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THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC WORKS.

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL
REPORT.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency General Sir Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J., Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In pursuance of the requirements of Section 11 of the *Public Works Committee Act 1913-1960*, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works has the honour to submit the following report on its proceedings during the first two sessions of the twenty-third Parliament:—

SEVENTEENTH COMMITTEE.

1. The members of the Seventeenth Committee were appointed in the Senate on 19th February, 1959, and in the House of Representatives on 24th February, 1959. They are Senators K. M. Anderson, E. B. Maher and J. H. O'Byrne and Messrs. W. J. Brimblecombe, R. L. Dean, Allen Fairhall, C. E. Griffiths, H. J. McIvor and W. P. O'Connor. At the first meeting on 26th February, 1959, Mr. Allen Fairhall was elected Chairman and Senator J. H. O'Byrne was elected Vice-Chairman.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE ACT.

2. A bill to amend the Public Works Committee Act was introduced into the House of Representatives on 17th March, 1960. After passing all stages without amendment, Royal Assent was given on 13th May, 1960.

3. Broadly, the amendments provide that any proposed public work, irrespective of the estimated cost may be referred to the Committee, and that a proposed public work, the estimated cost of which exceeds £250,000 shall not be commenced unless—

- (a) the proposed work has been referred to the Committee;
- (b) the House of Representatives has resolved that it is expedient that the proposed work should be carried out without having been referred to the Committee; or
- (c) the Governor-General has, by order, declared that the proposed work is for defence purposes and that reference of the proposed work to the Committee would be contrary to the public interest.

4. A further provision permits the Committee, by its own motion, to review a report made on a proposed work and to make a further report on it.

5. Thus, following representations made by successive Committees over many years, mandatory provisions, which have long been considered to be desirable, have been made in the Act.

APPROVAL OF WORK.

6. Later in this report, the inquiries made by the Committee during the period under review are summarized. These summaries reveal a trend which gives the Committee cause for some concern.

7. The Public Works Committee Act provides that a proposed public work which has been referred to the Committee shall not be commenced unless and until the House of Representatives, by resolution, declares that it is expedient to carry out the proposed work.

8. The Committee having presented a report therefore, the practice is for the Minister for Works to move a motion accordingly.

9. Arising partly from the general wording of the relevant motion that it is expedient to do a work which has been referred and reported on, there appears to be some misunderstanding that in agreeing to such a motion the Parliament is, in fact, approving construction of a public work in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee.

10. It is not suggested that the Parliament has any obligation to accept the Committee's recommendations, but it is felt that there is some obligation on the Government to indicate its attitude to the recommendations and to tell the Parliament, in some detail, what work is proposed.

MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

(SEVENTEENTH COMMITTEE.)

(Senators appointed 19th February, 1959; Members of the House of Representatives appointed 24th February, 1959.)

Honorable ALLEN FAIRHALL (Chairman).

Senator JUSTIN HILARY O'BYRNE (Vice-Chairman).

Senate.

Senator KENNETH McCOLL ANDERSON.
Senator EDMUND BEDE MAHER.

House of Representatives.

WILFRED JOHN BRIMBLECOMBE, ESQUIRE, M.P.
ROGER LEVINGE DEAN, ESQUIRE, M.P.
CHARLES EDWARD GRIFFITHS, ESQUIRE, M.P.
HECTOR JAMES MCVOR, ESQUIRE, M.P.
WILLIAM PAUL O'CONNOR, ESQUIRE, M.P.

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11. In the case of the proposed Technical High School at Darwin, the Committee recommended the inclusion of an assembly hall and the re-introduction of certain ablution facilities, and in the New Main Hospital Block and the New Nurses' Home proposals at the Canberra Community Hospital, it recommended erection of each in one construction stage, instead of two, as proposed.

12. Not only did the motions moved by the Minister for Works lack a clear definition of the proposed work, but also it was evident that, at the time of seeking the approval of the House of Representatives to carry out the proposed work, the Government had not decided its attitude towards the recommendations of the Committee.

13. Absence of a detailed statement by the Minister when submitting the usual motion does not generally make it clear how far the proposed work is in accordance with the Committee's recommendation. Under these conditions the Parliament's agreement to the motion that it is expedient to carry out a proposed work, is apt to be something of a blank cheque.

14. The matter was taken up with the Minister for Works who appreciated the Committee's concern and who readily agreed to give more details when moving that it is expedient to carry out a proposed work. He also expressed his willingness to inform the House when the Government was unable to agree with the recommendations of the Committee.

NON REFERENCE OF DEFENCE WORKS.

15. During the closing stages of the second session of the twenty-third Parliament, the Committee's attention was drawn, as a result of news items, to two proposals each involving expenditure of more than £250,000, which had not been referred to it. One announcement stated that the Federal Government was to spend £500,000 on a building programme for the R.A.A.F. School of Technical Training at Wagga Wagga, New South Wales; the other dealt with a £336,000 project to remodel the Army's ammunition depot at Bogan Gate, New South Wales.

16. Inquiries by the Committee revealed that the work at Wagga Wagga was well in hand and that an estimated £260,000 was still to be spent at Bogan Gate. There was no claim that reference to the Committee would, from a defence viewpoint, be contrary to the public interest.

17. The non reference of these works to the Committee led to discussions on matters of principle, and the Committee felt obliged to challenge suggestions that, because the several components of each proposal were estimated to cost less than the £250,000 beyond which reference to the Committee is mandatory under the Public Works Committee Act, and because the projects represented development of existing establishments, reference was not necessary.

18. The Committee took the view that, if the division of a work into its component parts was permissible, many projects may escape the scrutiny of the Public Works Committee in a way which is not in keeping with the spirit of the recent amendments to the Act.

19. Also the Committee noted that the Public Works Committee Act defines a public work to include "any work which is a continuation, completion, repair, re-construction or extension of a public work". It was therefore concluded that the fact that the projects involved development of existing establishments did not, as claimed, provide grounds for non reference to the Committee.

20. The Committee now accepts the Minister's explanation that both of the works referred to were in being prior to the amendment of the Public Works Committee Act, but welcomes the Minister's views and assurances given in the following terms:—

"... the machinery by which the status of a project can be defined as either an "individual" project or part of a major project presents many complications. As you are aware, most of our major defence installations and many of our civilian installations have been in existence for very many years, and in the nature of things are year by year being altered or added to. In many instances temporary war-time structures are being replaced gradually and on a more or less piecemeal basis by permanent structures, invariably of a standard type such as a barrack block. While these would definitely be classed as "repair" or "reconstruction" of a public work, there is frequently no project as a whole of the magnitude requiring your Committee's scrutiny in the terms of the Act. In other cases, and these would clearly be of the type which I would agree, subject to security considerations, should go to the Committee, we may design a complex of buildings to provide a new facility or a total reconstruction programme, the construction of which may be spread over several years.

Cabinet has recently taken action which will lead to a clearer definition of projects in the latter category, and when the relevant machinery is operating, this will assist greatly in dealing with the problem which you have raised."

CANBERRA WORKS PROGRAMME.

21. It is noted that a large amount of capital work, which is not subject to the scrutiny of Parliament through the Public Works Committee, is being undertaken in Canberra by the National Capital Development Commission.

22. The cash provided in the 1960-61 financial year for proposals in the Civil Works Programme, amounts to £27,387,000 of which £16,887,000 is under the control of the Department of Works and £10,500,000 is under the control of the National Capital Development Commission. The Commission's share, therefore, represents 38 per cent. of the cash provision for civil works.

23. As the Commission is a statutory authority, works undertaken from funds under its control are not subject to the provisions of the Public Works Committee Act.

24. An opinion on this matter by the Attorney-General's Department states in part—

"The Public Works Committee Act does not permit either the Minister or the House to refer to the Committee works proposed to be constructed by a statutory authority of the Commonwealth.

Where Parliament creates a statutory authority, the constituent Act will usually invest in the authority itself the power to decide what works it will require to carry out. The Statute will usually authorize the construction of these works, subject, of course, where appropriate, to the necessary funds being available.

Section 15 of the Public Works Committee Act refers to public works which are, broadly those works in the control of, or at least in the initiative, of the Executive Council. Statutory authorities set up by the Commonwealth are not, in general, included in the expression "the Commonwealth".

If a work decided upon by a statutory authority pursuant to its special Act were referred to the Committee, a veto would in substance be given to the House of Representatives upon the exercise by the statutory authority of the powers which had been conferred upon it by the Parliament.

For the reasons outlined, therefore, works provided from funds under the control of the National Capital Development Commission are not subject to the Public Works Committee Act."

25. The Committee notes that despite this opinion, a proposed laboratory building for the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, a statutory authority, has been referred to the Committee. In taking evidence on this proposal, the Committee will, of course, call upon the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization to establish the need for the laboratory.

26. Whilst the Committee is aware that the Commission was set up as a statutory authority to give it maximum freedom in the orderly planning and development of the National Capital, it is not convinced that Parliamentary supervision is undesirable.

27. The Committee therefore suggests that consideration might be given to providing the Parliament, through the agency of the Public Works Committee, with the means of informing itself on major projects to be undertaken by the National Capital Development Commission in the development of Canberra as the National Capital.

28. This could be achieved by an amendment to the National Capital Development Commission Act to incorporate the provision of the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1924*, which, in relation to the Federal Capital Commission, stated that—

"The provisions of the Commonwealth Public Works Committee Act 1913-1921 shall apply in relation to works and buildings proposed to be constructed by the Commission in like manner as they apply in relation to public works proposed to be constructed by the Commonwealth."

ORDERLY FLOW OF REFERENCES TO THE COMMITTEE.

29. In the past, the Committee has been able to cope with the reference to it of a number of proposals at the one time. (See Record of Inquiries—appendix "A").

30. However, the recent amendments to the Public Works Committee Act will result in more proposals being subject to the scrutiny of the Committee and the co-operation of the Minister for Works has been sought in arranging for a more even flow of references.

REFERENCES DEALT WITH.

31. Ten proposals, involving the hearing of evidence from 98 witnesses, were examined and reported on by the Committee during the period under review. The gathering of evidence and the inspection of sites necessitated visits to Darwin, Brisbane, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne and Perth. Considerable evidence was also taken in Canberra.

The proposals were:—

	£
Supreme Court Building, Darwin, Northern Territory	421,000
Technical High School, Darwin, Northern Territory	454,940
Government Printing Office, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory	2,800,000
Mail Exchange, Brisbane, Queensland	536,000
Edison Telephone Exchange, Brisbane, Queensland	776,000
New Main Hospital Block, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory	2,854,500
New Nurses' Home and Training School, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory	915,000
New Customs House, Melbourne, Victoria	1,559,000
New International Terminal Building, Perth Airport, Western Australia	450,000
Civil Engineering Aerodrome Works, Perth Airport, Western Australia	580,000

32. The Committee's inquiries into the following proposed works which have been referred to it, have not been completed:—

	£
General Laboratory Building, Parkville, Victoria	470,000
Chemical Physics Laboratory Building, Clayton, Victoria	415,000
Commonwealth Offices, Toowoomba, Queensland	91,000

SUMMARY OF INQUIRIES.

33. The following is a brief comment about each of the proposals examined by the Committee.

SUPREME COURT BUILDING, DARWIN, NORTHERN TERRITORY.

34. The proposal submitted to the Committee was for a building comprising a lower ground, ground and first floors, the estimated cost being £421,000.

35. The Committee found that court proceedings in Darwin were being carried out under shocking conditions, was convinced of the urgent need for the new court buildings and broadly recommended the design of the building as proposed.

36. On 25th November, 1959, the House of Representatives resolved that it was expedient to carry out the proposed work. However, at this date the project has not been commenced.

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, DARWIN, NORTHERN TERRITORY.

37. The three story building proposed has been planned to form Stage 1 of a long range programme to provide for educational requirements up to university level. The estimated cost was £454,940.

38. The Committee found the design to be appropriate for the purpose but recommended that ablution facilities should be reintroduced into the trades block and that a complete assembly hall to accommodate 1,000 children should be included. It was considered that there was an urgent need for the school.

39. On 26th November, 1959, the House of Representatives resolved that it was expedient to carry out the proposed work. In moving the motion the Minister for Works referred to the recommendations of the Committee for the inclusion of an assembly hall and the reintroduction of ablution facilities into the trades block and said that these items could be reconsidered by the Government when final designs and estimates were prepared.

40. Work has not yet commenced. However, the proposal is on the 1960-61 Civil Works Programme at an estimated cost of £390,000 with the qualification that the scope and cost of the project was subject to review.

41. Subsequently the Committee was informed that the assembly hall was not to be included in Stage 1 of the proposal and that instead of air-conditioning, as proposed when the work was before the Committee, mechanical ventilation was to be provided. It was understood that efforts were being made for the inclusion of the ablution facilities as a supplementary item in the 1960-61 Civil Works Programme.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.

42. The new building has been planned as a single story structure so designed that it would be capable of expansion without disruption to processes installed at the first stage of development. The estimated cost was £2,800,000.

43. Having found there was an urgent need for a new printing office the Committee recommended construction of the proposal as submitted.

44. On the 16th September, 1960, the House of Representatives resolved that it was expedient to carry out the proposed work. Construction of the new printing office has now commenced.

MAIL HANDLING EXCHANGE, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

45. The proposed building, on a site alongside the present parcels building, will consist of a basement, ground and three upper floors, the estimated cost being £536,000.

46. The Committee concluded that there was an urgent need for the building and found the design and site to be suitable.

47. On 10th March, 1960, the House of Representatives resolved that it was expedient to carry out the proposed work and financial provision has been made for it in the 1960-61 Civil Works Programme.

EDISON TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

48. The proposal provided for a building comprising a basement, ground and seven upper floors, the two top ones to be built over part of the area only. The estimated cost of the building was £776,000.

49. When the cost of the site and exchange equipment needed to provide subscriber service is added to the figure, the total is £2,006,400. It was envisaged that the equipment covered by this cost would be installed by 1973.

50. The estimated annual revenue in 1973 from the additional facilities was £920,000, net charges including working expenses, interest and depreciation amounting to an estimated £300,100 per annum.

51. The Committee found that there was an urgent need for the exchange and found the design to be eminently suitable. It was suggested that the roof should be sheeted with zinc instead of copper to give an estimated saving in cost of £3,000.

52. On 10th March, 1960, the House of Representatives resolved that it was expedient to carry out the proposed work. No financial provision has been made for it in the 1960-61 Civil Works Programme.

NEW MAIN HOSPITAL BLOCK, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.

53. In 1956 the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works investigated and reported on proposals for additions to the Canberra Community Hospital. At that time little planning had been carried out and the terms of reference confined inquiries to an investigation of the need, suitability of the site and proposed method of implementation.

54. It was concluded that plans should be prepared for a 600 bed hospital but recommended that construction should be staged so that the bed strength would only be increased to 472 initially.

55. A detailed proposal was referred to the Committee on 25th November, 1959. This envisaged construction in two stages, the planners presumably having been influenced by the recommendations made in 1956.

56. Accelerated development of Canberra, resulting in a rapidly increasing population, completely invalidated the 1956 estimates upon which the Committee, at the time, based its conclusions.

57. The need having been established previously, the Committee therefore recommended the erection, in one construction stage, of a new main hospital block to accommodate 368 beds with supporting specialist departments. The estimated cost, including the remodelling of the existing building was £2,854,500.

58. The new block has been designed to provide six floors for wards and two floors (the lower ground and ground) for ancillary accommodation.

59. The proposed site, adjacent to the existing hospital building and overlooking the proposed lake in an area away from traffic noise, was considered to be ideal.

60. On the 6th September, 1960, the House of Representatives resolved that it was expedient to carry out the proposed work. At that time no decision had been reached on the Committee's recommendation that the building should be erected in one construction stage.

61. No financial provision has been made for the work in the 1960-61 Civil Works Programme.

NEW NURSES' HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.

62. The proposal for a new nurses' home and training school at the Canberra Community Hospital is closely linked with the new main hospital block.

63. If the hospital block should be built in one construction stage it followed that the nurses' home and training school would have to be developed similarly. The Committee, therefore, recommended erection in one construction stage, development having been proposed in two stages.

64. The building is to be of seven floors, with the dining room and lounge area separate from, but connected to the main building. The estimated cost was £915,000.

65. The site for the home, handy to the hospital and overlooking the proposed lake was considered to be satisfactory.

66. The House of Representatives resolved, on 6th September, 1960, that it was expedient to carry out the proposed work. At that time it was stated that no decision had been reached on the question whether the work was to be carried out in one or two construction stages.

67. Provision has been made in the 1960-61 Civil Works Programme for the erection of stage one of the nurses' home only.

CUSTOMS HOUSE, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

68. In 1957, the Committee studied a number of proposals to provide additional accommodation for the Department of Customs and Excise in Melbourne. All the proposals envisaged development on the site of the existing building in Flinders-street.

69. The Committee did not favour the first scheme submitted, and of those submitted later at its invitation, one which proposed the development of the whole of the site and envisaged the demolition of the existing building was finally recommended.

70. The Committee found that the evidence was overwhelmingly in favour of the Department of Customs and Excise remaining in the present locality.

71. The Government decided that the existing Customs House should not be demolished and authorized negotiations which resulted in the acquisition of a site in Flinders-street across William-street from the existing building.

72. The design of the building provides for complete site usage at the basement, ground and first floor levels, with fifteen smaller upper floors and a mechanical equipment floor to form a tower type structure. The building, which will provide 113,500 square feet of usable floor area, was estimated to cost £1,559,000.

73. The accommodation to be provided will meet the needs of the Department of Customs and Excise until 1985, ten floors to be occupied initially, and the remaining seven as required. There was convincing evidence that economic use could be made of these seven floors by other Commonwealth activities until required by the Department of Customs and Excise.

74. The Committee found that an urgent need existed for the building and recommended construction of it, as proposed.

75. Test borings over the whole of the site had not been carried out when inquiries were being made into the proposal. While no difficulties were expected, the Committee asked to be informed if, when these tests were concluded, the depth at which hard rock is located is found to be much lower than expected, or if any other conditions involving serious engineering problems are revealed.

76. On 1st June, 1960, the House of Representatives resolved that it was expedient to carry out the proposed work. No financial provision has been made in the 1960-61 Civil Works Programme for the work to commence.

NEW INTERNATIONAL TERMINAL BUILDING, PERTH AIRPORT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

77. The new terminal building at the Perth Airport has been planned to accommodate terminal facilities for passengers, traffic offices of the domestic and international airline operators, customs, health and immigration activities and the operations and administrative sections of the Department of Civil Aviation.

78. The building is to be a two story structure, divided into two main components, one of which will house the passenger terminal and its associated activities and the other, the operations and administrative sections. The estimated cost, excluding associated engineering services, was £450,000.

79. The terminal has been planned to meet domestic and international requirements until 1970, but has been so designed that it will be capable of expansion in whichever area the need arises.

80. The Committee found that there was an urgent need for a new terminal building and recommended construction to the design and size proposed.

81. On the 6th September, 1960, the House of Representatives resolved that it was expedient to carry out the proposed work. Financial provision has been made in the 1960-61 Civil Works Programme.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AERODROME WORKS, PERTH AIRPORT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

82. The proposal involves the extension of the north south runway from 4,810 feet to 6,500 feet, widening and extending existing taxiways, provision of an aircraft apron, access road, car park, drainage, sewerage, water supply and power supply, the diversion of existing services clear of the new building site and duplication of the entrance road. The estimated cost was £580,000, comprising £280,000 for work associated with the proposed terminal building and £300,000 for work on the runway and taxiways.

83. The Committee recommended the implementation of these proposals. It further recommended that, to enable large jet aircraft to use the airport, the north south runway should be further extended to 7,450 feet at an estimated additional cost of £120,000.

84. On 7th December, 1960, the House of Representatives resolved that it was expedient to carry out the work as proposed to the Committee.

85. It is unfortunate that, in order that the work could commence, it was necessary to move the motion before the Government had determined its attitude on the Committee's recommendations for runway extensions beyond the 6,500 feet proposed.

APPRECIATION.

86. During the course of its inquiries the Committee has been fortunate in having assistance from a wide range of witnesses. For the valuable evidence they gave with such willingness the Committee is most grateful.

87. Thanks is also extended to the Principal Parliamentary Reporter and his staff for their help in the faithful recording of evidence presented.

STAFF.

88. In March, 1960, Mr. W. R. Blackman, the Secretary to the Committee, proceeded on recreation leave prior to his retirement.

89. The Committee wishes to record its sincere appreciation of the keen and able service rendered by Mr. Blackman during his sixteen years as Secretary. It wishes him a long and happy retirement.

90. Mr. Blackman has been succeeded by Mr. J. H. Marshall and Mrs. N. G. H. Clarke continues as Secretarial Assistant.

ALLEN FAIRHALL,
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,
Parliament House,
Canberra, A.C.T.,
16th February, 1961.

APPENDIX "A."
RECORD OF INQUIRIES.

Date Proposal Referred.	Proposed Work.	Date of Report.	Date Report Presented.	Expenditure Incurred when Referred to Government.	Expenditure Recommended by the Committee.	Amount Available for that Proposed.	Amount that Proposed.	Date Motion of Adjournment passed.	Remarks.
15.4.59	Supreme Court Building, Darwin, Northern Territory	8.10.59	21.10.59	£ 421,000	£ 421,000	..	£ ..	25.11.59	Recommended broadly as proposed
6.5.59	Technical High School, Darwin, Northern Territory	12.11.59	17.11.59	454,940	557,440	102,500	..	26.11.59	Recommended with the addition of an assembly hall and the re-introduction of certain ablution facilities
6.5.59	Government Printing Office, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory	3.9.59	3.9.59	2,800,000	2,800,000	..	..	16.9.59	Recommended as proposed
6.5.59	Mail Exchange, Brisbane, Queensland	25.11.59	26.11.59	536,000	536,000	..	..	10.3.60	Recommended as proposed
6.5.59	Edison Telephone Exchange, Brisbane, Queensland	19.11.59	24.11.59	776,000	773,000	..	3,000	10.3.60	With the suggested substitution of a zinc for a copper roof, recommended as proposed.
25.11.59	New Main Hospital Block, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory	2.6.60	2.6.60	2,854,000	2,854,000	..	..	6.9.60	Design recommended as proposed but erection in one construction stage instead of two
25.11.59	New Nurses Home and Training School, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory	2.6.60	2.6.60	915,000	915,000	..	..	6.9.60	Design recommended as proposed but erection in one construction stage instead of two
25.11.59	New Customs House, Melbourne, Victoria	18.5.60	19.5.60	1,559,000	1,559,000	..	..	1.6.60	Recommended as proposed
17.5.60	New International Terminal Building, Perth Airport, Western Australia	17.8.60	18.8.60	450,000	450,000	..	..	6.9.60	Recommended as proposed
1.6.60	Civil Engineering, Aerodrome Works, Perth Airport, Western Australia	24.8.60	24.8.60	580,000	700,000	120,000	..	7.12.60	Recommended with an additional runway extension to 7,450 feet with further extension to 7,950 feet if found necessary
16.11.60	General Laboratory Building, Parkville, Victoria								Inquiry Incomplete.
16.11.60	Chemical Physics Laboratory Building, Clayton, Victoria								Inquiry Incomplete.
23.11.60	Commonwealth Offices, Toowoomba, Queensland								Inquiry Incomplete.