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ATTACHMENT 1 - Response to Productivity Commission Housing Supply Regulation Request for Information

Note: Responses marked as confidential are provided for internal consideration only and not for publishing without first receiving approval from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH).

<table>
<tr><th>PC Info Request</th><th>DPLH Response</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">REFORM INITIATIVES AND BEST PRACTICE</td></tr>
<tr><td>Any of your existing reform initiatives we may have missed from Appendix A; planned future initiatives</td><td>Refer APPENDIX A at the end of this attachment, which has been updated with new and corrected contemporary reform initiatives.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Any underlying work (such as modelling) that was done to inform which reform initiatives to implement and progress; Evidence of progress made or outcomes achieved for the reform initiatives</td><td>Western Australia has been embarking on a significant program of reform since the launch of the Action Plan for Planning Reform in 2019. This action plan has evolved into a program of continuous improvement, with various teams within DPLH responsible for progressing reforms through inception, decision making and implementation. As a number of reforms have either only commenced in recent years or are in various stages of inception or implementation, they have not matured to a point where outcomes can be quantified. It is worth noting that reforms to the WA planning system are focussed on exemptions, cutting unnecessary layers and reducing approval timeframes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Case study</td><td>DPLH remains committed to the continuous improvement of Western Australia's planning system.

The Planning and Development Amendment Act 2023 (Amendment Act) introduced legislative reforms to support housing supply, reduce regulatory burden, and strengthen the consistency and efficiency of WA's planning system.

Part 9 of the Amendment Act inserts a new Part 9A into the Planning and Development Act 2005 (PD Act), establishing a contemporary framework for 10-yearly reviews of State and local planning instruments to ensure they remain current, effective and responsive to emerging trends, technologies and planning practices.

To support the proclamation of Part 9, the Planning and Development Regulations Amendment (Reviews of Planning Instruments) Regulations 2025 (Amendment Regulations) were prepared and released for public consultation in 2025 on behalf of the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC).

Proposed key changes also included updated requirements for the preparation and five-yearly review of local planning policies, enhancing their clarity, accessibility and ongoing relevance. The reforms also broaden the circumstances in which local development plans may be revoked.

Implementation is supported by the draft WA Planning Manual chapters, addressing local planning schemes and policies, providing guidance on the manner and form, and review of these documents.

Finalisation of the Amendment Regulations, together with the proclamation of Part 9 of the PD Act, is anticipated in the coming months pending Parliamentary Counsel's Office priorities.

Collectively, these reforms align with the WAPC's Strategic Plan 2025-2029.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">INFRASTRUCTURE AND STRATEGIC PLANNING</td></tr>
<tr><td>What is the process in Western Australia for ensuring undeveloped residential land is infrastructure-enabled and ready for new housing to be built? Who is responsible for each part of the process?</td><td>WA does not have a single end-to-end 'housing-ready land' process managed by one agency. Instead, land becomes housing-ready through a staged planning, subdivision, servicing, funding and construction pathway involving the State Government, WAPC/DPLH, local governments, infrastructure agencies, utilities, landowners/developers and Landgate.

<table>
<tr><th>Stage</th><th>Description</th><th>Stakeholder Responsibility</th></tr>
<tr><td>Strategic land use planning</td><td>Future urban areas, housing growth corridors, activity centres and infrastructure corridors are identified</td><td>WAPC and DPLH, with State agencies and local governments. The WAPC has functions for strategic land</td></tr>
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	through State and regional planning frameworks. This establishes where residential growth should occur and gives infrastructure agencies population and land use assumptions to plan against.	use planning, region schemes, infrastructure coordination and subdivision decision-making.
Strategic infrastructure planning and prioritisation	Transport, water, wastewater, power, schools, health, community facilities and other enabling infrastructure are planned and prioritised. At State level, infrastructure investment is guided by long-term strategies and budget processes.	Infrastructure WA advises on long-term infrastructure needs, priorities and major proposals, while delivery agencies such as Water Corporation, Western Power, Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA), Public Transport Authority, education and health agencies plan their networks and programs.
Rezoning, structure planning and local planning	Land is zoned or structure-planned for urban/residential use, including major transport networks, public open space, school sites, drainage, environmental requirements and staging.	WAPC/DPLH for region planning, structure planning and State planning policies; local governments for local planning schemes, local structure planning input and local infrastructure requirements.
Subdivision approval	The landowner/developer lodges a subdivision application. The application is assessed against planning frameworks, servicing requirements and agency advice. Conditions are imposed to ensure roads, drainage, public open space, utility services and other requirements are delivered or secured.	WAPC is responsible for approving subdivision applications in WA. The application is referred to relevant agencies and the local government, which provide advice and recommended conditions.
Servicing and civil works	The developer constructs or funds local infrastructure needed for the subdivision, such as internal roads, drainage, earthworks, paths, streetlighting and connections to water, sewer, power and telecommunications. In some cases, major headworks or network upgrades are required before lots can be released.	Landowner/developer generally delivers subdivision works and pays contributions or headworks charges. Local government oversees local roads, drainage and engineering standards. Utility providers approve and deliver or connect water, wastewater, electricity and other services.
Infrastructure funding and coordination where constraints exist	Where major water, wastewater, power or other enabling infrastructure is needed to unlock land supply, State funding or coordination may be used to bring forward works in priority locations.	Government agencies – DPLH, Treasury, DevelopmentWA, Housing and Works, Department of Water and Environmental Regulation work in collaboration with Western Power, Water Corporation and MRWA to identify infrastructure requirements, timing and staging to align with expected subdivision and development of priority growth fronts in Metropolitan Perth and Peel and in regional centres.
Clearance of subdivision conditions	Once required works are completed or arrangements are in place, the developer seeks clearance of the WAPC conditions. Relevant agencies confirm whether their conditions have been satisfied.	Local governments clear local conditions such as roads, drainage and public open space; utility and State agencies clear servicing or agency-specific conditions; WAPC/DPLH coordinates final clearance.
Land titling	Once subdivision conditions are cleared, the deposited plan can be endorsed and new titles created, allowing lots to be sold and built on.	Landgate examines and registers plans; WAPC endorsement is required before titles issue. Landgate notes that WAPC consent may depend on completion of roads, drains and services by the developer.

In relation to recent reforms that have been focused on addressing infrastructure funding and coordination, the following comments are provided:

- DPLH seeks advice from the servicing agencies regarding the headworks enabling infrastructure requirements needed to support new residential development for major planning proposals, such as District Structure Plans (DSPs).

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	• This information is presented to the WAPC to inform its decision-making and includes advice on infrastructure requirements, estimated costs and capacity thresholds. Information regarding requirements and capacity thresholds are required to be documented in DSPs, in line with the WA Planning Manual - District Structure Plans guidance. • Information regarding estimated costs is generally shared between agencies and decision makers across Government. • Cross-agency forums have been established to better facilitate the sharing of information between servicing agencies and DPLH regarding headworks infrastructure requirements and forecast development activity in existing and emerging residential growth fronts. • The servicing agencies are responsible for identifying their future infrastructure needs and communicating these to stakeholders (including DPLH and industry). They are also generally responsible for seeking and securing funding from Government and progressing delivery on the required trunk infrastructure. In some instances, some of this infrastructure (such as wastewater pump stations) is delivered by developers, who are then reimbursed by the ultimate asset owner.
How do you monitor how much undeveloped residential land is already supported by housing-enabling infrastructure (ready for housing construction) and how much of this land is waiting on housing-enabling infrastructure to proceed with housing construction? How much land in Western Australia falls into each of these categories?	There is no dataset that directly reports or quantifies how much undeveloped residential land is already serviced by housing-enabling infrastructure or is awaiting infrastructure before development can proceed and as such DPLH is not currently able to provide a Statewide land area estimate for each of these categories. The subdivision pipeline can provide a useful proxy for understanding the number of lots progressing towards development readiness. The subdivision metrics are lot based rather than land area based. The State Lot Activity reports Statewide subdivision activity on a quarterly basis, from the lodgement of subdivision applications to the granting of final approval to create new lots. The subdivision approval process includes conditions relating to servicing requirements, with final approval granted once all approval conditions are met. Final approvals can therefore provide an indicator of lots that have progressed through the servicing-related approval process towards housing construction readiness. On this basis, the June 2026 State Lot Activity report recorded approximately 16,630 new residential lots created in the 2025-26 year.
What are the main constraints that you face in coordinating infrastructure with housing (i.e. to prevent a situation where residential land sits undeveloped while awaiting supporting infrastructure)?	**Multiple growth fronts and significant greenfield growth** A key constraint is that servicing agencies may not always have sufficient lead time, resources or certainty to identify future infrastructure requirements, secure sites and protect alignments before development pressures materialise. This can increase the risk that land is zoned or structure-planned for urban development before the trunk infrastructure needed to service it has been fully scoped, funded or programmed. **Agency capacity and demand in dispersed growth fronts** The dispersed pattern of development creates multiple simultaneous servicing fronts. This places significant pressure on servicing agencies to plan, procure and deliver major infrastructure across numerous locations at the same time, often within constrained staffing, technical and project delivery capacity. **Funding limitations and investment sequencing** The scale of infrastructure required to support forecast housing demand can exceed available funding within State budget processes, utility capital works programs and developer contribution arrangements. This can result in difficult sequencing decisions, where priority growth areas compete for limited funding and delivery capacity. **Long infrastructure lead times and delivery constraints** Major enabling infrastructure, including wastewater treatment capacity, pump stations, substations, major roads and regional drainage systems, can take many years to plan, approve, fund, procure and construct. These lead times often exceed the demand signals generated under a business-as-usual, just-in-time delivery model, particularly where broader supply chain constraints affect critical parts, materials and equipment.

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<tr><th>PC Info Request</th><th>DPLH Response</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Construction market capacity
The civil construction industry may not have sufficient capacity to deliver the volume of roads, drainage, earthworks, utility extensions and related infrastructure required across multiple growth fronts at the same time. This can affect tender competitiveness, delivery timeframes and the ability to bring serviced lots to market quickly.

Market activity and development uptake
Even where land is already zoned for residential development, landowner intent, fragmented ownership, staging preferences, finance, feasibility and market conditions can limit actual development activity. This makes it difficult for agencies to determine when infrastructure investment is needed and whether capacity will be taken up once delivered.

Funding and timing of infrastructure funding
Servicing agencies are often reluctant to fund infrastructure ahead of confirmed demand/approvals, particularly where there is concern that forecast development may not proceed or that the capacity created may be underutilised. Collectively, these factors can result in residential land being identified, zoned or approved before the infrastructure required to service new housing is available.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">OTHER DATA</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data on development approval metrics (additional data over and above annual reports).

This includes data on development approval metrics (e.g. timeframes, stop-clocks, requests for further information, appeals, referrals, outcomes), on other approvals (e.g. fast-track planning approvals, rezoning approvals, subdivision approvals, building approvals) or data broken down by council.</td><td>Subdivision approvals by local government area is available through the State Lot Activity publication.

In relation to additional data that DPLH holds, further detail would be required to confirm the specific datasets requested, including the approval types, reporting period and geography, and to determine whether the data is appropriate to release, subject to confidentiality, data licence agreements and data quality considerations.

The following information on assessment timeframes have been provided to the Commonwealth as part of the reporting for the National Housing Planning Reform Blueprint for development approvals issued on behalf of the WAPC:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">1 October 2025 to 31 March 2026</th></tr>
<tr><td>Median development approval time</td><td>89 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shortest approval timeframe</td><td>50 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>90th percentile development approval timeframe</td><td>95 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>Proportion of development approvals determined within statutory timeframes</td><td>76.6%</td></tr>
</table>

Information and metrics on approvals issued by local governments, including development approvals, is available from the Western Australian Local Government Association through their local government performance monitoring project. Building approvals data is available publicly from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Do you have data you can share on the annual size of local and state collections of development contributions, and the proportion of housing-enabling infrastructure that is funded through development contributions as opposed to other funding channels?</td><td>As development contributions are administered across local governments, State agencies and infrastructure providers via various frameworks, the Development Contribution Program does not maintain comprehensive data on the annual value collected across all streams or through other funding sources. Accordingly, information on the proportion of housing-enabling infrastructure funded through development contributions compared with other funding mechanisms is not available.

It is important to note that Development Contribution Plans (DCPs) are only one mechanism used to fund infrastructure and are not established in all growth or development areas. Infrastructure that supports housing delivery is funded or delivered through a range of other developer contribution arrangements, including works undertaken directly by developers as a condition of subdivision or development approval, developer agreements, and redevelopment area contribution arrangements. Consequently, DCP figures do not represent the total value of housing-enabling infrastructure funded through developer contributions across the State. DCPs are limited to development areas where a local</td></tr>
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	government has adopted a DCP through its local planning scheme or where a DCP has been established by DevelopmentWA in its role as a redevelopment authority.
Do you have data you can share on how commercial feasibility of possible developments is or has been factored into decisions to upzone or otherwise change land-use controls to facilitate an increase in zoned capacity?	Commercial feasibility is primarily a consideration for the development industry. However, the *Perth and Peel@3.5million* strategy is founded on principles of urban consolidation around centres, train stations and urban corridors. These locations offer significant opportunities for commercial investment due to their accessibility, concentration of amenities and access to public transport. DPLH undertakes the Developers' Intentions Survey on behalf of the WAPC as part of the Urban Development Program (UDP). The UDP monitors urban land supply and demand and coordinates the actions required of State and local government agencies for the efficient planning and provision of physical and social infrastructure for new development. The Developers' Intentions Survey encompasses future development of residential, industrial, commercial and other urban land across the State. Details from the survey are used to: • identify the yield and timing/staging of future land development areas over the next 20 years; • assess infrastructure coordination needs; • determine major development issues and constraints in the planning and development process; and • enable the planning process to focus on the most critical factors/areas that are delaying land development and/or increasing development costs.
How much zoned residential undeveloped land does Perth have in supply? Please provide a response in years, dwellings and area. What is the share of your jurisdictions land supply for development that comes from greenfield versus brownfield or other commercial or residential redevelopment?	In the Perth and Peel metropolitan area, land zoned Urban or Urban Deferred under the Metropolitan Region Scheme or Peel Region Scheme may be developed for residential purposes, as well as other urban uses such as commercial development, schools and local parks. The volume of Urban and Urban Deferred zoned land is tracked and reported annually in the Urban Growth Monitor. Land supply is monitored and reported by land area only, rather than as a dwelling yield or years-of-supply measure. The Urban Growth Monitor also reports the amount of urban land consumed by development each year. Land consumption is a gross measure and includes urban land that is consumed by commercial development, schools and roads as well as by residential development. As at the end of 2024, there were approximately 19,700 hectares of undeveloped urban land. Based on an average annual urban land consumption rate of approximately 750 hectares, the undeveloped stock is approximately 26 times larger than the average volume of land consumed each year. The stock of land identified is an important indicator of long-term land supply and does not represent land that is build-ready. New residential development is tracked and reported as either greenfield or infill in the Urban Growth Monitor. Brownfield would typically be captured as infill. Historically, greenfield development has accounted for around 60 to 70 per cent of new residential development each year, with the remaining share delivered through infill and redevelopment activity.
Do you have any evidence on which land-use controls might be the greatest constraint on housing supply in Western Australia?	Whilst not strictly land use control related, with respect to the R-Codes, a range of development controls have been examined to determine whether they continue to achieve their intended planning outcomes and whether changes could support additional housing supply while maintaining appropriate built form and amenity outcomes. This has included investigation of matters such as average site area requirements, parking requirements, building height, plot ratio, setbacks, landscaping requirements and assessment pathways. The R-Codes Review seeks to identify opportunities to remove unnecessary barriers to housing delivery, improve development feasibility and simplify assessment processes, while continuing to ensure that residential development is appropriately designed and responds to its site and context.
Are you able to share parcel-level planning data in a consolidated format?	DPLH does not currently publish a single consolidated parcel-level planning dataset. Relevant DPLH custodial datasets may be accessed individually through DataWA, subject to their respective licence conditions. Landgate is the custodian of cadastral data in WA, which would generally be required as the base parcel layer for any parcel-level spatial analysis.

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Are you able to share any spatial models of your planning system that can help test potential reforms? If you have a model but are unable to provide it to us, can you provide us with an explanation of how the model works, including any key assumptions?	DPLH uses a range of spatial datasets and models relating to land supply analysis, but these do not operate as a single integrated model for testing reform scenarios. As such, there is no single model methodology or set of assumptions that can be provided for reform scenario testing.

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APPENDIX A: Recent Western Australian housing reforms - based on National Planning Reform Blueprint Progress Reports (September 2025)

Note: The below reforms taken from the September 2025 National Planning Reform Blueprint (NPRB) Progress Report have been identified by the Productivity Commission. The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) has edited these to be contemporary by referencing the March 2026 NPRB report, which is awaiting imminent publication by the (Commonwealth) Department of Treasury.

Initiative	Start	End	NPRB Measure	Description
Review and draft of regional planning strategies	Pre-2024	Not specified	2,3	The Western Australian Government is preparing new regional planning strategies (outside of Perth and Peel) to outline a vision for each region, identify issues/opportunities, and set strategic land use planning direction. The new strategies will designate a settlement hierarchy based on a consistent methodology to support and manage urban growth and infrastructure pipeline.
Western Australian Planning Commission Reforms	Jul-24	Ongoing	3	Reform of the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) will improve efficiency in decision making, streamline membership and clarify the WAPC's role as an expert advisor and independent decision-making body with the necessary technical expertise. On 7 June 2024, the streamlined membership of the nine board members was announced and meetings began in July 2024.
Streamlined single house approvals	Jul-24	Ongoing	3,6	Decisions to be made by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or local government Authorised Officer and not to be determined by the Council.
Ancillary accommodation approval exemptions	Apr-24	Ongoing	3,6	Compliant ancillary dwelling on residential lots (including grouped dwelling and strata lots) of any size will no longer require approval.
Permanent Significant Development Pathway (SDP)	Mar-24	Ongoing	3,6	For complex proposals of more than $20 million in Perth and Peel and more than $5 million in regional Western Australia, the WAPC acts as the decision maker if the applicant lodges a development proposal through the SDP. The SDP creates a streamlined and coordinated pathway for complex proposals.
Community housing access to SDP	Jan-25	Ongoing	3	Amendments permit development of multiple dwellings (of any value), which incorporate at least five per cent community housing in designated areas to be classified as 'prescribed significant development' and lodged for determination under Part 11B of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*.
Development Assessment Panels (DAPs)	Mar-24	Ongoing	3,6	DAPs are an opt-in pathway for any development over $2 million (including group and multiple dwellings but excluding single houses and ancillary structures).
Finalisation of Planning Investigation Area	Pre-2024	Complete	3	WA has finalised the area under Perth and Peel that is identified for future urban land use. The sites require rezoning and infrastructure planning to be undertaken prior to development.
State Referral Coordination Unit	Mar-24	Ongoing	3	The WA Government has established a State Referral Coordination Unit to initially service the Permanent SDP applications, providing WA Government agencies with a Single Sector Response to the WAPC. This enables State Referrals to be coordinated to assist in the timely determination of Permanent SDP applications and is being trialled for expansion to utilise other processes, such as district structure planning.
District Structure Planning	2025	March 2025	3	Provisions for District Structure Planning were introduced as part of the Metropolitan Region Scheme review to establish a process to unlock land and facilitate development consistent with State Strategic Plans, such as *Perth and Peel@3.5million* and regional strategies.
Planning and Development (Planning Code) Regulations 2024 and Planning and Development (State Planning Policy) Regulations 2024	Mar-24	Ongoing	3	These regulations introduce 'risk-based' assessment and decision-making pathways for several planning instruments, including State planning policies. Planning Codes were introduced via the *Planning and Development Amendment Act 2020*, with regulations outlining the administrative processes to prepare Planning Codes. The Residential Design Codes (R-Codes) were transitioned to be the first Planning Code. Only designated Planning Codes will have the ability to be read into local planning schemes.
Residential Design Codes (R-Codes) Review	2024	Ongoing	3	The review is exploring ways to simplify and modernise the R-Codes, making them easier to understand and apply. The Review is also examining opportunities to improve consistency in planning outcomes, reduce unnecessary complexity and ensure the R-Codes remain fit-for-purpose for WA communities.

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Initiative	Start	End	NPRB Measure	Description
				Proposed changes arising from the review are expected to be released for public consultation in late 2026. Subject to consultation, endorsement and approval processes, any amendments are anticipated to begin coming into effect from mid to late 2027.
Region planning scheme amendment regulations	Aug-24	Ongoing	3	The Regulations introduce three streams for region planning scheme amendments (complex, standard and basic) and outline the advertising requirements and factors associated with the consideration of amendments and new region planning schemes. The 60-year-old timeframes for public consultation were reduced as part of this process to reflect improved technology and communication tools.
Planning and Development Amendment (Metropolitan Region Scheme) Act 2024	Oct-24	March 2025	3,6	The Act modernises the 60-year-old text of the Metropolitan Region Scheme to cut unnecessary red tape and remove duplicate processes from the planning system.
Planning and Development Regulations Amendment (Review of Planning Instruments) Regulations 2025	2025	Ongoing	3	The Amendment Regulations propose to amend several sets of planning regulations to facilitate the 10-yearly reviews of State and local planning instruments to ensure they are contemporary and fit-for-purpose. It will include further guidance for the review of local planning instruments, in addition to key improvements to local planning policies, such as clarifying its purpose, introducing manner and form requirements, and the requirement for five-yearly reviews. These reforms aim to maintain modern planning frameworks and removing any unnecessary red tape at the local level. Consultation on the Amendment Regulations and supporting WA Planning Manual chapters was completed in late 2025, with finalisation and proclamation anticipated in the coming months, pending Parliamentary Counsel's Office priorities.
Housing Supply Unit (WA Department of Treasury and Finance)	2024	Ongoing	4	The Unit reports to Residential Lands and Housing Delivery Ministerial Oversight Committee and is responsible for producing economic forecasts for WA and developing market-driven housing policies including measures to boost supply and improve choice and affordability.
Regional Housing Support Fund	2025	Ongoing	4	The $25 million Regional Housing Support Fund is a competitive grant program established to help reduce feasibility gaps impacting the delivery of new housing projects (dwellings and residential lots) in regional WA for key workers and community housing. Grants of up to $5 million will be provided to assist with costs associated with construction, site preparation, road works and essential water, wastewater, electricity and telecommunication infrastructure.
Regional land booster program	2023	Not specified	4	Funding of $7 million per year to improve supply of development-ready land across regional WA.
Call for Submissions for Social Housing (CFS-SH)	2024	Jul-25	4	The 'Call for Submissions for Social and Affordable Housing' (CFS-SAH) invites submissions from private industry to help government deliver liveable and sustainable apartment and grouped dwelling residential developments in Perth and regional WA. DPLH will engage respondents in a variety of ways through the selection process, including (but not limited to) off-the-plan purchases or land acquisition and construction contracts. The 2026-27 CFS-SAH will also consider proposals that transform uninhabitable properties into liveable homes, either through substantial renovations or by converting non-residential buildings into residential dwellings.
Community Housing Prequalification Scheme	2025	Not specified	4	Allows Community Housing Providers to prequalify for predetermined categories of developments.
Keystart loan product	Sep-24	Ongoing	4	Keystart's home loan limit has been lifted and will be reviewed against annualised median house prices on a regular basis. Keystart's new Urban Connect Plus is an extension of the Urban Connect Home Loan and will

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Initiative	Start	End	NPRB Measure	Description
				allow approved Urban Connect Home Loan customers to access a loan to support developers' deposits for off-the-plan apartments. Legislation was enacted on 19 March 2026 to make Government-owned home lender Keystart a statutory corporation to support more Western Australians to achieve home ownership.
Home buyers assistance account	Dec-2024	Ongoing	4	The Home Buyers Assistance Account, administered by Consumer Protection, provides a grant of up to $2,000 for eligible first home buyers in WA, but previously only covered properties bought for $400,000 or less. That threshold has now been raised to $500,000.
Vacant Property Rental Incentive Scheme	May-24	Dec-2025	4	The Vacant Property Rental Incentive Scheme offers a $5,000 grant to owners of vacant residential properties in WA, Christmas Island or Cocos Keeling Islands to transfer their property to the long-term rental market for at least 12 months to support people seeking a rental home.
New Builders Support Facility	2024	2024	4	The Builders' Support Facility is an interest-free loan facility to help residential builders complete unfinished properties and assist Western Australians most affected by delayed construction timeframes into their new homes. As of April 2026, support has been provided for 173 homes to date, with 166 now complete.
Amendment of Environmental Protection Authority Regulations	Jan-24	Ongoing	5	Schemes that do not impact the environment will no longer need to be referred to the Environmental Protection Authority.
Coordinator General	2025	Ongoing	5	A new Coordinator General role was established to expedite priority assessments across Government.
Pilot homelessness program	2024	2025	5	The Albany In-Reach Supported Accommodation Service will use former holiday homes to provide accommodation for vulnerable individuals, couples and families experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, homelessness in the Great Southern.
State Development Act 2025	Sep-25	Ongoing	6	Enables the Minister, with the Premier's approval, to declare State Development Areas locations of strategic importance. These areas receive high-level oversight from a Coordinator General, who prepares a plan to guide land use and fast-track approvals. The *State Development Act 2025* supports streamlined and coordinated development.
Housing industry forecasting group	Apr-24	Ongoing	5	The Housing Industry Forecasting Group is a joint industry and government body that provides independent commentary on the housing sector in WA.
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]