i>Licensed Surveyors Act 1909</i>	2	1	0
		<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>	7	13	8
		<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers Act 1973</i>	3	1	0
		<i>Motor Vehicle Repairers Act 2003</i>	0	0	1
		<i>National Disability Insurance Scheme (Worker Screening) Act 2020</i>			1
		<i>Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers Act 1994</i>	0	1	2
		<i>Plumbers Licensing and Plumbing Standards Regulations 2000</i>	1	0	2
		<i>Real Estate and Business Agents Act 1978</i>	15	11	7
		<i>Security and Related Activities (Control) Act 1996</i>	67	44	65
		<i>Settlement Agents Act 1981</i>			1
		<i>Teacher Registration Act 2012</i>	10	1	5
		<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1960</i>	7	10	14
		<i>Working With Children (Criminal Record Checking) Act 2004</i>	16	12	8
		Vocational Regulation Stream Total Applications	200	163	205
		TOTAL APPLICATIONS FOR ALL STREAMS	7,138	7,560	7,880

APPENDIX 3 – JUDICIAL AND FULL TIME MEMBERS

Member	Position
Justice Janine Pritchard	President
Judge David Parry ¹	Deputy President
Judge Kathleen (Kate) Glancy	Deputy President
Judge Henry Jackson ²	Deputy President
David Aitken	Senior Member
Jack Mansveld	Senior Member
John O'Sullivan ³	Senior Member
Dr Stephen Willey	Senior Member
Dr Rebecca Wilson ⁴	Senior Member
Charmian Barton	Ordinary Member
Felicity Child	Ordinary Member
Carol Conley ⁵	Ordinary Member
Marie Connor	Ordinary Member
Dr Bertus de Villiers	Ordinary Member
Vanessa Haigh	Ordinary Member
Maryellen Hipworth ⁸	Ordinary Member
Anita King ⁶	Ordinary Member
Rochelle Lavery	Ordinary Member
Patricia Le Miere	Ordinary Member
Kah Yee Loh	Ordinary Member
Dr Eleanor Marillier	Ordinary Member
Dr Brenda McGivern	Ordinary Member
Nova Oldfield ⁷	Ordinary Member
Natasha Owen-Conway	Ordinary Member
Rosetta Petrucci	Ordinary Member
Ross Povey	Ordinary Member

1. Judge David Parry retired as Deputy President on 1 February 2022.
2. Judge Henry Jackson appointed Deputy President from 31 January 2022.
3. John O'Sullivan commenced 24 August 2021.
4. Dr Rebecca Wilson commenced 1 November 2021.
5. Carol Conley commenced 28 September 2021.
6. Anita King commenced 28 September 2021.
7. Nova Oldfield commenced 1 November 2021.
8. Maryellen Hipworth commenced 28 February 2022.

For more information on Judicial and full time members please refer to the SAT website at:
sat.justice.wa.gov.au → About SAT → Structure of SAT → Key Personnel

APPENDIX 4 – SESSIONAL MEMBERS

Sessional members – senior

Member	Areas of work/expertise
Dr Peter Adamson	Veterinary Surgeon
John Adderley	Town Planner (Retired)
Richard Affleck	Executive Director Construction Company
Michael Anderson	Chartered Accountant, Arbitrator and Mediator
Malcolm Brown	Civil Engineer
Dr Simon Carlin	Chiropractor
Dr Roger Clarnette	Medical Practitioner
Helen Creed	Social Services
Peter Curry	Environmental Consultant
Donna Dean	Social Worker
Michelle Dean	Lawyer
Hilton Dembo	Lawyer
Dr Anne Donnelly	Medical Practitioner
Ross Easton	Architect
Scott Ellis	Barrister, Arbitrator, Mediator and Adjudicator
Dr Louise Farrell	Medical Practitioner
John Fisher	Civil Engineer, Arbitrator and Mediator
Dr Alison Garton	Psychologist
Kate George	Lawyer
Sue Gillett	Social Worker
Dale Hall	Valuer
Linda Hamilton	Building Project Manager
Dr Helen Hankey	Medical Practitioner
Malcolm Harford	Lawyer
Mark Houlahan	Valuer
Brian Hunt ¹	Land Surveyor and Planning Consultant
John James	Psychologist
Katherine Jefferies	Medical Practitioner
Steven Jongenelis	Clinical Psychologist
Jim Jordan	Planner
Theo Lampropoulos	Barrister
Karen Lang	Lawyer
Ian Lush	Building Surveyor
Dr David Marshall	Veterinary Surgeon
Jeffrey Mazzini	Finance Broker
Kevan McGill	Electrical Engineer
Peter McNab	Lawyer
Isla McRobbie	Lawyer
Dr Barry Mendelawitz	Medical Practitioner (Retired)
David Moore	Valuer

APPENDIX 4 – SESSIONAL MEMBERS CONTINUED

Sessional members – senior

Member	Areas of work/expertise
Dr Frederick Ng	Psychiatrist
Dr Christine Pears	Dentist
Karene Primrose	Lawyer
Dr Jennifer Richardson	Veterinary Surgeon
Susan Richardson	Lawyer
Julie Roberts	Social Worker
Professor Bryant Stokes	Medical Practitioner
Kirsty Sutherland	Lawyer
Dr Anthony Vigano	Veterinary Surgeon
Mark Wiklund	Physiotherapist
Dr Peter Winterton	Medical Practitioner
Angela Workman	Medical Radiation Technician
Darianne Zambotti	Occupational Therapist
Armand Zurhaar	Chemist and Scientific Consultant

1. Brian Hunt resigned 25 October 2021.

APPENDIX 4 – SESSIONAL MEMBERS CONTINUED

Sessional members – ordinary

Member	Areas of work/expertise
Richard Adams	Debt Collector and Real Estate Agent
David Anderson	Painting and Decorating Inspector
Keith Bales	Lawyer (Retired)
Judith Bell	Planner
Davina Bester	Architect
Kate Bingham	Valuer
Bruce Callow	Architect and Builder
Ross Campbell	Electrical Fitter and Security Agent
Chantal Caruso	Social Planning Sustainability Policy Advisor
Dr Nadine Caunt	Psychiatrist
Dr Abbey Chilcott	Chiropractor
Geoffrey Church	Accountant
Suzanne Churn	Builder
Mary Ciccarelli	Teacher
Samantha Doheny	Valuer
Damien Fraser	Builder
Wesley Gregory	Structural Engineer
Neville Harrison	Builder
Barry Jenkins	Pharmacist
Hon Assoc Prof Bronwyn Jones	University Academic (Nursing)
Raymond Kershaw	Builder
Hannah Leslie	Lawyer
Dr Andrew Lu	Lawyer
Dr Dee-Anna Luong	Dentist
Dr Jo-Anne Maire	Chiropractor
James Malcolm	Environmental Consultant
Christopher Marsh	Builder and Mediator
Paul Marshall	Builder
John Martin	Valuer and Real Estate Agent
Domenic Morolla	Builder
Dr Penny Moss	Physiotherapist
Eileen O'Reilly	Social Worker
Elaine Pavlos	Chief Executive Officer and Director of Nursing at a private hospital
Donna Pearson	Pharmacist
Helen Pedersen	Structural Engineer
Rodney Pember	Land Valuer
Elizabeth Perrella	Pharmacist
Leanne Potter	Specialist Teacher (Sign Language)
Barry Pound	Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent
Steven Resnick	Senior Lecturer Clinical Medicine
Anne Seghezzi	Lawyer
Anthony Townsend	Retired Motor Vehicle Dealer
Dr Mandy Vidovich	Neuropsychologist
Shane Wallace	Plumber
Barbara Webster	Human Resource Consultant in Health
Robert Woodforde	Builder
Xiadong (Eric) Yu	Chinese Medicine Specialist
Brian Zucal	Land Valuer



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