



The Council of the City of Cockburn

Ordinary Council Meeting
Agenda Paper

For Thursday, 9 June 2022



City of Cockburn
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NOTICE OF MEETING

Pursuant to Clause 2.4 of Council's Standing Orders, an Ordinary Meeting of Council has been called for Thursday 9 June 2022. The meeting is to be conducted at 7pm in the City of Cockburn Council Chambers, Administration Building, Coleville Crescent, Spearwood.

The Agenda will be made available on the City's website on the Friday prior to the Council Meeting.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tony Brun', is written over the printed name and title.

Tony Brun
Chief Executive Officer

The Council of the City of Cockburn

Ordinary Council Meeting 9 June 2022 at 7pm

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The Council of the City of Cockburn

**Ordinary Council Meeting
9 June 2022 at 7pm**

Agenda

1. Declaration of Meeting

2. Appointment of Presiding Member (If required)

3. Disclaimer (To be read aloud by Presiding Member)

Members of the public, who attend Council Meetings, should not act immediately on anything they hear at the Meetings, without first seeking clarification of Council's position.

Persons are advised to wait for written advice from the Council prior to taking action on any matter that they may have before Council.

4. Acknowledgement of Receipt of Written Declarations of Financial Interests and Conflict of Interest (by Presiding Member)

5. Apologies & Leave of Absence

Ms J Iles, Executive People Experience & Transformation - Apology

6. Response to Previous Public Questions Taken on Notice

Nil

7. Written Requests for Leave of Absence

Nil

8. Public Question Time

9. Confirmation of Minutes

9.1 Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting - 12/5/2022

Recommendation

That Council confirms the Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held on Thursday, 12 May 2022 as a true and accurate record.

10. Deputations

11. Business Left Over from Previous Meeting (if adjourned)

Nil

12. Declaration by Members who have Not Given Due Consideration to Matters Contained in the Business Paper Presented before the Meeting

13. Decisions Made at Electors Meeting

Nil

14. Built and Natural Environment

14.1 Development Application - DA22/0127 - Lot 1 (35) Albion Avenue, Lake Coogee - Renewal of DA20/1124 - Hardstand and Commercial Vehicle Parking

Author(s)	Daniel Arndt
Attachments	1. Site Plan ↓ 2. Location Plan ↓ 3. Schedule of Submissions ↓
Location	Lot 1 (35) Albion Avenue, Lake Coogee
Owner	Kreppold Investments Pty Ltd
Applicant	Paul Kreppold
Application Reference	DA22/0127

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

(1) APPROVES the proposal subject to the following conditions:

Conditions

1. This is a temporary approval only, valid for a period of three (3) years from the date of this decision.

Upon expiry of this date the commercial vehicle parking use shall cease and shall be removed from the site unless a subsequent planning approval is issued by the City.
2. Approval of the one commercial vehicle is limited to the vehicle with the Vin/Chassis No: WDB9542412K840740.
3. The commercial vehicle shall be parked in the allocated area, as depicted on the approved plans.
4. Movement of the commercial vehicle between Monday to Friday is limited to 6am to 7pm.
5. Movement of the commercial vehicle on Saturdays is limited to enter the site once and exit the site once and only between the hours of 7am to 5pm.
6. Movement of the commercial vehicle on Sundays is limited to enter the site once and exit the site once and only between the hours of 9am to 5pm.
7. The commercial vehicle shall not travel east of the subject property along Albion Avenue.
8. The vehicle parking and access shall be maintained in the form and layout depicted on the approved plans to the satisfaction of the City.
9. The landscaping shall be maintained in the form and layout depicted on the approved plans to the satisfaction of the City.
10. The premises shall be kept in a neat and tidy condition at all times by the

owner/occupier to the satisfaction of the City.

11. All stormwater being contained and disposed of on-site to the satisfaction of the City.

Footnotes

- a. This is a planning approval only and does not remove the responsibility of the applicant/owner to comply with all relevant building, health and engineering requirements of the Council, or with any requirements of the City of Cockburn Town Planning Scheme No. 3.
- b. With regard to Condition 1, you are advised that if you intend to continue the use of the land beyond the expiration of the approval period, a further application must be lodged with the City prior to the expiration date for determination.

It should be noted that further approval may not be granted depending on circumstances pertaining to the use and or development of the land in the context of the surrounding locality.
- c. Further to the above and Condition 1, you are advised that the temporary approval period is from the notice of determination issued hereafter this Ordinary Council Meeting held on 09/06/2022.
- d. You are advised that should you wish to change the commercial vehicle, you should first contact the City's Statutory Planning department in the first instance.
- e. The development is to comply with the noise pollution provisions of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997;

- (2) NOTIFIES the applicant and those who made a submission of Council's decision.

Background

A Development Application has been received for consideration for 35 Albion Avenue, Lake Coogee, seeking to renew an existing temporary Development Approval (DA20/1124) for a hardstand and commercial vehicle parking.

The previous application was approved by Council at its 11 March 2021 Ordinary Council Meeting.

The application was approved for a temporary one-year period. The applicant is now seeking a renewal for a three year period.

The subject property is 7,740m² in area and abuts other properties alike to the south, east and west, and Albion Avenue to the north.

The lot is relatively cleared with some vegetation surrounding the existing residence and along the western lot boundary.

The lot currently contains an existing residential building approximately 224m² in area, and a 175m² outbuilding.

Submission

N/A

ReportProposal

The original approval (DA20/1124) imposed a condition which the applicant wishes to modify.

Condition 1 states:

‘This is a temporary approval only, valid for a period of one (1) year from the date of this decision. Upon expiry of this date the commercial vehicle parking use shall cease and shall be removed from the site unless a subsequent planning approval is issued by the City.’

Approval for commercial vehicle parking is being sought to be extended to three years.

All other aspects of the proposal will remain as per DA18/0978. These are as follows:

- One commercial vehicle to be parked, to the rear of the property
- The commercial vehicle is associated with the landowner’s landscaping business
- Movement of the commercial vehicle Monday to Friday generally consists of the truck leaving in the morning 6am-8am and returning 3pm-6pm
- The commercial vehicle exiting and entering the subject property is using the western side of Albion Avenue, meaning the vehicle will not travel east of the subject property
- Recycled bitumen (required through the previous approval) will remain on the driveway and formalised crossover to prevent dust issues
- Landscaping (trees) planted along the adjoining eastern boundary will continue to act as a visual buffer.

Planning FrameworkCity of Cockburn Draft Local Planning Strategy (Draft LPS)

The Draft LPS, which will guide the long-term growth and change of the City, addresses the subject area in relation to its potential for future industrial or mixed use development as identified in Perth and Peel @ 3.5 million.

Under the Draft LPS, an industrial (or similar) zone is determined to be inappropriate in this area for several reasons, including the proximity to existing residential development, wetlands, and the relative inaccessibility for heavy vehicles.

The subject area is instead considered, under the Draft LPS, to be appropriate for residential development, subject to lifting of the urban deferment.

The Draft LPS acknowledges the subject area is still within the Woodman Point wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) odour buffer area.

The WWTP buffer distance was originally established at 1,000 metres by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) but was then reduced to 750 metres following modelling undertaken by the Water Corporation in 1992.

The Draft LPS notes that since this time:

“There have been a number of proposals that have included proposed changes to the WWTP buffer area, including inclusion within the Kwinana EPP buffer, although none of these have been based on a technical assessment of the odour/impacts, and none have been implemented.”

However, regardless of whether the subject area is within a revised buffer area in future, the Draft LPS states:

“Therefore, while it is understood that odour-reduction measures can be costly, it is clear the substantial financial investment to date has been successful, and that such measures will continue to be required into the future to ensure there is no unacceptable impact within the existing residential area outside the buffer, regardless of whether there is further residential development within the ‘urban deferred’ area.”

Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS)

The subject site is zoned ‘Urban Deferred’ under the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS) meaning:

“Land identified for future urban uses following the extension of urban services, the progressive development of adjacent urban areas, and resolution of any environmental and planning requirements relating to development.”

Urban is defined as:

“Areas in which a range of activities are undertaken, including residential, commercial recreational and light industry”

Town Planning Scheme No.3 (TPS 3)

The subject site is zoned 'Development' – Development Area 5 under TPS 3. The objective of the Development Zone in TPS 3 is:

'To provide for future residential, industrial or commercial development to be guided by a comprehensive Structure Plan prepared under the Scheme.'

DA 5 provides the following provisions for development within this area:

1. "An approved Structure Plan together with all approved amendments shall be given due-regard in the assessment of applications for subdivision and development in accordance with clause 27(1) of the Deemed Provisions.
2. To provide for residential development except within the buffers to the Woodman Point WWTP, Munster Pump Station and Cockburn Cement.
3. The local government will not recommend subdivision approval or approve land use and development for residential purposes contrary to Western Australian Planning Commission and Environmental Protection Authority Policy on land within the Cockburn Cement buffer zone."

In relation to point 1 above clause 27(1) of the Deemed Provisions provides that:

"a decision-maker for an application for development approval or subdivision approval in an area that is covered by a structure plan that has been approved by the Commission is to have due regard to, but is not bound by, the structure plan when deciding the application".

There is no adopted structure plan over the subject site to guide existing or future intended land uses, therefore an assessment will be undertaken in accordance with Clause 4.13 of TPS 3, which states that:

'4.13.1 - there shall be no change to any land use or development existing on land within the Development Zone, without the owner of the land having made an application for and received approval of the Local Government.'

AssessmentLocation

The site is located within both the Kwinana Air Quality Buffer and the Woodman Point Wastewater Treatment Plant Odour Buffer.

These buffers have largely stagnated development of the locality which to date has been identified as being unsuitable for further residential development.

The difference in potential land uses identified by Perth and Peel @ 3.5 Million and the Draft LPS highlight the uncertainty of future development in the locality.

At present it remains zoned 'Urban Deferred' under the MRS, with no existing or proposed structure plan.

As such any development approved in the area at this time should not detract from the amenity of existing residents and also not prejudice the overall development potential of the area as per clause 27(1) of the Deemed Provisions.

Given further residential development cannot be supported under the current planning framework, approval of limited temporary commercial activities which can operate alongside residential uses may be an appropriate interim outcome.

The character of the locality is currently mixed. To the east of the subject site along Albion Avenue (approximately 60m) outside the buffer zones, the character is clearly urban residential with detached single residential dwellings developed within the last ten years.

The area within the buffer, where the subject site is located, has more of a rural character, which is consistent with the former market garden land uses throughout the area, some of which are still in operation.

It should be noted that if the property was still zoned 'Rural' in TPS 3 then the parking of two commercial vehicles would be exempt from requiring planning approval.

Additionally, if the property was zoned 'Rural Living' then the parking of one commercial vehicle would be exempt from requiring planning approval.

The siting of a commercial vehicle at this location was considered appropriate by Council through the original approval (DA18/0978).

Amenity

The Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 define amenity as:

"all those factors which combine to form the character of an area and include the present and likely future amenity."

The current semi-rural character of the area means that light machinery (such as farming tractors, bobcats etc.) is already in use on some sites for general maintenance and market gardening purposes.

The commercial vehicle is not considered to be a significant departure from this, and as such is relatively consistent with these semi-rural activities.

The nature of the 'future amenity' is dependent on the future structure plan.

As mentioned above under the Sub-Regional Planning Framework the site is subject to the review of the Kwinana Industrial (including Air Quality) Buffer.

Therefore, should the review of the Buffer (under the State government) result in it no longer being applicable to the subject site, the future structure plan could provide residential development.

Taking into account timeframes relating to the long-term strategic planning for the area and the timeframes required for the preparation and approval of structure plans, plus approval for subdivision, it is highly unlikely that a residential area could be established within three years.

Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the character of the area (and future amenity) will remain as it is currently in three years' time.

Location of the commercial vehicle, as per the previous approval, is 106 metres from the front lot boundary and partially obscured by the dwelling and outbuilding.

The 400m² parking space occupies less than 3 percent of the total site area, and is 90m to the closest neighbouring dwelling. For these reasons the visual impact of the commercial vehicle would be minimal, particularly given the vehicle is often off-site.

As the boundary planting continues to establish, any visual impact would be even further reduced.

Noise

Noise is a factor contributing to amenity. The vehicle will remain the same as previously approved.

After visits by City Officers and Councillors for the previous application (DA18/0978), Council noted that there was insignificant noise produced upon start-up, and even less when entering the site.

The level of acceptable noise was considered with regard to the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* and discussed with the Environmental Health team.

Clause 3(1)(a) of the Noise regulations exempts noise emissions from propulsion or braking of motor vehicles operating on a road.

In this instance most of the noise produced by the commercial vehicle would indeed be along the road as it picks up speed, as opposed to the 100m distance it needs to travel to reach the road.

It should be noted that with regard to noise concerns of the ancillary machines stored on the property (bobcat and mini-excavator), these are less than 3.5 tonnes and therefore exempt from requiring planning approval under Clause 4.10.8 of TPS 3.

Further, the City has not received any noise complaints to date, therefore, it is considered that the continuation of this land use would not pose a noise amenity issue and can continue for a further three years.

Conclusion

The proposal, which seeks planning approval for the parking of a commercial vehicle at 35 Albion Avenue, Lake Coogee, is supported for the following reasons:

- The parking of one commercial vehicle on the site is considered appropriate given the size of the lot, subject to the parking of the vehicle being managed appropriately so as not to detract from the amenity of neighbours
- Any noise produced is considered to be reasonable for a semi-rural area
- The temporary use is considered an appropriate form of development in relation to the uncertainty of the future development potential of the area. It is therefore recommended that the proposal be approved on a temporary basis subject to revised conditions contained in the recommendation.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Listening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable and progressive organisation.

- High quality and effective community engagement and customer service experiences.
- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

N/A

Legal Implications

The use of the property as commercial vehicle parking was originally refused by Council at its OCM held on 11 April 2019. Subsequent to Council's decision, the applicant exercised their right to apply for a review of the decision by the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT).

Council was then invited pursuant to s31 of the State Administration Act 2004 (WA) to reconsider its decision.

Community Consultation

The application was advertised to a total of 11 properties for a period of 21 days between 24 March and 14 April 2022.

A total of three submissions were received, pertaining to:

- Length of time of approval
- Amenity
- Future strategic land use (refer Attachment 3).

Risk Management Implications

The applicant has the right to review Council's decision through the State Administrative Tribunal.

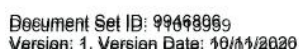
Should the applicant exercise this right, there may be financial implications, particularly where legal counsel is required.

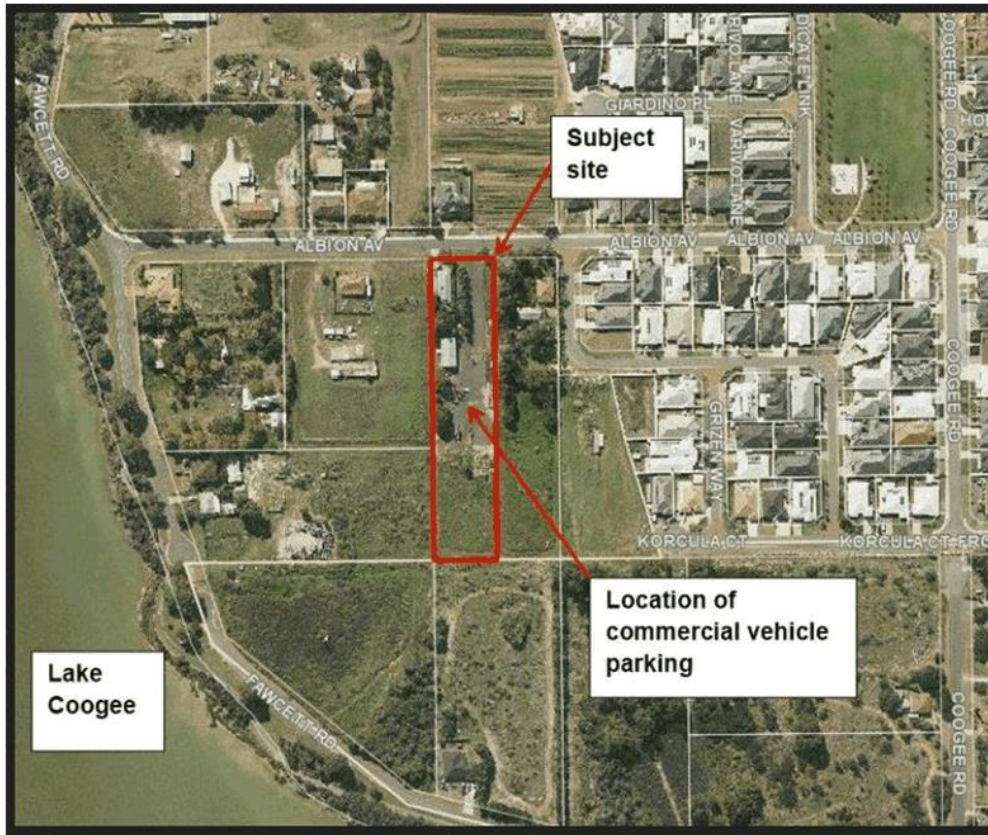
Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

The Proponent(s) and those who lodged a submission on the proposal have been advised that this matter is to be considered at the 9 June 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting.

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

N/A





#	DETAILS	Comments	City response
1	DETAILS WITHHELD	<p>We object to the above proposal and approval for these reasons;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The City of Cockburn has outlined its long standing position and strategy in the ordinary council meeting minutes OCM 8/10/2022 this document is with WA Planning Commission waiting before the Local Planning Strategy can be implemented; 2. The past activities on applicants site are not compatible with this area and will negatively affect surrounding properties; 3. Given current circumstances mentioned, we think that a temporary one (1) year maximum is given or approved, until the outcome from the west Australian planning commission, we feel that is fair timeframe, <u>not three (3) years</u> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, the City's response is for the buffer to be removed and residential development considered. The site remains identified for Industrial Investigation however under the Perth and Peel frameworks. 2. The storage of a commercial vehicle is not dissimilar to existing market garden vehicles which are near the site. 3. The three year temporary use is considered an appropriate form of development in relation to the uncertainty of the future development potential of the area
2	DETAILS WITHHELD	<p>I have inspected the plans and upon consideration of the known impacts on my property I OBJECT to the 3 year extension of the proposal for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The amenity of the area continues to be impacted by the associated activities of a fleet of other earthmoving equipment and vehicles parked onsite besides the main vehicle. The site is increasingly being used as a transport depot with multiple daily entries and exits of earthmoving equipment and employees together with regular maintenance activities onsite. It was made clear by the city when the last application for a temporary approval was granted that these associated activities required separate approvals for such commercial/industrial uses. As far as I know no effort has been made to acquire such approvals which are intrinsically linked with the main vehicle and business operations. 2. A temporary approval of 3 years is inconsistent with the city's commitment to, and advocacy for, a residential solution for the Local Planning Strategy for the area. The next review of the Perth Peel Planning Framework published in 2018 is imminent 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This approval pertains only to the one vehicle required to obtain planning approval as per TPS3. All other vehicles less than 3.5 tonnes do not require planning approval. Entry and exit times will be conditioned. 2. The three year temporary use is considered an appropriate form of development in relation to the uncertainty of the future development potential of the area

		with the likely incorporation of the extended Metronet Plan into the scheme of things.	
		Thank you for the opportunity to respond to this application.	
3	DETAILS WITHHELD	<p>1. The premises operates in a quasi industrial type manner, as the earthmoving business is necessitate to a fleet of mobile machines as per the business owner(s) website. Consequently to such operations is truck(s) and trailers being loaded with light and heavy excavators, a front end loader, bobcat and rock, sands, plus demolition wastes. Autumn and winter start ups of such machines require illumination by headlights, orange flashing strobe lights and reverse beeper emitters. Light/sound levels are a nuisance and have never been eliminated down to a tolerable level.</p> <p>2. Truck(s) have driven east along Albion ave onto Coogee Road. In one instance a truck – Mercedes Benz displaying company signage was witnessed to be entering Albion Ave via Coogee Rd, transporting a heavy duty excavator, on trailer. Rear left wheels damaged a pedestrian bollard and rear right wheels damaged the keep left sign affixed to the island. Incident date: 09/08/2021 @ 9:40am.</p> <p>3. The occupant(s) guard dog escapes and will roam – stray on Albion Avenue.</p> <p>4. Phytosanitary risk of logs and sawn wood offcuts maybe carriers of plant pathogens: phytophthor cinnamon and armillaria. It is requested that a cease – stop notice be enforced that will prevent movements of wood matter – materials if an investigation discovers invasive bacterias or fungus or both vectors.</p> <p>5. It is requested that any planning officer(s) read the City's Local Planning Strategy page 62 or as clause 4.7.4. trends and future. It identifies conflicts associated amongst landholders and operators of non-rural businesses. Property No. 35 is insufficiently separated from adjoining-abutted residences.</p>	<p>1. This approval pertains only to the one vehicle required to obtain planning approval as per TPS3. All other vehicles less than 3.5 tonnes do not require planning approval. Entry and exit times will be conditioned. The development will need to comply Australian Standard AS 4282 - 2019 "Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting"</p> <p>2. This application is for the use of one vehicle. If additional vehicles are being parked on site counter to any approval, compliance action can be taken. To date there have been no complaints in the City's records pertaining to the incident described. Site visits by the City's compliance officer in September 2021 discovered that the site was laid out as per the conditions of the approval and the stamped plan and that there were no breaches to the approval associated with the commercial vehicle parking.</p> <p>3. Not a valid planning concern</p> <p>4. Not a valid planning concern. This concern should be referred to relevant state health departments.</p> <p>5. Commercial vehicle parking is a discretionary use in residential zones. In rural and rural</p>

	<p>6. It would be detrimental to all parties involved to authorise the continuance of this development renewal, and a officer is to offer advice and recommendations to all councillors to refuse it outrightly.</p> <p>Clause 4.7.4 Trends and Future page 62 extracts paragraph no. 2 (ref s.c.a's)</p> <p><i>"There is a growing trend towards small lots being used for non-rural businesses such a struck parking, storage and other commercial activities which require space or separation from adjoining residences. The small rural lot allows the owners to live on the property with their business, without the high costs associated with having to own rent a commercial property. Local government finds it difficult to combat this, due to a number of reasons not the least of which is the lack of staff to carry out the necessary inspections and the inadequacy of the laws to achieve successful prosecution. The trend of replacing productive horticulture land with rural residential and non-rural business will probably continue" end</i></p> <p><i>Enclosure: x6 written pages x 2 photo pages</i></p> <p><i>Note: A S.C.A. is a Special Control Area(s). Development Areas (zones) are established that result in conflict. Local Government amendment 111 was effected on 24/10/2016 without letter notification to all landholders.</i></p>	<p>living zones, commercial vehicle parking would not even require planning approval.</p> <p>6. The amenity concerns have been addressed through conditions pertaining to operating time and access. Officer's recommendation will be for approval.</p>
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14.2 Integrated Transport Strategy 2020-2030 and District Traffic Study 2018-2023 - Progress Report

Author(s) Daniel Arndt

Attachments N/A

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) NOTES the progress report that the Integrated Transport Strategy 2020-2030 and District Transport Strategy 2018-2023 remain fit for purpose to articulate the City's transport and traffic framework
- (2) SUPPORTS the following changes to the Integrated Transport Strategy Report:
 1. Provide a link to the updated Strategic Community Plan 2020 – 2030, as updated in June 2021.
 2. Reflect the advice from Main Roads that they do not support the realignment of Cockburn Road across the Manning Ridge as part of the future planning of Cockburn Coast Drive.

Background

The City has two current high level strategic documents which inform the transport and traffic framework for the City of Cockburn:

- Integrated Transport Strategy 2020-2030 (ITS)
- District Traffic Study 2018-2023 (DTS).

They represent a 'snap shot' in time but given the dynamic nature of the growth of the City and the impact other agencies play, it is important to consider:

- the progress of each document
- whether they contain objectives or actions that no longer align to current City thinking.

Both strategic documents were externally commissioned by the City by specialist consultants. This progress report has been undertaken by City officers and does not seek to deal with specialist or technical details.

Submission

N/A

Report

The purpose of each document is:

- Integrated Transport Strategy 2020-2030 - to facilitate safe, efficient and sustainable movement around the City, managing traffic congestion, advocating

for improved public transport and supporting alternative means of transport.

- District Traffic Study 2018-2023 – to provide traffic modelling of the network, forecasts, respond to demographic data changes, and include scenarios with/without certain road upgrades. It enables the City to determine road infrastructure requirements.

Both documents respond to state level guidance as to content and methodology and are commonly adopted by local governments. There is realistically no other mechanism which would fulfill the purpose of each document.

The ITS also needs to work within the City's integrated planning framework and provide input to related documents such as the local planning strategy and align to the City's Strategic Community Plan, which was last reviewed in July 2021.

In the coming financial year, this strategy is likely to be considered in the context of the Divisional Strategy review being undertaken by the Executive Governance and Strategy.

Progress of the Plans

The ITS is relatively new in its lifecycle, however, there has been some good progress made with clarification which was needed from Main Roads WA (MRWA) regarding their network.

MRWA have advised that they do not support the realignment of Cockburn Road across the Manning Ridge as part of the future planning of Cockburn Coast Drive. This is very important to have confirmed given its impact on other projects in the City, and Council's specific resolution when adopting the ITS in November 2020 which was subject to:

1. Acknowledging the ecological importance and significant Aboriginal heritage of Manning Ridge;
2. Protection of the recreational and community infrastructure along the ridgeline;
3. Protection of the environmental values, including protection of significant trees within the ridge;
4. Consideration of the European heritage elements and the potential for unidentified sites of significance; and
5. Ensuring that these factors are given priority in any planning process, and that all reasonable options, alternative solutions and outcomes are explored before:
 - a. determining whether the Cockburn Coast Drive is required;
 - b. committing to support construction of the Cockburn Coast Drive, and
 - c. determining the alignment, design and functionality of the Cockburn Coast Drive.

The DTS is almost at the end of its lifecycle. It has been providing a sound basis to inform the ITS and determine road infrastructure requirements. This is reflective of many of the major upgrades occurring in recent years correlating to our significant growth areas, including:

- Advancement of Metronet, in particular the Cockburn/Thornlie linkage
- Major uptake of residential housing lots in response to government stimulus packages
- Potential shifts in employment options as working from home or working more flexibly becomes more common
- North Lake Road bridge/Armadale Road deviation
- Prinsep and Verde Drive connections, Jandakot
- Armadale Road duplication
- Duplication of sections of Jandakot Road, Treeby
- Upgrade of Solomon Road, Treeby
- Duplication of Spearwood Avenue (Barrington – Beeliar)
- Duplication of Hammond Road, Success
- Widening of Karel Avenue bridge, Leeming
- Delivery of the Murdoch Drive connection.

Alignment to Current City Thinking

There are a few changes which could be made to the ITS:

- References to the Strategic Community Plan 2020 – 2030 to reflect the June 2021 update
- Reflect the advice from Main Roads about future planning of Cockburn Coast Drive

There are no changes needed to the DTS based on the above, noting Cockburn Roads widening is a scenario the DTS models both with and without.

There will need to be a full review done within the next 18 months as the document nears the end of its lifecycle.

A project for next financial year has been proposed to define the scope of what the DTS review should entail. In July 2021, Main Roads released additional guidelines which relate to further levels of details than the City currently models.

There are significant cost differences in the extent of review chosen and this needs to be carefully considered.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsLocal Economy

A sustainable and diverse local economy that attracts increased investment and provides local employment.

- Increased Investment, economic growth and local employment.

Environmental Responsibility

A leader in environmental management that enhances and sustainably manages our local natural areas and resources.

- Protection and enhancement of our natural areas, bushland, parks and open spaces.

City Growth & Moving Around

A growing City that is easy to move around and provides great places to live.

- An integrated, accessible and improved transport network.

Listening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

This high-level assessment has occurred utilising existing City resources and budget.

Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

There is little risk in acknowledging the high-level assessment done to date on the current Integrated Transport Strategy and District Traffic Study. It is reasonable to undertake such an assessment to confirm the suitability of the City's Transport and Traffic strategic documents.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil

15. Finance

15.1 Payments Made from Municipal Fund and Local Procurement Summary - April 2022

Author(s) Stuart Downing

Attachments 1. Payments Listing for April 2022 [↓](#)
2. Credit Cards Payments Listing March 2022 [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) RECEIVES the list of payments made from the Municipal Fund during the month of April 2022, as attached to the Agenda.

Background

Council has delegated its power to make payments from the Municipal or Trust Fund to the Chief Executive Officer and other sub-delegates under Delegated Authority 'Local Government Act 1995 - Payment from Municipal and Trust Funds'.

Regulation 13(1) of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* requires a list of accounts paid under this delegation to be prepared and presented to Council each month.

It should be noted that the City no longer holds any funds within the Trust Fund, following legislative amendments requiring public open space (POS) cash in lieu contributions to now be held in Municipal reserves.

Submission

N/A

Report

Payments made under delegation during the month of April totalled \$14.802 million, and a listing of these is attached to the agenda for review by Council.

These comprise:

- EFT payments (suppliers and sundry creditors) - \$11.568 million (713 payments)
- Payroll payments - \$3.144 million (2 fortnights)
- Corporate credit cards – total of \$78,157 (67 cards used)
- Bank transactional fees (BPay and merchant fees) - \$11,557.

The City processes several payment runs each month to ensure its trade suppliers are paid on a timely basis, particularly those that are local and small businesses.

Also attached is a cardholder summary of credit card spending for the month of March (settled in April).

There were no transactions on the CEO's credit card for the month.

Local Procurement

Monthly statistics on local and regional procurement spend are summarised below, showing the spend amounts and percentages against total spend:

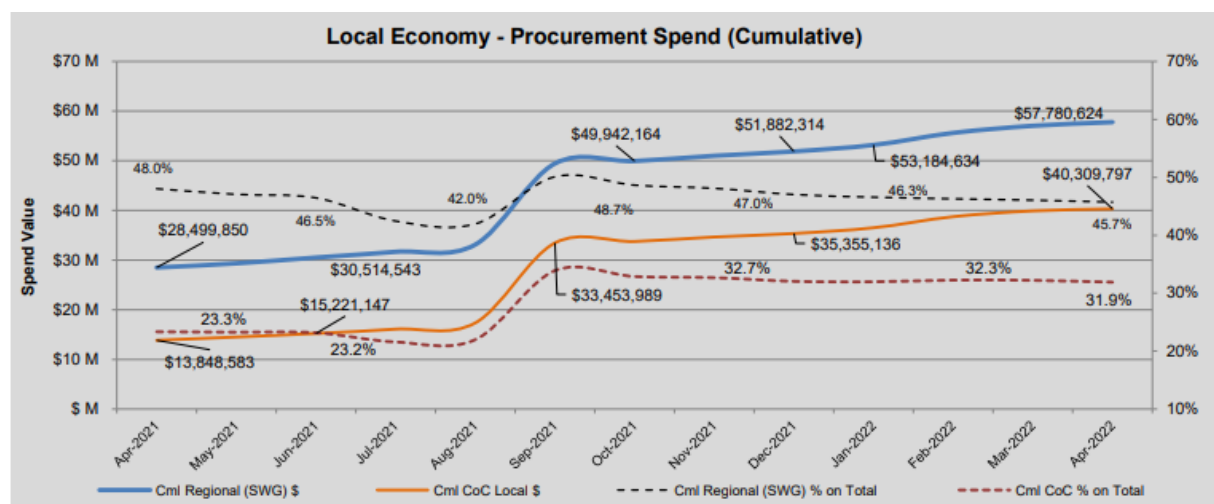
Procurement Report - Local Buy Summary & Trends					April 2022
Monthly Statistics	Total SWG Spend	\$738,806	CoC Local \$	16.2%	Local/Regional \$ 29.6%
	CoC Local Spend	\$402,699	CoC Local %	31.3%	Local/Regional % 38.8%

Procurement Report - Local Buy Summary & Trends					March 2022
Monthly Statistics	Total SWG Spend	\$1,428,724	CoC Local \$	31.1%	Local/Regional \$ 38.1%
	CoC Local Spend	\$1,166,387	CoC Local %	32.0%	Local/Regional % 38.7%

In April, local spending within Cockburn made up 16.2 percent of the City's monthly spend, comprising 31.3 percent of all procurement transactions made for the month.

Within the South West Group (SWG) region, this is increased to 29.6 percent of spend from 38.8 percent of transactions.

The following one year rolling chart to April 2022 tracks the City's procurement spend with businesses located within Cockburn and the SWG region:



The rolling 12-month cumulative local Cockburn spend was \$40.31 million, representing 31.9 percent of the City's total spend, and \$57.78 million or 45.7 percent of total spend within the SWG regional area.

These results track the City's performance in achieving Council's "local and regional economy" principle contained within its Procurement Policy (i.e. a buy local procurement preference).

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Local Economy

A sustainable and diverse local economy that attracts increased investment and provides local employment

- Thriving local commercial centres, local businesses, and tourism industry.

Listening and Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation

- Best practice Governance, partnerships, and value for money
- High quality and effective community engagement and customer service experiences.

Budget/Financial Implications

All payments made have been provided for within the City's Annual Budget, as adopted and amended by Council.

Legal Implications

This item ensures compliance with s6.10(d) of the *Local Government Act 1995* and Regulations 12 and 13 of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*.

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

Council is receiving the list of payments already made by the City under delegation in meeting its contractual obligations.

This is a statutory requirement and allows Council to review and clarify any payment that has been made.

Advice to Proponents/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil

APRIL 2022 PAYMENT LISTING					
MUNICIPAL FUND					
PAYMENT No.	ACCOUNT No.	PAYEE	PAYMENT DESCRIPTION	DATE	VALUE \$
EF148562	10152	Aust Services Union	Payroll Deductions	4/04/2022	912.40
EF148563	10154	Australian Taxation Office	Payroll Deductions	4/04/2022	466,178.00
EF148564	10305	Child Support Agency	Payroll Deductions	4/04/2022	1,320.76
EF148565	11001	Local Government Racing & Cemeteries Employees Union Lgrceu	Payroll Deductions	4/04/2022	66.00
EF148566	19726	Health Insurance Fund Of Wa	Payroll Deductions	4/04/2022	1,385.50
EF148567	26987	Cti Risk Management	Security - Cash Collection	5/04/2022	2,003.66
EF148568	10047	Alinta Energy	Natural Gas & Electricity Supply	5/04/2022	67.85
EF148569	10246	Bunnings Building Supplies Pty Ltd	Hardware Supplies	5/04/2022	2,437.09
EF148570	10483	Landgate	Mapping/Land Title Searches	5/04/2022	576.40
EF148571	10535	Workpower Incorporated	Employment Services - Planting	5/04/2022	226.82
EF148572	10683	Gronbek Security	Locksmith Services	5/04/2022	1,916.30
EF148573	10888	Lj Caterers	Catering Services	5/04/2022	610.50
EF148574	10944	Mcleods	Legal Services	5/04/2022	5,242.01
EF148575	11036	Northlake Electrical Pty Ltd	Electrical Services	5/04/2022	1,723.28
EF148576	11307	Satellite Security Services Pty Ltd	Security Services	5/04/2022	7,433.44
EF148577	11337	Sheridans For Badges	Name Badges & Engraving	5/04/2022	983.29
EF148578	13055	Advanced Nursery	Nursery Supplies - Plants	5/04/2022	290.00
EF148579	16846	Action Glass & Aluminium	Glazing Services	5/04/2022	14,060.56
EF148580	20535	Home-Grown Theatre	Drama Classes	5/04/2022	3,300.00
EF148581	21672	Mega Music Australia Pty Ltd	Musical Instruments/Sound Equipment	5/04/2022	1,184.00
EF148582	22106	Intelife Group	Services - Daip	5/04/2022	7,219.22
EF148583	22681	Abbey Blinds & Curtains	Blinds	5/04/2022	1,980.00
EF148584	22859	Top Of The Ladder	Gutter Cleaning Services	5/04/2022	330.00
EF148585	24736	Zenien	Cctv Camera Licences	5/04/2022	363.00
EF148586	24945	Bridge 42 Pty Ltd	Project Management Services	5/04/2022	4,950.00
EF148587	25733	Miracle Recreation Equipment	Playground Installation / Repairs	5/04/2022	2,310.00
EF148588	26577	S-Tech Holdings Pty Ltd	Sign Making Services	5/04/2022	8,873.70
EF148589	26606	Enviro Infrastructure Pty Ltd	Construction& Fabrication	5/04/2022	9,971.84
EF148590	27168	Nightlife Music Pty Ltd	Music Management	5/04/2022	465.53
EF148591	27401	Emprise Mobility	Mobility Equipment	5/04/2022	4,480.00
EF148592	27499	Hodge Collard Preston Architects	Architects	5/04/2022	9,427.00
EF148593	27507	Facilities First Australia Pty Ltd	Cleaning Services	5/04/2022	870.86
EF148594	27622	Truegrade Medical Supplies	Medical Supplies	5/04/2022	78.65
EF148595	27701	Perth Better Homes	Shade Sails	5/04/2022	1,320.00
EF148596	27818	Modus Compliance Pty Ltd	Consultant Engineering	5/04/2022	2,970.00
EF148597	27913	Emerge Associates	Environmental Consulting	5/04/2022	1,419.00
EF148598	27917	Go Doors Advanced Automation	Door Maintenance & Repair	5/04/2022	5,105.90

EF148599	28196	Brightmark Group Pty Ltd	Cleaning Services	5/04/2022	3,265.57
EF148600	28217	Southern Cross Care (Wa) Inc	Healthcare Services	5/04/2022	1,846.00
EF148601	28225	Cybercx Pty Ltd	It Services	5/04/2022	10,538.00
EF148602	28241	Swift Flow Pty Ltd	Plumbing	5/04/2022	24,559.47
EF148603	28259	Advance Auto Quip	Hoist	5/04/2022	9,947.00
EF148604	88888	Partial Refund For Incomplete Works Bond	Bond refund	5/04/2022	50,489.38
EF148605	88888	Andrew Laughton	Bond refund	5/04/2022	500.00
EF148606	99997	Coogee Beach Progress Association	Donation PO Box	5/04/2022	139.00
EF148607	99997	St Jerome Parish Senior Club	Bus Hire Subsidy	5/04/2022	150.00
EF148608	99997	Mr Ap And Mrs Sl Lourie	Cloth Nappy Rebate - Samantha Lourie	5/04/2022	50.00
EF148609	99997	Michelle Butler	Compost Bin Rebate - Michelle Butler	5/04/2022	50.00
EF148610	99997	Colin Campbell	Compost Bin Rebate - Colin Campbell	5/04/2022	50.00
EF148611	99997	Cm Young	Cloth Nappy Rebate - Chantelle Young	5/04/2022	41.24
EF148612	99997	Charlene Kelman	Cloth Nappy Rebate - Charlene Kelman	5/04/2022	50.00
EF148613	99997	Marciano Constantino	Crossover Contribution - M Constanlino	5/04/2022	300.00
EF148614	99997	MI And Th Wimmer	Bird Bath Rebate - T Wimmer	5/04/2022	20.00
EF148615	99997	Cockburn Ses	Cockburn Ses Reimbursement 24/03/22	5/04/2022	95.00
EF148616	99997	Michael Brown	Compost Bin Rebate - Michael Brown	5/04/2022	45.00
EF148617	99997	Rory McIntosh	Bird Bath Rebate - R McIntosh	5/04/2022	50.00
EF148618	99997	Syed Nizamuddin Ahmed	Candidate Nomination Fee - Refund - Oc21	5/04/2022	80.00
EF148619	99997	Bw & Za Fassom	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	200.00
EF148620	99997	Khian Har Ho	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	200.00
EF148621	99997	C&M A Paratore	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	100.00
EF148622	99997	Janet Renting	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	100.00
EF148623	99997	Jean Reid Morris Cunningham Galloway	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	200.00
EF148624	99997	Jr & M Brown	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	300.00
EF148625	99997	Ap & Hm Gough	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	100.00
EF148626	99997	Mrs G Allegretta	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	100.00
EF148627	99997	Carmelo & Concetta Zagari	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	100.00
EF148628	99997	Brenda M Jones	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	160.00
EF148629	99997	Mc M Francis	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	300.00
EF148630	99997	Da & GI Norman	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	300.00
EF148631	99997	Brian D'cruz	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	300.00
EF148632	99997	Margaret Bovell	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	100.00
EF148633	99997	Helen C Foster	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	100.00
EF148634	99997	Olga And Graham Collins	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	100.00
EF148635	99997	Elizabeth Gay Baker	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	200.00
EF148636	99997	Mrs Lj & Mr Dr Edwards	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	5/04/2022	200.00
EF148637	99997	Ross Papalia	Refund Beeliar Community Centre	5/04/2022	147.50
EF148638	99997	Rachel M Gladwell & Bernadine E Chiricos	Crossover Rebate - B Chiricosta	5/04/2022	300.00
EF148639	99997	Perth Sinhala School	Donation	5/04/2022	200.00
EF148640	27387	Stackmap	Indoor Mapping Software	6/04/2022	3,129.41
EF148641	99997	Family Day Care	Fdc Payments We 3/04/22	7/04/2022	50,618.60

EF148642	99997	Family Day Care	Fdc Payments We 3/04/22	7/04/2022	364.80
EF148643	10091	Aslab Pty Ltd	Asphalting Services/Supplies	14/04/2022	748.22
EF148644	10118	Australia Post	Postage Charges	14/04/2022	9,644.73
EF148645	10201	Big W Discount Stores	Various Supplies	14/04/2022	49.00
EF148646	10207	Boc Gases	Gas Supplies	14/04/2022	837.92
EF148647	10219	Bousfields Menswear	Clothing Supplies	14/04/2022	1,344.00
EF148648	10221	Bp Australia Pty Ltd	Diesel/Petrol Supplies	14/04/2022	32,832.63
EF148649	10246	Bunnings Building Supplies Pty Ltd	Hardware Supplies	14/04/2022	420.86
EF148650	10292	Chadson Engineering Pty Ltd	Medical Supplies	14/04/2022	220.00
EF148651	10325	City Of Fremantle	Contributions & Cost Sharing	14/04/2022	250.00
EF148652	10333	Cjd Equipment Pty Ltd	Hardware Supplies	14/04/2022	1,113.02
EF148653	10359	Cockburn Painting Service	Painting Supplies/Services	14/04/2022	2,805.00
EF148654	10368	Cockburn Wetlands Education Centre	Community Grant	14/04/2022	129.50
EF148655	10375	Veolia Environmental Services	Waste Services	14/04/2022	7,290.63
EF148656	10483	Landgate	Mapping/Land Title Searches	14/04/2022	353.60
EF148657	10484	Department Of Mines, Industry Regulation And Safety	Building Services Levy	14/04/2022	82,876.97
EF148658	10526	E & Mj Rosher Pty Ltd	Mower Equipment	14/04/2022	2,046.64
EF148659	10528	Easifleet	Vehicle Lease	14/04/2022	922.43
EF148660	10535	Workpower Incorporated	Employment Services - Planting	14/04/2022	26,726.54
EF148661	10589	Fines Enforcement Registry	Fines Enforcement Fees	14/04/2022	6,042.00
EF148662	10597	Flexi Staff Pty Ltd	Employment Services	14/04/2022	15,286.19
EF148663	10679	Grasstrees Australia	Plants & Planting Services	14/04/2022	3,652.00
EF148664	10683	Gronbek Security	Locksmith Services	14/04/2022	21,646.58
EF148665	10768	Institute Of Public Works Engineering Aust - Wa Inc	Membership Fees	14/04/2022	2,150.00
EF148666	10879	Les Mills Aerobics	Instruction/Training Services	14/04/2022	1,536.48
EF148667	10888	Lj Caterers	Catering Services	14/04/2022	1,950.30
EF148668	10913	Bucher Municipal Pty Ltd	Purchase Of New Plant / Repair Services	14/04/2022	1,742.02
EF148669	10923	Major Motors Pty Ltd	Repairs/Maintenance Services	14/04/2022	113.44
EF148670	10938	Mrp Pest Management	Pest & Weed Management	14/04/2022	1,142.98
EF148671	10944	Mcleods	Legal Services	14/04/2022	1,647.19
EF148672	10991	Beacon Equipment	Mowing Equipment	14/04/2022	2,430.00
EF148673	11022	Native Arc	Grants & Donations	14/04/2022	250.00
EF148674	11028	Neverfail Springwater Ltd	Bottled Water Supplies	14/04/2022	159.30
EF148675	11036	Northlake Electrical Pty Ltd	Electrical Services	14/04/2022	62,404.68
EF148676	11182	Premium Brake & Clutch Services Pty Ltd	Brake Services	14/04/2022	4,634.74
EF148677	11235	Reinforced Concrete Pipes Pty Ltd	Concrete Pipe Supplies	14/04/2022	943.01
EF148678	11284	The Royal Life Saving Society Wa Inc Pty Ltd	Training Services	14/04/2022	770.00
EF148679	11307	Satellite Security Services Pty Ltd	Security Services	14/04/2022	8,399.95
EF148680	11308	Boss Industrial Formally Sba Supplies	Hardware Supplies	14/04/2022	2,924.60
EF148681	11334	Shenton Pumps	Pool Equipment/Services	14/04/2022	22,014.67
EF148682	11425	Resource Recovery Group	Waste Disposal Gate Fees	14/04/2022	1,350.00
EF148683	11447	Spearwood Dalmatinac Club Inc	Community Grant	14/04/2022	14,400.00
EF148684	11483	St John Ambulance Aust Wa Operations	First Aid Courses	14/04/2022	445.00

EF148685	11502	State Law Publisher	Advertising Services	14/04/2022	156.00
EF148686	11625	Nutrien Water	Reticulation Supplies	14/04/2022	8,545.57
EF148687	11701	Vibra Industrial Filtration Australasia	Filter Supplies	14/04/2022	334.84
EF148688	11787	Department Of Transport	Vehicle Search Fees	14/04/2022	1,521.10
EF148689	11789	Walga	Advertising/Training Services	14/04/2022	1,103.00
EF148690	11793	Western Irrigation Pty Ltd	Irrigation Services/Supplies	14/04/2022	45,989.39
EF148691	11806	Westrac Pty Ltd	Repairs/Mtnce - Earthmoving Equipment	14/04/2022	462.34
EF148692	11835	Wurth Australia Pty Ltd	Hardware Supplies	14/04/2022	833.91
EF148693	12014	Tutt Bryant Equipment Bt Equipment Pty Ltd T/As	Excavating/Earthmoving Equipment	14/04/2022	1,776.83
EF148694	12153	Hays Personnel Services Pty Ltd	Employment Services	14/04/2022	13,970.64
EF148695	12796	Isentia Pty Ltd	Media Monitoring Services	14/04/2022	1,496.00
EF148696	13563	Green Skills Inc	Employment Services	14/04/2022	9,948.66
EF148697	13825	Jackson Mcdonald	Legal Services	14/04/2022	17,155.05
EF148698	14350	Baileys Fertilisers	Fertiliser Supplies	14/04/2022	522.50
EF148699	14530	Donald Veal Consultants Pty Ltd	Consultancy Services	14/04/2022	16,464.25
EF148700	15393	Stratagreen	Hardware Supplies	14/04/2022	17,535.77
EF148701	15588	Natural Area Consulting Management Services	Weed Spraying	14/04/2022	20,312.88
EF148702	15868	Cardno (Wa) Pty Ltd	Consultancy Services - Engineering	14/04/2022	3,289.00
EF148703	16064	Cms Engineering	Airconditioning Services	14/04/2022	2,012.89
EF148704	16107	Wren Oil	Waste Disposal Services	14/04/2022	33.00
EF148705	16396	Mayday Rental	Road Construction Machine Hire	14/04/2022	67,177.83
EF148706	16653	Complete Portables Pty Ltd	Supply & Hire Of Modular Buildings	14/04/2022	502.07
EF148707	16846	Action Glass & Aluminium	Glazing Services	14/04/2022	6,747.40
EF148708	16985	Wa Premix	Concrete Supplies	14/04/2022	1,950.08
EF148709	17339	City Of Subiaco	Lsl Entitlements	14/04/2022	1,780.13
EF148710	17343	Rac Businesswise	Membership Subscription	14/04/2022	222.30
EF148711	17471	Pirtek (Fremantle) Pty Ltd	Hoses & Fittings	14/04/2022	2,988.84
EF148712	17608	Nu-Trac Rural Contracting	Beach Cleaning/Firebreak Construction	14/04/2022	8,654.56
EF148713	18126	Dell Australia Pty Ltd	Computer Hardware	14/04/2022	4,228.40
EF148714	18272	Austraclear Limited	Investment Services	14/04/2022	50.03
EF148715	18446	Artzplace Inc	Cultural Grant	14/04/2022	950.00
EF148716	18611	Perth Nrm	Natural Resource Mgt Services	14/04/2022	5,500.00
EF148717	18962	Sealanes (1985) P/L	Catering Supplies	14/04/2022	1,385.95
EF148718	19533	Woolworths Ltd	Groceries	14/04/2022	1,277.85
EF148719	20321	Riverjet Pty Ltd	Educting-Cleaning Services	14/04/2022	23,067.00
EF148720	21010	Redman Solutions	Computer Software	14/04/2022	4,422.69
EF148721	21291	The Worm Shed	Environmental Education	14/04/2022	1,280.00
EF148722	21294	Cat Haven	Animal Services	14/04/2022	3,316.50
EF148723	21371	Ld Total Sanpoint Pty Ltd	Landscaping Works/Services	14/04/2022	131,608.48
EF148724	21577	Lavan	Legal Services	14/04/2022	1,100.00
EF148725	21627	Manheim Pty Ltd	Impounded Vehicles	14/04/2022	2,002.00
EF148726	21665	Mmj Real Estate (Wa) Pty Ltd	Property Management Services	14/04/2022	8,118.95
EF148727	21744	Jb Hi Fi - Commercial	Electronic Equipment	14/04/2022	32,989.03

EF148728	21747	Unicare Health	Wheelchair Hire	14/04/2022	58.00
EF148729	21798	The Civil Group	Consultancy - Engineering	14/04/2022	4,983.00
EF148730	21946	Ryan's Quality Meats	Meat Supplies	14/04/2022	974.96
EF148731	22553	Brownes Food Operations	Catering Supplies	14/04/2022	312.90
EF148732	22749	People Solutions Australasia Pty Ltd	Consultancy Services - Hr	14/04/2022	935.00
EF148733	22806	Chevron Australia Downstream Fuels Pty Ltd	Fuel Supplies	14/04/2022	64,686.07
EF148734	22854	Lgiswa	Insurance Premiums	14/04/2022	85.00
EF148735	22859	Top Of The Ladder	Gutter Cleaning Services	14/04/2022	11,792.00
EF148736	22913	Opal Australian Paper	Envelopes	14/04/2022	139.92
EF148737	23351	Cockburn Gp Super Clinic Limited T/A Cockburn Integrated Health	Leasing Fees	14/04/2022	3,095.33
EF148738	23457	Totally Workwear Fremantle	Clothing - Uniforms	14/04/2022	1,695.86
EF148739	23550	Henricks Consulting Pty Ltd	Consultancy Services - Human Resources	14/04/2022	990.00
EF148740	23570	A Proud Landmark Pty Ltd	Landscape Contruction Services	14/04/2022	17,369.00
EF148741	23849	Construction Equipment Australia	Plant/Machinery Purchase & Maintenance	14/04/2022	1,211.59
EF148742	23971	Find Wise Location Services	Locating Services - Underground	14/04/2022	2,172.50
EF148743	24275	Truck Centre Wa Pty Ltd	Purchase Of New Truck	14/04/2022	829.91
EF148744	24643	Bibliotheca Rfid Library Systems Australia Pty Ltd	Purchase Of Library Tags	14/04/2022	2,178.00
EF148745	24655	Automasters Spearwood	Vehicle Servicing	14/04/2022	369.50
EF148746	24734	Myriad Images	Photography Services	14/04/2022	330.00
EF148747	24736	Zenien	Cctv Camera Licences	14/04/2022	12,833.92
EF148748	24974	Scott Print	Printing Services	14/04/2022	12,054.90
EF148749	24978	Ambius	Plants Supplies	14/04/2022	162.12
EF148750	25092	Links Modular Solutions Pty Ltd	Software - Annual Support & Upgrades	14/04/2022	138.60
EF148751	25128	Horizon West Landscape & Irrigation Pty Ltd	Landscaping Services	14/04/2022	6,919.99
EF148752	25201	Jtagz Pty Ltd	Wriststraps	14/04/2022	245.30
EF148753	25264	Acurix Networks Pty Ltd	Wifi Access Service	14/04/2022	6,360.20
EF148754	25415	Jandakot Stock & Pet Supplies	Pet Supplies	14/04/2022	220.80
EF148755	25418	Cs Legal	Legal Services	14/04/2022	17,942.56
EF148756	25645	Yelakiti Moort Nyungar Association Inc	Welcome To The Country Performances	14/04/2022	800.00
EF148757	25813	Lg Connect Pty Ltd	Erp Systems Development	14/04/2022	2,861.06
EF148758	26067	Sprayking Wa Pty Ltd	Chemical Weed Control Services	14/04/2022	1,402.50
EF148759	26114	Grace Records Management	Records Management Services	14/04/2022	1,252.03
EF148760	26195	Play Check	Consulting Services	14/04/2022	330.00
EF148761	26257	Paperbark Technologies Pty Ltd	Arboricultural Consultancy Services	14/04/2022	17,135.85
EF148762	26303	Gecko Contracting Turf & Landscape Maintenance	Turf & Landscape Maintenance	14/04/2022	21,274.55
EF148763	26314	Cpe Group	Temporary Employment Services	14/04/2022	5,652.07
EF148764	26399	Paperscout The Trustee For Peters Morrison Family Trust	Graphic Design Services	14/04/2022	4,026.00
EF148765	26470	Scp Conservation	Fencing Services	14/04/2022	30,970.50
EF148766	26516	Ultimate Limestone	Construction Services	14/04/2022	880.00
EF148767	26577	S-Tech Holdings Pty Ltd	Sign Making Services	14/04/2022	891.55
EF148768	26597	West Coast Shade Pty Ltd	Shade Structures	14/04/2022	1,815.00
EF148769	26606	Enviro Infrastructure Pty Ltd	Construction& Fabrication	14/04/2022	40,269.50
EF148770	26614	Marketforce Pty Ltd	Advertising	14/04/2022	28,015.70

EF148771	26625	Andover Detailers	Car Detailing Services	14/04/2022	1,082.81
EF148772	26735	Shane McMaster Surveys	Survey Services	14/04/2022	10,835.00
EF148773	26739	Kerb Doctor	Kerb Maintenance	14/04/2022	3,484.80
EF148774	26743	Statewide Turf Services	Turf Renovation	14/04/2022	9,604.32
EF148775	26778	Robert Walters	Recruitment Services	14/04/2022	2,429.63
EF148776	26782	Soft Landing	Recycling Services	14/04/2022	8,341.59
EF148777	26791	Monsterball Amusement & Hire	Amusement Hire	14/04/2022	3,490.00
EF148778	26800	The Goods	Retail	14/04/2022	39.88
EF148779	26812	Brooks Choice Removals	Removalists	14/04/2022	1,848.00
EF148780	26851	Barrett Exhibition Group Pty Ltd	Dsipaly Equipment	14/04/2022	11,443.30
EF148781	26888	Media Engine	Graphic Design, Marketing, Video Product	14/04/2022	110.00
EF148782	26898	Spandex Asia Pacific Pty Ltd	Signage Supplier	14/04/2022	11,606.35
EF148783	26915	Focused Vision Consulting Pty Ltd	Consulting	14/04/2022	2,568.50
EF148784	26932	Central Regional Tafe	Tafe	14/04/2022	405.96
EF148785	26940	Floorwest Pty Ltd	Floor Coverings	14/04/2022	6,820.00
EF148786	26946	Av Truck Services Pty Ltd	Truck Dealership	14/04/2022	942.25
EF148787	26957	Jbs & G Australia Pty Ltd	Consultancy - Enviromental	14/04/2022	8,793.13
EF148788	26985	Access Icon Pty Ltd	Drainage Products	14/04/2022	18,441.52
EF148789	26987	Cti Risk Management	Security - Cash Collection	14/04/2022	1,188.00
EF148790	26988	Bladon Wa Pty Ltd	Promotional Products	14/04/2022	11,088.00
EF148791	27002	Cockburn Party Hire	Hire Services	14/04/2022	4,494.85
EF148792	27028	Technogym Australia Pty Ltd	Fitness Equipment	14/04/2022	1,739.38
EF148793	27031	Downer Edi Works Pty Ltd	Asphalt Services	14/04/2022	161,759.02
EF148794	27034	Adelby Pty Ltd	Firebreak Construction	14/04/2022	2,645.20
EF148795	27044	Graffiti Systems Australia	Graffiti Removal & Anti-Graffiti Coating	14/04/2022	5,172.59
EF148796	27065	Westbooks	Books	14/04/2022	3,348.09
EF148797	27092	Sprayline Spraying Equipment	Spraying Equipment	14/04/2022	41.12
EF148798	27098	Q2 (Q-Squared)	Digital Data Service	14/04/2022	5,115.00
EF148799	27130	Motio Play Pty Ltd	Digital Marketing & Software Service Pro	14/04/2022	1,945.78
EF148800	27169	Natural Power Solutions Pty Ltd	Power Supply Protection, Products & Serv	14/04/2022	19,528.66
EF148801	27177	Initial Hygiene	Hygiene	14/04/2022	1,131.56
EF148802	27189	Healthstrong Pty Ltd	Home Care	14/04/2022	440.00
EF148803	27205	Cameron Chisholm Nicol	Architectural Services	14/04/2022	825.00
EF148804	27241	Landscape Elements	Landscaping Services	14/04/2022	48,457.93
EF148805	27246	Veale Auto Parts	Spare Parts Mechanical	14/04/2022	796.60
EF148806	27269	Integrapay Pty Ltd	Payment Processing	14/04/2022	17,951.82
EF148807	27308	Jatu Clothing & Ppe Pty Ltd	Clothing Ppe	14/04/2022	264.37
EF148808	27325	National Trade Supplier	Building Modifications & Editions	14/04/2022	217.80
EF148809	27334	Westcare Print	Printing Services	14/04/2022	143.00
EF148810	27351	Programmed Property Services	Property Maintenance	14/04/2022	3,657.50
EF148811	27357	E & Cc Consulting Services	Engineering Services	14/04/2022	4,433.00
EF148812	27374	Southern Cross Cleaning	Commercial Cleaning	14/04/2022	8,085.53
EF148813	27377	Accidental Health And Safety - Perth	First Aid Supplies	14/04/2022	2,096.70

EF148814	27379	Esri Australia Pty Ltd	Gis Software	14/04/2022	3,372.60
EF148815	27385	Programmed Electrical Technologies	Electrical Services	14/04/2022	300.00
EF148816	27396	Ankeet Mehta Spearwood Newspaper Round Delivery	Newspaper Delivery	14/04/2022	460.53
EF148817	27401	Emprise Mobility	Mobility Equipment	14/04/2022	5,070.00
EF148818	27405	Combat Clothing Australia P/L	Clothing - Protective	14/04/2022	3,560.00
EF148819	27423	Mechanical Project Services Pty Ltd	Airconditioning Services	14/04/2022	6,065.18
EF148820	27427	Home Chef	Cooking/Food Services	14/04/2022	1,076.34
EF148821	27437	Pb Reticulation & Maintenance Services Pty Ltd	Irrigation Services	14/04/2022	511.50
EF148822	27444	Veev Group Pty Ltd	Consultancy	14/04/2022	8,800.00
EF148823	27448	Selectro Services Pty Ltd	Electrical	14/04/2022	330.00
EF148824	27455	Site Protective Services	Cctv Parts	14/04/2022	11,846.81
EF148825	27507	Facilities First Australia Pty Ltd	Cleaning Services	14/04/2022	158,371.88
EF148826	27512	Agent Sales & Services Pty Ltd	Pool Chemicals	14/04/2022	7,363.40
EF148827	27523	Robert Lawrence Toohey	High Pressure Cleaning	14/04/2022	5,162.00
EF148828	27535	The Forever Project Pty Ltd	Consultancy	14/04/2022	2,197.25
EF148829	27539	Jasmin Carpentry & Maintenance	Carpentry	14/04/2022	15,998.40
EF148830	27546	Bpa Engineering	Consultancy - Engineering	14/04/2022	2,112.00
EF148831	27548	Standing Fork	Catering	14/04/2022	3,289.00
EF148832	27575	Shred X Secure Destruction	Document Destruction	14/04/2022	20.88
EF148833	27587	New Ground Water Services Pty Ltd	Irrigation/Reticulation	14/04/2022	9,196.00
EF148834	27592	Hey Jay Fix It!! Home Maintenance Service	Home Maintenance	14/04/2022	160.00
EF148835	27617	Galaxy 42 Pty Ltd	Consultancy - It	14/04/2022	412.50
EF148836	27622	Truegrade Medical Supplies	Medical Supplies	14/04/2022	2,535.63
EF148837	27631	Aquatic Services Wa Pty Ltd	Pool Equipment & Maintenance	14/04/2022	4,945.60
EF148838	27645	Department Of Agriculture, Water And The Environment	Governing Body	14/04/2022	2,500.00
EF148839	27657	Positive Balance Massage	Massage Therapy	14/04/2022	300.00
EF148840	27660	Future Power Wa Pty Ltd	Electrical	14/04/2022	2,854.50
EF148841	27676	Blue Force Pty Ltd	Security Services	14/04/2022	1,564.00
EF148842	27695	Qtm Pty Ltd	Traffic Management	14/04/2022	7,678.85
EF148843	27701	Perth Better Homes	Shade Sails	14/04/2022	1,320.00
EF148844	27706	Fluffy Cloud Media	Production Services, Videoe, Ad,S	14/04/2022	5,500.00
EF148845	27712	Perth Playground And Rubber Pty Ltd	Playground Softfall/Equipment	14/04/2022	21,989.00
EF148846	27726	Jdsi Consulting Engineers	Consultancy - Engineering	14/04/2022	20,790.00
EF148847	27784	Rops Engineering Australia Pty Ltd	Crane Repairs	14/04/2022	9,764.69
EF148848	27797	City Lift Services Pty Ltd	Lift Maintenance	14/04/2022	319.00
EF148849	27827	Abc Containers	Sea Containers	14/04/2022	231.00
EF148850	27850	Dowsing Group Pty Ltd	Concreting Services	14/04/2022	47,143.65
EF148851	27855	Total Landscape Redevelopment Service Pty Ltd	Tree Watering	14/04/2022	41,047.58
EF148852	27894	Homecare Physiotherapy	Healthcare	14/04/2022	14,948.85
EF148853	27917	Go Doors Advanced Automation	Door Maintenance & Repair	14/04/2022	8,216.07
EF148854	27965	Stantec Australia Pty Ltd	Engineering Services	14/04/2022	9,207.56
EF148855	27986	Daily Living Products	Mobility Equip	14/04/2022	244.70
EF148856	27992	Learning Horizons	Training/Education	14/04/2022	10,890.00

EF148857	28003	Taylor Made Design	Graphic Design	14/04/2022	671.00
EF148858	28032	Managed System Services	IT Services	14/04/2022	30,322.55
EF148859	28049	Copy Magic	Printing Services	14/04/2022	8,774.70
EF148860	28058	Sage Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd	Consultancy - Engineering	14/04/2022	6,157.25
EF148861	28082	For Blue Pty Ltd	Consultancy - Economic	14/04/2022	12,100.00
EF148862	28102	Community Data Solutions	Financial Services	14/04/2022	396.00
EF148863	28108	Casa Del Compas	Workshop	14/04/2022	760.00
EF148864	28110	Dave Brewer	Musician	14/04/2022	800.00
EF148865	28130	Geoffrey London Architectural Consultant	Architectural Consultant	14/04/2022	480.00
EF148866	28151	Polaris Central	Service and Maintenance	14/04/2022	316.80
EF148867	28181	Seaview Rentals	Aquarium Servicing	14/04/2022	50.00
EF148868	28184	Spearwood Veterinary Hospital	Veterinary Hospital	14/04/2022	150.00
EF148869	28189	Mercury Messengers Pty Ltd	Courier Service	14/04/2022	1,910.55
EF148870	28191	Enviro Sweep	Sweeping Services	14/04/2022	4,961.00
EF148871	28196	Brightmark Group Pty Ltd	Cleaning Services	14/04/2022	19,800.30
EF148872	28197	Lite N Easy Pty Ltd	Food Supplies	14/04/2022	1,431.76
EF148873	28201	Select Fresh	Food Supplies	14/04/2022	149.51
EF148874	28202	Carers Plus Australia Pty Ltd	Employment Services	14/04/2022	1,951.40
EF148875	28207	Western Trap And Field	Firearms	14/04/2022	2,861.69
EF148876	28215	Complete Office Supplies Pty Ltd	Stationery	14/04/2022	1,180.58
EF148877	28217	Southern Cross Care (Wa) Inc	Healthcare Services	14/04/2022	1,725.00
EF148878	28218	Laminar Capital Pty Ltd	Financial Services	14/04/2022	1,430.00
EF148879	28230	Cgm Communications Pty Ltd	Public Relations	14/04/2022	16,181.00
EF148880	28241	Swift Flow Pty Ltd	Plumbing	14/04/2022	20,059.02
EF148881	28243	Crowd Barriers Wa	Hire Fencing	14/04/2022	4,593.56
EF148882	28246	Hendercare	Nursing Services	14/04/2022	1,455.96
EF148883	28247	Fremantle City Centre Podiatry	Consultancy - Heritage	14/04/2022	80.30
EF148884	28258	Garden Care West	Gardening Services	14/04/2022	2,516.25
EF148885	28264	Garden Organics	Organics Processing	14/04/2022	4,051.50
EF148886	28265	Tree Care Wa	Vegetation Maintenance Services	14/04/2022	17,390.45
EF148887	28268	Youngster.Co	Technical Assistance	14/04/2022	3,300.00
EF148888	28272	Coastline Chemical Grout Injection	Grout Injection Services	14/04/2022	30,000.00
EF148889	28273	Ae Hoskins Building Services	Construction Services	14/04/2022	128,116.76
EF148890	28275	Farrington Dry Cleaners	Dry Cleaning	14/04/2022	315.00
EF148891	28277	Gesha Coffee Co	Coffee Supplies	14/04/2022	216.00
EF148892	28278	Event Personnel Australia Pty Ltd	Employment Services	14/04/2022	356.43
EF148893	28283	Mills Recruitment	Recruitment Services	14/04/2022	8,254.42
EF148894	28289	Grafton General Products	Mobility Equipment	14/04/2022	1,315.63
EF148895	28290	Information Enterprises Australia Pty Ltd	Information Management	14/04/2022	522.50
EF148896	28293	Well Strategic	Virtual Tours, Video, Photography, Drone	14/04/2022	3,765.30
EF148897	28294	Catia Dolzadelli	Artist	14/04/2022	480.00
EF148898	28295	Development Of Australia	Marketing	14/04/2022	5,390.00
EF148899	28296	Pgv Environmental	Consultancy - Enviromental	14/04/2022	2,244.00

EF148900	28303	Miracle Recreation Equipment	Playground Equipment	14/04/2022	2,608.10
EF148901	99996	Jonathan Ching Loong Woon	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	30.00
EF148902	99996	Leona Harding	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	30.00
EF148903	99996	Carolina Izquierdo Fernandez	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	100.00
EF148904	99996	Graema Boreham	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	150.00
EF148905	99996	Adam Colquhoun	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	150.00
EF148906	99996	Adrenaline Vault Cockburn Pty Ltd	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	295.00
EF148907	99996	Rolo Design & Project Management	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	295.00
EF148908	99996	Acton Coogee	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	384.50
EF148909	99996	Deanne Tanya Gordon	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	1,224.68
EF148910	99996	Emanuel Dos Santos	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	420.12
EF148911	99996	Lynette Ramsden	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	1,139.79
EF148912	99996	Stockland Wa Development	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	240.78
EF148913	99996	Wayne John Maloney	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	460.00
EF148914	99996	Robert Kirtan	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	190.00
EF148915	99996	Izabela Bernaciak	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	3,333.50
EF148916	99996	Gv Lawyers	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	2,057.00
EF148917	99996	Samantha Openshaw	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	1,446.88
EF148918	99996	Pa & Le D`Vauz	Rates and Property Refund	14/04/2022	244.09
EF148919	13476	The Historical Society Of Cockburn	Expenses Reimbursement	14/04/2022	14,000.00
EF148920	23250	Department Of Planning, Lands & Heritage	Dap Applications & Dap Fees	14/04/2022	5,701.00
EF148921	88888	Sundry Creditor Eft	Refund	14/04/2022	500.00
EF148922	88888	Mr & Mrs M Dropulic	Bond refund	14/04/2022	9,407.10
EF148923	99997	Carmel Wilson	Cloth Nappy Rebate - Carmel Wilson	14/04/2022	37.50
EF148924	99997	Nicole Brown	Cloth Nappy Rebate - Nicole Brown	14/04/2022	44.10
EF148925	99997	Hong Tee Yap & Iris Ai Jade Loo	Cloth Nappy Rebate - Iris Loo	14/04/2022	50.00
EF148926	99997	Thierry Char Sit Yee	Compost Bin Rebate Thierry Char Sit Yee	14/04/2022	49.99
EF148927	99997	Kim Cheong Char Sit Yee	Compost Bin Rebate Kim Cheong Char Sit Y	14/04/2022	49.99
EF148928	99997	Katherine Skoog	Cloth Nappy Rebate - Katherine Skoog	14/04/2022	50.00
EF148929	99997	Miss Linda Skoog	Cloth Nappy Rebate - Linda Skoog	14/04/2022	50.00
EF148930	99997	Marie Yeomans	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	200.00
EF148931	99997	Adelaide Pereira Martins	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	300.00
EF148932	99997	Gp & Sm Arthur	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	140.00
EF148933	99997	Silvija Cukar	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	300.00
EF148934	99997	Michele De Ceglie	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	100.00
EF148935	99997	Rosa D'orazio	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	300.00
EF148936	99997	R And M Dimasi	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	300.00
EF148937	99997	Carl And Lynn Barlow	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	100.00
EF148938	99997	Paula Lea St Lawrence	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	120.00
EF148939	99997	William & Kerry Knuckey	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	300.00
EF148940	99997	Kj & Ma Gulliver	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	200.00
EF148941	99997	Pg & W Bruce	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	200.00
EF148942	99997	Ante Vidovich	Senior Security Subsidy Scheme	14/04/2022	100.00

EF148943	99997	Child & Adolescent Community Health - Co	Refund For Booking Br1889 -	14/04/2022	88.00
EF148944	99997	Desperate For Love Dog Pound Rescue	Partial Refund Of Room Hire - Br1970	14/04/2022	100.00
EF148945	99997	Andrew Laughton	Port Coogee Marina - D129 Fee Refund	14/04/2022	2,964.00
EF148946	99997	Mrs Jayne Forte	Pen Fee Refund F207	14/04/2022	120.00
EF148947	99997	Coc Grants, Donations & Refunds	Grants, Donations & Refunds	14/04/2022	278.00
EF148948	99997	Nenad And Vesna Milanovic	Reimbursement - Treeby Play Area	14/04/2022	364.33
EF148949	99997	R & E Whitney	Cloth Nappy Rebate - Ellie Whitney	14/04/2022	50.00
EF148950	99997	Coc Grants, Donations & Refunds	Grants, Donations & Refunds	14/04/2022	30.00
EF148951	99997	Paul&Sarai Bills	Cloth Nappy Rebate - Sarai Schubert	14/04/2022	50.00
EF148952	99997	Judit And David Chidlow	Cloth Nappy Rebate - Judit Chidlow	14/04/2022	50.00
EF148953	99997	Wa Wildlife (Formally Native Arc Inc)	Sponsorship - Second Installment 2021/22	14/04/2022	52,147.73
EF148954	99997	Braden Greenwood	Crossover Contribution Braden Greenwood	14/04/2022	300.00
EF148955	99997	Cockburn Ses	Reimbursement	14/04/2022	1,900.14
EF148956	10047	Alinta Energy	Natural Gas & Electricity Supply	14/04/2022	315.50
EF148957	11794	Synergy	Electricity Usage/Supplies	14/04/2022	403,933.20
EF148958	10747	inet Limited	Internet Services	14/04/2022	1,119.87
EF148959	11758	Water Corp Utility Account Only - Please Refer To 11760 When Raising	Water Usage / Sundry Charges	14/04/2022	57,916.16
EF148960	10152	Aust Services Union	Payroll Deductions	14/04/2022	886.50
EF148961	10154	Australian Taxation Office	Payroll Deductions	14/04/2022	473,501.00
EF148962	10305	Child Support Agency	Payroll Deductions	14/04/2022	1,271.99
EF148963	11001	Local Government Racing & Cemeteries Employees Union Lgrceu	Payroll Deductions	14/04/2022	66.00
EF148964	19726	Health Insurance Fund Of Wa	Payroll Deductions	14/04/2022	1,385.50
EF148965	27874	Smartsalary	Salary Packaging/Leasing Administration	14/04/2022	14,776.38
EF148966	10535	Workpower Incorporated	Employment Services - Planting	19/04/2022	343.20
EF148967	10944	Mcleods	Legal Services	19/04/2022	1,396.40
EF148968	11036	Northlake Electrical Pty Ltd	Electrical Services	19/04/2022	324.50
EF148969	15850	Ecoscape Australia Pty Ltd	Environmental Consultancy	19/04/2022	440.50
EF148970	20000	Aust West Auto Electrical Pty Ltd	Auto Electrical Services	19/04/2022	10,314.44
EF148971	22903	Unique International Recoveries Llc	Debt Collectors	19/04/2022	448.00
EF148972	26470	Scp Conservation	Fencing Services	19/04/2022	4,999.50
EF148973	26987	Cti Risk Management	Security - Cash Collection	19/04/2022	500.90
EF148974	27034	Adelby Pty Ltd	Firebreak Construction	19/04/2022	429.00
EF148975	27443	Global Food Safety Auditing	Auditing Services	19/04/2022	742.50
EF148976	27695	Qtm Pty Ltd	Traffic Management	19/04/2022	3,355.71
EF148977	28003	Taylor Made Design	Graphic Design	19/04/2022	1,760.00
EF148978	28241	Swift Flow Pty Ltd	Plumbing	19/04/2022	187.90
EF148979	28265	Tree Care Wa	Vegetation Maintenance Services	19/04/2022	6,430.56
EF148980	28278	Event Personnel Australia Pty Ltd	Employment Services	19/04/2022	329.01
EF148981	28300	Brayco Commercial Pty Ltd	Fabrication Services	19/04/2022	2,407.00
EF148982	27492	Superchoice Services Pty Limited	Payroll Deductions	21/04/2022	624,616.24
EF148983	99997	Family Day Care	Fdc Payments We 17/04/22	21/04/2022	52,280.67
EF148984	27277	Department Of Water And Environmental Regulation	Quarterly Land Fill Levy	28/04/2022	2,266,534.79
EF148985	26987	Cti Risk Management	Security - Cash Collection	26/04/2022	1,029.50

EF148986	11867	Kevin John Allen	Monthly Elected Member Allowance	29/04/2022	2,639.83
EF148987	12740	Logan Howlett	Monthly Elected Member Allowance	29/04/2022	11,439.09
EF148988	25353	Philip Eva	Monthly Elected Member Allowance	29/04/2022	2,639.83
EF148989	27326	Michael Separovich	Monthly Elected Member Allowance	29/04/2022	2,639.83
EF148990	27327	Chontelle Stone	Monthly Elected Member Allowance	29/04/2022	2,639.83
EF148991	27475	Lara Kirkwood	Monthly Elected Member Allowance	29/04/2022	2,639.83
EF148992	27871	Tom Widenbar	Monthly Elected Member Allowance	29/04/2022	4,509.66
EF148993	27872	Phoebe Corke	Monthly Elected Member Allowance	29/04/2022	2,639.83
EF148994	28238	Tarun Dewan	Monthly Elected Member Allowance	29/04/2022	2,639.83
EF148995	99996	Homebuyers Centre	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	511.67
EF148996	99996	My Homes Wa Pty Ltd	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	1,244.72
EF148997	99996	Asi Properties Wa Pty Ltd	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	295.65
EF148998	99996	Robertson Family Tust & Mi Roberston Fam	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	441.00
EF148999	99996	Vasanthi Tamikodi	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	111.00
EF149000	99996	Barry Watkins	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	390.98
EF149001	99996	Joseph Paratore	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	127.81
EF149002	99996	El-Raghy Kriewaldt Pty Ltd	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	308.20
EF149003	99996	Leif And Louise Sandberg	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	1,597.33
EF149004	99996	Andre And Bronwyn Kriegler	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	430.00
EF149005	99996	Neil And Kayla Harrison	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	265.78
EF149006	99996	Coral Brown	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	402.00
EF149007	99996	Jeanne Healy	Rates and Property Refund	29/04/2022	900.00
EF149008	88888	Mr Jordan K Bunce	Bond refund	29/04/2022	500.00
EF149009	99997	Claire Armstrong	Cloth Nappy Rebate - Claire Armstrong	29/04/2022	30.00
EF149010	99997	Coc Grants, Donations & Refunds	Grants, Donations & Refunds	29/04/2022	450.00
EF149011	99997	Kerry Paniora	Refund Request Arc - Kerry Paniora	29/04/2022	57.00
EF149012	99997	Tania Smith	Refund Request Arc - Tania Smith	29/04/2022	71.00
EF149013	99997	Jaye Snowden	Resource Code Cos001	29/04/2022	200.00
EF149014	99997	Pamela Williams	Bird Bath Rebate - Pamela Williams	29/04/2022	49.99
EF149015	99997	Karen Cook	Bird Bath Rebate - Karen Cook	29/04/2022	49.99
EF149016	99997	Anne Hovane	Bird Bath Rebete - Anne Hovane	29/04/2022	38.50
EF149017	99997	Dh & Adt Watkinson	Bird Bath Rebate - David Watkinson	29/04/2022	49.50
EF149018	99997	Ar & L Davis	Bird Bath Rebate - Lesley Davis	29/04/2022	42.50
EF149019	99997	Am And Bf Forster	Bird Bath Rebate - Anne Forster	29/04/2022	50.00
EF149020	99997	Jasmin Banfield	Bird Bath Rebate - Jasmin Banfield	29/04/2022	49.99
EF149021	99997	Francis G And Maureen C Cooper	Bird Bath Rebate - Frank Cooper	29/04/2022	49.50
EF149022	99997	Livinia Chinnery	2Nd Prize In Cockburns Got Talent 18 +	29/04/2022	250.00
EF149023	99997	Jan Anderson	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	440.00
EF149024	99997	Lynnette Bell	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	200.00
EF149025	99997	Richard Bell	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	740.00
EF149026	99997	Joanne Bowman	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	350.00
EF149027	99997	June Bennett	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	640.00
EF149028	99997	Alana Francas Mcnee	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	150.00

EF149029	99997	Sandy Gaskett	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	95.00
EF149030	99997	Kym Gow	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	320.00
EF149031	99997	Ben Chivers	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	120.00
EF149032	99997	Sharyn Egan	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	500.00
EF149033	99997	Bronwyn Elliott	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	435.00
EF149034	99997	Shannah Nix	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	2,950.00
EF149035	99997	Megan Kirwan Ward	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	800.00
EF149036	99997	Sophie Xiang	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	500.00
EF149037	99997	Annie Hill Otness	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	150.00
EF149038	99997	Danica Wichtermann	Artist Payment From Exhibition Sales	29/04/2022	156.00
EF149039	99997	Kylie Smyth	Purchase Of Fuel - 1Gmu793	29/04/2022	142.04
EF149040	99997	Dean James O'brien	Crossover Contribution - Dean O'brien	29/04/2022	300.00
EF149041	99997	Western Australia Swimming Inc (Swimming	2021/22 Round 1 Sponsorship Grant	29/04/2022	5,500.00
EF149042	99997	Alyssa Dalao	1St Prize In Cockburns Got Talent 5-10 Y	29/04/2022	500.00
EF149043	99997	C And N Deluca	3Rd Prize In Cockburns Got Talent 11-17	29/04/2022	100.00
EF149044	99997	Melissa Scott	2Nd Prize In Cockburns Got Talent 18 + D	29/04/2022	250.00
EF149045	99997	Soham Talukdar	2Nd Prize In Cockburns Got Talent	29/04/2022	250.00
EF149046	99997	Sophia Watkinson	1St Prize In Cockburns Got Talent	29/04/2022	250.00
EF149047	99997	Silvan Bennett	1St Prize In Cockburns Got Talent	29/04/2022	250.00
EF149048	99997	Lakeside Recreation Centre	Grant Payment	29/04/2022	4,400.00
EF149049	99997	Western Knights Soccer Club	Grant Payment	29/04/2022	7,631.25
EF149050	99997	Jandakot Lakes Junior Cricket Club	Grant Payment	29/04/2022	5,549.00
EF149051	99997	K & V Constantine	Junior Sport Travel Assistantance Grant	29/04/2022	400.00
EF149052	99997	Juliana Bujang	Junior Sport Travel Assistantance Grant	29/04/2022	400.00
EF149053	99997	James And Susan Hewitt	Junior Sport Travel Assistantance Grant	29/04/2022	400.00
EF149054	99997	Todd Mckay	Junior Sport Travel Assistantance Grant	29/04/2022	400.00
EF149055	99997	Lisa Brideson	Staff Reimbursement - Lisa Brideson	29/04/2022	377.32
EF149056	99997	Olivia Ward	Refund Request Arc - Olivia Ward	29/04/2022	71.00
EF149057	99997	Danielle Wade	Refund Request Arc - D Wade	29/04/2022	71.00
EF149058	99997	Sophia Connolly	Refund Request Arc - S Connolly	29/04/2022	71.00
EF149059	10047	Alinta Energy	Natural Gas & Electricity Supply	29/04/2022	18,223.90
EF149060	11794	Synergy	Electricity Usage/Supplies	29/04/2022	60,388.68
EF149061	11758	Water Corp Utility Account Only - Please Refer To 11760 When Raising	Water Usage / Sundry Charges	29/04/2022	5,247.25
EF149062	10091	Aslab Pty Ltd	Asphalting Services/Supplies	29/04/2022	9,543.60
EF149063	10118	Australia Post	Postage Charges	29/04/2022	8,447.22
EF149064	10201	Big W Discount Stores	Various Supplies	29/04/2022	150.00
EF149065	10226	Bridgestone Australia Ltd	Tyre Services	29/04/2022	46,021.40
EF149066	10239	Budget Rent A Car - Perth	Motor Vehicle Hire	29/04/2022	4,195.23
EF149067	10246	Bunnings Building Supplies Pty Ltd	Hardware Supplies	29/04/2022	2,189.07
EF149068	10279	Castrol Australia Pty Ltd	Grease/Lubricants	29/04/2022	3,637.04
EF149069	10287	Centreline Markings	Linemarking Services	29/04/2022	3,575.00
EF149070	10333	Cjd Equipment Pty Ltd	Hardware Supplies	29/04/2022	1,420.47
EF149071	10338	Cleanaway Pty Ltd	Waste Disposal Services	29/04/2022	2,619.34

EF149072	10357	Cockburn Ice Arena	Entertainment Services	29/04/2022	403.00
EF149073	10359	Cockburn Painting Service	Painting Supplies/Services	29/04/2022	6,846.40
EF149074	10368	Cockburn Wetlands Education Centre	Community Grant	29/04/2022	28.00
EF149075	10375	Veolia Environmental Services	Waste Services	29/04/2022	2,625.10
EF149076	10526	E & Mj Rosher Pty Ltd	Mower Equipment	29/04/2022	6,503.82
EF149077	10528	Easifleet	Vehicle Lease	29/04/2022	415.27
EF149078	10535	Workpower Incorporated	Employment Services - Planting	29/04/2022	4,691.79
EF149079	10589	Fines Enforcement Registry	Fines Enforcement Fees	29/04/2022	2,623.50
EF149080	10590	Department Of Fire And Emergency Services	Esl Levy & Related Costs	29/04/2022	153,689.93
EF149081	10597	Flexi Staff Pty Ltd	Employment Services	29/04/2022	28,259.92
EF149082	10655	Ghd Pty Ltd	Consultancy Services	29/04/2022	25,826.02
EF149083	10679	Grasstrees Australia	Plants & Planting Services	29/04/2022	1,848.00
EF149084	10683	Gronbek Security	Locksmith Services	29/04/2022	14,910.77
EF149085	10708	Heavy Automatics Pty Ltd	Equipment Maintenance Services	29/04/2022	2,640.00
EF149086	10787	Jandakot Accident Repair Centre	Panel Beating Services	29/04/2022	1,000.00
EF149087	10794	Jason Signmakers	Signs	29/04/2022	1,153.33
EF149088	10888	Lj Caterers	Catering Services	29/04/2022	2,951.30
EF149089	10903	Lovegrove Turf Services Pty Ltd	Turf Maintenance Services	29/04/2022	242,686.40
EF149090	10912	M2 On Hold	Messaging Services	29/04/2022	396.00
EF149091	10913	Bucher Municipal Pty Ltd	Purchase Of New Plant / Repair Services	29/04/2022	3,600.23
EF149092	10923	Major Motors Pty Ltd	Repairs/Maintenance Services	29/04/2022	49,220.81
EF149093	10938	Mrp Pest Management	Pest & Weed Management	29/04/2022	4,547.44
EF149094	10944	Mcleods	Legal Services	29/04/2022	34,813.64
EF149095	11028	Neverfail Springwater Ltd	Bottled Water Supplies	29/04/2022	221.02
EF149096	11029	Newcastle Weighing Services Pty Ltd	Software Support	29/04/2022	6,875.00
EF149097	11032	Noise & Vibration Measurement Systems	Measuring Equipment/Services	29/04/2022	1,050.50
EF149098	11036	Northlake Electrical Pty Ltd	Electrical Services	29/04/2022	40,643.64
EF149099	11235	Reinforced Concrete Pipes Pty Ltd	Concrete Pipe Supplies	29/04/2022	5,874.00
EF149100	11307	Satellite Security Services Pty Ltd	Security Services	29/04/2022	38,173.11
EF149101	11308	Boss Industrial Formally Sba Supplies	Hardware Supplies	29/04/2022	29.70
EF149102	11311	Scitech	Entertainment Services	29/04/2022	540.00
EF149103	11449	Spearwood Florist Ultimate Co Pty Ltd	Floral Arrangements	29/04/2022	125.00
EF149104	11483	St John Ambulance Aust Wa Operations	First Aid Courses	29/04/2022	70.00
EF149105	11511	Statewide Bearings	Bearing Supplies	29/04/2022	183.12
EF149106	11533	Superbowl Melville	Entertainment Services	29/04/2022	540.80
EF149107	11625	Nutrien Water	Reticulation Supplies	29/04/2022	1,430.49
EF149108	11701	Vibra Industrial Filtration Australasia	Filter Supplies	29/04/2022	1,441.44
EF149109	11702	Villa Dalmacia Association Inc.	Special Club Activities	29/04/2022	1,550.00
EF149110	11787	Department Of Transport	Vehicle Search Fees	29/04/2022	1,459.60
EF149111	11793	Western Irrigation Pty Ltd	Irrigation Services/Supplies	29/04/2022	36,068.08
EF149112	11795	Western Power	Street Lighting Installation & Service	29/04/2022	296.00
EF149113	11873	Wattleup Tractors	Hardware Supplies	29/04/2022	1,027.06
EF149114	12014	Tutt Bryant Equipment Bt Equipment Pty Ltd T/As	Excavating/Earthmoving Equipment	29/04/2022	533.02

EF149115	12153	Hays Personnel Services Pty Ltd	Employment Services	29/04/2022	4,081.46
EF149116	12207	Civica Pty Ltd	Software Support/Licence Fees	29/04/2022	21,735.48
EF149117	12394	Mp Rogers & Associates	Consultancy Services - Marine	29/04/2022	13,199.78
EF149118	13563	Green Skills Inc	Employment Services	29/04/2022	2,575.30
EF149119	13670	Hisco Pty Ltd	Hospitality Supplies	29/04/2022	1,067.00
EF149120	13825	Jackson Mcdonald	Legal Services	29/04/2022	2,855.05
EF149121	14350	Baileys Fertilisers	Fertiliser Supplies	29/04/2022	12,170.84
EF149122	15393	Stratagreen	Hardware Supplies	29/04/2022	9,216.90
EF149123	15588	Natural Area Consulting Management Services	Weed Spraying	29/04/2022	3,423.75
EF149124	15868	Cardno (Wa) Pty Ltd	Consultancy Services - Engineering	29/04/2022	1,019.25
EF149125	16064	Cms Engineering	Airconditioning Services	29/04/2022	3,101.91
EF149126	16107	Wren Oil	Waste Disposal Services	29/04/2022	49.50
EF149127	16384	Bull Motor Bodies	Motor Bodies	29/04/2022	416.90
EF149128	16396	Mayday Rental	Road Construction Machine Hire	29/04/2022	17,820.00
EF149129	16846	Action Glass & Aluminium	Glazing Services	29/04/2022	3,515.33
EF149130	16985	Wa Premix	Concrete Supplies	29/04/2022	3,446.08
EF149131	17471	Pirtek (Fremantle) Pty Ltd	Hoses & Fittings	29/04/2022	4,020.40
EF149132	18126	Dell Australia Pty Ltd	Computer Hardware	29/04/2022	3,843.40
EF149133	18533	Friends Of The Community Inc.	Donation	29/04/2022	550.00
EF149134	19107	Forever Shining	Monument	29/04/2022	500.00
EF149135	19496	Officer Woods Architects Pty Ltd	Architects	29/04/2022	32,170.60
EF149136	19533	Woolworths Ltd	Groceries	29/04/2022	386.92
EF149137	19776	Josh Byrne & Associates	Environmental Consultant	29/04/2022	12,174.70
EF149138	20000	Aust West Auto Electrical Pty Ltd	Auto Electrical Services	29/04/2022	13,411.17
EF149139	20215	Powervac	Cleaning Equipment	29/04/2022	773.67
EF149140	21627	Manheim Pty Ltd	Impounded Vehicles	29/04/2022	279.00
EF149141	21665	Mmj Real Estate (Wa) Pty Ltd	Property Management Services	29/04/2022	637.60
EF149142	21744	Jb Hi Fi - Commercial	Electronic Equipment	29/04/2022	2,631.00
EF149143	21747	Unicare Health	Wheelchair Hire	29/04/2022	384.50
EF149144	22404	Cleverpatch Pty Ltd	Arts/Craft Supplies	29/04/2022	1,687.13
EF149145	22553	Brownes Food Operations	Catering Supplies	29/04/2022	232.77
EF149146	22569	Sonic Health Plus Pty Ltd	Medical Services	29/04/2022	4,127.20
EF149147	22602	Densford Civil Pty Ltd	Civil & Electrical Works	29/04/2022	10,188.75
EF149148	22623	Landmark Products Ltd	Landscape Infrastructure	29/04/2022	21,189.30
EF149149	22639	Shatish Chauhan	Training Services - Yoga	29/04/2022	2,045.00
EF149150	22681	Abbey Blinds & Curtains	Blinds	29/04/2022	181.50
EF149151	22806	Chevron Australia Downstream Fuels Pty Ltd	Fuel Supplies	29/04/2022	67,856.07
EF149152	22859	Top Of The Ladder	Gutter Cleaning Services	29/04/2022	1,347.50
EF149153	22874	Economic Development Australia Ltd	Conference/Events	29/04/2022	990.00
EF149154	23351	Cockburn Gp Super Clinic Limited T/A Cockburn Integrated Health	Leasing Fees	29/04/2022	1,095.33
EF149155	23457	Totally Workwear Fremantle	Clothing - Uniforms	29/04/2022	2,539.57
EF149156	24275	Truck Centre Wa Pty Ltd	Purchase Of New Truck	29/04/2022	5,301.25
EF149157	24506	Amaranti's Personal Training	Personal Training Services	29/04/2022	675.00

EF149158	24595	Contemporary Image Photography Pty Ltd	Photography Services	29/04/2022	1,293.60
EF149159	24643	Bibliotheca Rfid Library Systems Australia Pty Ltd	Purchase Of Library Tags	29/04/2022	647.24
EF149160	24655	Automasters Spearwood	Vehicle Servicing	29/04/2022	4,958.70
EF149161	24718	Solar Lighting Designs	Solar Design	29/04/2022	550.00
EF149162	24734	Myriad Images	Photography Services	29/04/2022	1,650.00
EF149163	24978	Ambius	Plants Supplies	29/04/2022	714.34
EF149164	25063	Superior Pak Pty Ltd	Vehicle Maintenance	29/04/2022	8,094.81
EF149165	25128	Horizon West Landscape & Irrigation Pty Ltd	Landscaping Services	29/04/2022	47,234.13
EF149166	25418	Cs Legal	Legal Services	29/04/2022	12,421.36
EF149167	25645	Yelakitj Moort Nyungar Association Inc	Welcome To The Country Performances	29/04/2022	400.00
EF149168	25657	Lock Joint Australia The Trustee For The Gherbaz Family Trust	Locksmith Services	29/04/2022	610.50
EF149169	25731	Wheelie Clean	Cleaning Services	29/04/2022	594.00
EF149170	26046	Knowledge	Online Survey Services	29/04/2022	990.00
EF149171	26211	Amcom Pty Ltd	Internet/Data Services	29/04/2022	15,330.05
EF149172	26303	Gecko Contracting Turf & Landscape Maintenance	Turf & Landscape Maintenance	29/04/2022	271,547.61
EF149173	26403	Ches Power Group Pty Ltd	Engineering Solutions / Back Up Generato	29/04/2022	687.30
EF149174	26470	Scp Conservation	Fencing Services	29/04/2022	6,809.00
EF149175	26535	Janetia Knapp	Purchase Of Artwork	29/04/2022	850.00
EF149176	26574	Eva Bellydance	Entertainment - Belly Dancing	29/04/2022	375.00
EF149177	26606	Enviro Infrastructure Pty Ltd	Construction& Fabrication	29/04/2022	8,049.48
EF149178	26610	Tracc Civil Pty Ltd	Civil Construction	29/04/2022	1,191,092.38
EF149179	26614	Marketforce Pty Ltd	Advertising	29/04/2022	1,496.08
EF149180	26625	Andover Detailers	Car Detailing Services	29/04/2022	766.09
EF149181	26640	Playground Centre Australia	Outdoor Fitness Equipment	29/04/2022	4,699.20
EF149182	26645	Professional Trapping Supplies	Animal Trapping Products/Wildlife/Securi	29/04/2022	40.00
EF149183	26677	Australia And New Zealand Recycling Platform Limited	Not- For-Profit Member Services Body	29/04/2022	1,554.86
EF149184	26709	Talis Consultants Pty Ltd	Waste Consultancy	29/04/2022	5,082.00
EF149185	26735	Shane McMaster Surveys	Survey Services	29/04/2022	5,940.00
EF149186	26739	Kerb Doctor	Kerb Maintenance	29/04/2022	3,115.20
EF149187	26745	Embroidme Myaree	Embroidery	29/04/2022	1,241.90
EF149188	26754	Insight Call Centre Services	Call Centre Services	29/04/2022	4,459.51
EF149189	26773	Laser Corps Combat Adventruers	Entry Fees	29/04/2022	2,044.00
EF149190	26778	Robert Walters	Recruitment Services	29/04/2022	4,859.26
EF149191	26782	Soft Landing	Recycling Services	29/04/2022	5,878.05
EF149192	26800	The Goods	Retail	29/04/2022	61.45
EF149193	26898	Spandex Asia Pacific Pty Ltd	Signage Supplier	29/04/2022	4,752.76
EF149194	26929	Elan Energy Matrix Pty Ltd	Recycling Services	29/04/2022	4,519.13
EF149195	26946	Av Truck Services Pty Ltd	Truck Dealership	29/04/2022	849.23
EF149196	27011	Baileys Marine Fuel Australia	Fuel	29/04/2022	1,229.40
EF149197	27015	Intelli Trac	Gps Tracking	29/04/2022	2,491.50
EF149198	27028	Technogym Australia Pty Ltd	Fitness Equipment	29/04/2022	1,739.38
EF149199	27032	Wtp Australia Pty Ltd	Quantity Surveyors	29/04/2022	1,903.00
EF149200	27034	Adelby Pty Ltd	Firebreak Construction	29/04/2022	1,666.50

EF149201	27046	Tfh Hire Services Pty Ltd	Hire Fencing	29/04/2022	5,420.50
EF149202	27054	Vocus Pty Ltd	Telecommunications	29/04/2022	2,323.20
EF149203	27059	Frontline Fire & Rescue Equipment	Manufacture-Fire Vehicles/Equipment	29/04/2022	39.97
EF149204	27065	Westbooks	Books	29/04/2022	1,684.43
EF149205	27085	Savills Project Management Pty Ltd	Project Management	29/04/2022	4,403.30
EF149206	27093	Magnetic Automation Pty Ltd	Gates/Barriers	29/04/2022	1,056.00
EF149207	27143	Embroidme Success	Embroidery Services	29/04/2022	632.50
EF149208	27154	Suez Recycling & Recovery Pty Ltd	Waste Services	29/04/2022	44,016.79
EF149209	27168	Nightlife Music Pty Ltd	Music Management	29/04/2022	465.53
EF149210	27177	Initial Hygiene	Hygiene	29/04/2022	59,994.65
EF149211	27212	A&L Sauna & Steam Wa	Carpentry - Sauna	29/04/2022	200.00
EF149212	27246	Veale Auto Parts	Spare Parts Mechanical	29/04/2022	432.00
EF149213	27308	Jatu Clothing & Ppe Pty Ltd	Clothing Ppe	29/04/2022	303.96
EF149214	27348	Message Media	Telecommunications	29/04/2022	798.83
EF149215	27351	Programmed Property Services	Property Maintenance	29/04/2022	1,380.50
EF149216	27362	The Mighty Booths	Photobooth	29/04/2022	599.00
EF149217	27366	The Henna Leaf	Artistic - Henna	29/04/2022	320.00
EF149218	27381	Fit For Life Exercise Physiology	Exercise Classes	29/04/2022	1,620.00
EF149219	27401	Emprise Mobility	Mobility Equipment	29/04/2022	330.00
EF149220	27404	K2 Audiovisual Pty Ltd	Audio Visual Equipment	29/04/2022	96,427.82
EF149221	27422	Little Hawk Freo	Catering	29/04/2022	4,060.00
EF149222	27437	Pb Reticulation & Maintenance Services Pty Ltd	Irrigation Services	29/04/2022	425.15
EF149223	27450	Aaa Production Services	Hire Pa/Satge Systems	29/04/2022	3,917.10
EF149224	27455	Site Protective Services	Cctv Parts	29/04/2022	92,618.70
EF149225	27499	Hodge Collard Preston Architects	Architects	29/04/2022	14,271.18
EF149226	27507	Facilities First Australia Pty Ltd	Cleaning Services	29/04/2022	91,441.87
EF149227	27518	Kyocera Document Solutions Australia Pty Ltd	Photocopying Machines	29/04/2022	3,844.69
EF149228	27539	Jasmin Carpentry & Maintenance	Carpentry	29/04/2022	2,744.50
EF149229	27560	Artem Design Studio Pty Ltd	Architectural Services	29/04/2022	16,475.53
EF149230	27602	Rawlinsons (Wa)	Surveying Services	29/04/2022	7,000.00
EF149231	27617	Galaxy 42 Pty Ltd	Consultancy - It	29/04/2022	10,725.00
EF149232	27631	Aquatic Services Wa Pty Ltd	Pool Equipment & Maintenance	29/04/2022	28,594.50
EF149233	27684	Jani Murphy Pty Ltd	Training	29/04/2022	2,915.00
EF149234	27722	Metra Australia	Software	29/04/2022	1,095.31
EF149235	27726	Jdsi Consulting Engineers	Consultancy - Engineering	29/04/2022	6,600.00
EF149236	27767	Altus Group Consulting Pty Ltd	Surveying Services	29/04/2022	1,650.00
EF149237	27779	Sports Circuit Linemarking	Linemarking	29/04/2022	506.00
EF149238	27797	City Lift Services Pty Ltd	Lift Maintenance	29/04/2022	319.00
EF149239	27809	Ra-One Pty Ltd	Software	29/04/2022	20,201.50
EF149240	27829	Smec Australia Pty Ltd	Consultancy - Engineering	29/04/2022	7,854.00
EF149241	27850	Dowsing Group Pty Ltd	Concreting Services	29/04/2022	30,045.59
EF149242	27855	Total Landscape Redevelopment Service Pty Ltd	Tree Watering	29/04/2022	50,591.20
EF149243	27865	Pritchard Francis Consulting Pty Ltd	Engineering Services	29/04/2022	1,815.00

EF149244	27894	Homecare Physiotherapy	Healthcare	29/04/2022	2,088.58
EF149245	27917	Go Doors Advanced Automation	Door Maintenance & Repair	29/04/2022	1,712.98
EF149246	27953	Truckline	Spare Parts, Truck/Trailer	29/04/2022	6.61
EF149247	27965	Stantec Australia Pty Ltd	Engineering Services	29/04/2022	1,922.25
EF149248	27984	Sabrina Fenwick	Excercise Classes	29/04/2022	720.00
EF149249	28003	Taylor Made Design	Graphic Design	29/04/2022	1,166.00
EF149250	28009	Classic Hire	Equipment Hire	29/04/2022	242.00
EF149251	28016	Vicinity Real Estate Licence Pty Ltd	Real Estate	29/04/2022	770.00
EF149252	28049	Copy Magic	Printing Services	29/04/2022	1,668.00
EF149253	28080	Yacht Grot 1985 Pty Ltd	Marine	29/04/2022	1,988.50
EF149254	28081	Pool Robotics Perth	Robotic Pool Cleaner	29/04/2022	7,416.05
EF149255	28136	Shore Water Marine Pty Ltd	Inspection Fees	29/04/2022	5,740.90
EF149256	28171	Smc Marine Pty Ltd	Construction Services	29/04/2022	532,179.12
EF149257	28189	Mercury Messengers Pty Ltd	Courier Service	29/04/2022	335.15
EF149258	28201	Select Fresh	Food Supplies	29/04/2022	204.18
EF149259	28214	Beyond Skateboarding	Skateboarding Clinics	29/04/2022	3,410.00
EF149260	28215	Complete Office Supplies Pty Ltd	Stationery	29/04/2022	689.60
EF149261	28233	Western Maze Wa Pty Ltd	Waste Collection Services	29/04/2022	53,707.50
EF149262	28241	Swift Flow Pty Ltd	Plumbing	29/04/2022	38,515.00
EF149263	28251	Kids Just Wanna Have Fun Amusement Hire	Hire Services	29/04/2022	1,700.00
EF149264	28265	Tree Care Wa	Vegetation Maintenance Services	29/04/2022	71,340.61
EF149265	28277	Gesha Coffee Co	Coffee Supplies	29/04/2022	978.00
EF149266	28283	Mills Recruitment	Recruitment Services	29/04/2022	6,410.35
EF149267	28284	Urban Jungle Indoor Rock Climbing	Rock Climbing	29/04/2022	432.00
EF149268	28285	Port Catherine Developments Pty Ltd	Land Developer	29/04/2022	135,489.20
EF149269	28290	Information Enterprises Australia Pty Ltd	Information Management	29/04/2022	731.50
EF149270	28299	Art Jam Wa	Artistic Workshops	29/04/2022	818.00
EF149271	28303	Miracle Recreation Equipment	Playground Equipment	29/04/2022	3,201.00
EF149272	28304	Moray & Agnew	Legal Services	29/04/2022	27,261.52
EF149273	28306	Business News Pty Ltd	Newspaper Publisher	29/04/2022	44,000.00
EF149274	28311	Growise Pty Ltd	Gardening Supplies	29/04/2022	6,721.00
		TOTAL OF 713 EFT PAYMENTS			11,620,368.69
		LESS: CANCELLED EFT PAYMENTS:			
EF148499	88888	Sundry Creditor Eft	Refund	4/04/2022	-50,489.38
EF148524	99997	Coc Grants, Donations & Refunds	Grants, Donations & Refunds	4/04/2022	-139.00
EF148537	99997	Coc Grants, Donations & Refunds	Grants, Donations & Refunds	4/04/2022	-150.00
EF148921	88888	Sundry Creditor Eft	Refund	21/04/2022	-500.00
EF148947	99997	Coc Grants, Donations & Refunds	Grants, Donations & Refunds	28/04/2022	-278.00

EF148950	99997	Coc Grants, Donations & Refunds	Grants, Donations & Refunds	21/04/2022	-30.00
		TOTAL CANCELLED EFT PAYMENT			-51,586.38
		TOTAL EFT PAYMENTS (EXCL. CANCELLED PAYMENTS)			11,568,782.31
		ADD: BANK FEES			
		BPAY BATCH FEE			9.45
		MERCHANT FEES COC			2,889.23
		MERCHANT FEES MARINA			128.01
		MERCHANT FEES ARC			2,801.63
		MERCHANT FEES VARIOUS OUT CENTRES			1,189.88
		NATIONAL BPAY CHARGE			2,272.64
		RTGS/ACLR FEE			
		NAB TRANSACT FEE			2,266.94
		MERCHANDISE / OTHER FEES			
					11,557.78
		ADD: CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS			78,157.13
		ADD: PAYROLL PAYMENTS			
		COC-01/04/22 Pmt 000203476404 City of Cockburn		6/04/2022	1593.47
		COC-04/04/22 Pmt 000203475973 City of Cockburn		6/04/2022	1501.41
		COC-29/03/22 Pmt 000203475431 City of Cockburn		6/04/2022	6480
		COC-31/03/22 Pmt 000203477082 City of Cockburn		6/04/2022	13872.86
		COC-10/04/22 Pmt 000204003580 City of Cockburn		13/04/2022	1527333.87
		COC-14/04/22 Pmt 000204121844 City of Cockburn		14/04/2022	1562.38
		COC-14/04/22 Pmt 000204132320 City of Cockburn		14/04/2022	2351.63
		COC-12/04/22 Pmt 000204408280 City of Cockburn		21/04/2022	1263.18
		COC-15/04/22 Pmt 000204421779 City of Cockburn		21/04/2022	2587.73
		COC-21/04/22 Pmt 000204440013 City of Cockburn		21/04/2022	1477.41
		COC-20/04/22 Pmt 000204723680 City of Cockburn		27/04/2022	8525.9
		COC-21/04/22 Pmt 000204723343 City of Cockburn		27/04/2022	15965.1
		COC-24/04/22 Pmt 000204789278 City of Cockburn		27/04/2022	1557365.04
		COC-28/04/22 Pmt 000204898979 City of Cockburn		28/04/2022	2609.72
					3,144,489.70
		TOTAL PAYMENTS MADE FOR THE MONTH			14,802,986.92

Credit Card Statement March 2022	
Card Holder	Amount
ADRIAN CHESTER	726.42
ALEXANDRA K MORTON	3,852.50
ALISON WATERS	456.17
ANDREW TOMLINSON	647.25
ANTON LEES	3,135.00
ASANKA VIDANAGE	473.46
BENJAMIN TANO	68.25
BIANCA BRENTON	3,108.60
BRITTANY COVER	66.00
CASSANDRA COOPER	1,043.81
CHERYL JUDITH TAVEIRA	466.55
CHRISTOPHER BEATON	304.74
COLLEEN MILLER	160.00
COURTNEE THOMSON	9.99
DANIEL NEWMAN	3,313.58
DAVID KEEFE	1,575.16
DEBORAH RIGBY	232.04
FIONA LOGAN	1,469.07
JAYNE MCENIRY	160.00
JOSHUA L GARDNER	668.67
KAREN O'REILLY	321.08
KAROLINE JAMIESON	1,813.68
LINDA WALKER	477.50
LORENZO SANTORIELLO	6.08
LYNETTE SPEARING	3,898.05
MARIE LA FRENAIS	1,537.57
MATTHEW ARGAT	1,804.60
MICHAEL EMERY	1,021.10
MICHAEL FAULKNER	19.64
MIJALCE DANILOV	22.00
MISS JESSICA DONALD	1,975.01
MISS KAYLA MALONEY	4,616.85
MISS SARAH J WHITELEY	1,495.78
MR ANTONIO NATALE	7,885.62
MR BRETT FELLOWS	1,791.08
MR C MACMILLAN	279.86
MR CLIFFORD RYAN	1,146.96
MR CLIVE J CROCKER	323.30
MR DANIEL ARNDT	2,772.00
MR GLEN WILLIAMSON	1,568.47
MR LYALL DAVIESON	39.98
MR NELSON MAURICIO	440.00
MR NICHOLAS JONES	2,020.08
MR PAUL HOGAN	123.20
MR S ATHERTON	609.41
MRS GLORIA ASKANDER	209.38
MRS JULIE MCDONALD	537.05
MRS KIM HUNTER	1,089.85

MRS S SEYMOUR-EYLES	2,912.92
MRS SANDRA TAYLOR	653.30
MRS SARAH KAHLE	19.12
MS BARBARA FREEMAN	75.98
MS CAROLINE LINDSAY	1,942.44
MS CLARE COURTAULD	156.74
MS GAIL M BOWMAN	1,097.64
MS JILL ZUMACH	129.00
MS MICHELLE CHAMPION	- 1,441.44
MS SAMANTHA STANDISH	222.72
MS SANDRA EDGAR	547.25
MS SIMONE SIEBER	4,073.48
PAUL DANIEL NORLIN	1,216.54
PIETER QUARTERMAINE	479.37
ROGER HARIPERSAD	150.00
SANDRA SWANN	1,490.92
STEVEN JOHN ELLIOT	2,201.22
STUART DOWNING	41.49
TERRY GREEN	131.00
WHITI GUY MAIKA	275.00
Total	78,157.13
Total Number of Credit Card us	67

15.2 Monthly Financial Reports - April 2022

Author(s) Stuart Downing

Attachments 1. Monthly Financial Report for April 2022 [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) ADOPTS the Monthly Financial Reports containing the Statements of Financial Activity and other financial information for the month of April 2022, as attached to the Agenda; and
- (2) AMENDS the FY22 Municipal Budget as detailed in the Monthly Financial Reports and summarised below:

Nature	Amount \$	Budget Surplus Impact
Existing Budget Surplus	250,745	
Revenue from operating activities	10,032	Increase
Transfer from Reserves	4,952	Increase
Expenditure from operating activities	(14,984)	Decrease
Proceeds from non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	3,358	Increase
Payments for property, plant and equipment and infrastructure	(3,358)	Decrease
Amended Budget Surplus	250,745	Nil

TO BE CARRIED BY AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF COUNCIL

Background

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 prescribe that a Local Government is to prepare each month a Statement of Financial Activity.

Regulation 34(2) requires the Statement of Financial Activity to be accompanied by documents containing:

1. Details of the composition of the closing net current assets (less restricted and committed assets);
2. Explanation for each material variance identified between YTD budgets and actuals; and
3. Any other supporting information considered relevant by the Local Government.

Regulation 34(4)(a) prescribes that the Statement of Financial Activity and accompanying documents be presented to Council within two months after the end of the month to which the statement relates.

The regulations require the information reported in the statement to be shown either by nature or type, statutory program, or business unit.

The City has chosen to report the information according to nature or type and its organisational business structure.

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 - Regulation 34 (5) states "Each financial year, a Local Government is to adopt a percentage or value, calculated in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, to be used in statements of financial activity for reporting material variances."

This regulation requires Council to annually set a materiality threshold for the purpose of disclosing budget variances within monthly financial reporting.

Council adopted to continue with a materiality threshold of \$300,000 for the FY22 at the August 2021 Ordinary Council Meeting.

This is applied based on relevance to capital works programs, significant projects, and distinct service areas.

Remedial action is sometimes required to address budget variances, including budget cash flow timing adjustments or budget amendments (either submitted to Council each month via this standing agenda item or included in the City's mid-year budget review as legislated).

Submission

N/A

Report

The attached Monthly Financial Report for April 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act and the associated Financial Management Regulations.

This has been reviewed by management, with the following commentary addressing key results contained within the report and the City's budgetary performance to the end of the month.

Opening Surplus

The budget and actual opening surplus amount of \$8.59 million primarily includes the funding for the City's carry forward works of \$8.344 million.

An additional \$0.243 million was confirmed by audit and addressed in the City's mid-year budget review.

Closing Surplus

The City's revised closing surplus budget currently sits at \$0.25 million, slightly up on the surplus of \$0.16 million included in the Council adopted annual budget.

To the end of April, the YTD surplus was \$47.14 million, versus a YTD budget of \$22.43 million.

This favourable variance of \$24.71 million is the product of all variances across the operating and capital programs, separately reviewed in this report.

The YTD surplus is at its largest in July when the annual rates are levied, then progressively reduced throughout the year by the City's net spending.

Operating Revenue

Operating revenue of \$163.27 million to the end of April was \$3.06 million ahead of YTD budget.

The following table summarises the operating revenue budget performance by nature:

Revenue from operating activities	Amended		YTD Actual \$	YTD Variance \$
	Full Year Budget \$	YTD Budget \$		
Rates	112,176,757	112,176,757	112,281,342	104,585
Specified Area Rates	564,582	569,338	583,820	14,482
Operating Grants, Subsidies, Contributions	15,914,254	11,554,450	13,257,491	1,703,041
Fees and Charges	37,337,205	31,902,277	33,582,888	1,680,611
Interest Earnings	1,770,000	1,554,051	1,854,190	300,139
Profit/(Loss) on Asset Disposals	6,107,517	2,452,363	1,708,795	(743,568)
Total	173,870,315	160,209,236	163,268,526	3,059,290

Significant variances identified in the City's operating revenue were identified as follows:

- Fees and Charges (\$1.68 million over YTD budget):
 - Landfill operations revenue was \$0.47 million ahead of budget.
 - Cockburn ARC revenue was \$0.30 million ahead of budget.

- Lease revenue from land and commercial leases was \$0.30 million ahead of YTD budget (budget timing issue).
- Ranger issued infringement and penalty (animal and parking) revenue was \$0.32 million ahead of the YTD budget.
- Operating Grants, Subsidies, Contributions (\$1.70 million ahead of YTD budget):
 - Financial Assistance Grants (FAGS) received from the Federal Government in advance for next year causing a \$3.73 million budget variance (these will be place into reserves to provide funding for the FY23 budget).
 - State funding for the Roe 8 land rehabilitation project was \$0.26 million under YTD budget (timing issue related to spending):
 - Childcare subsidies received were \$0.78 million under the YTD budget target, with this including \$0.37 million for the In-Home care program that has now been closed (to be reviewed by Expenditure Review Committee).
 - Cockburn Care grant funding for home care packages was \$0.56 million behind budget targets, due to prior year funding of \$0.49 million held in reserves making up the shortfall.
- Profit/(Loss) on Asset Disposals (\$0.74 million under YTD budget)
 - Land sale related profit was reporting a variance of \$0.97 million under YTD budget, although this is only an accounting related book profit issue (to be reviewed by Expenditure Review Committee).

Operating Expenditure

Operating expenditure to the end of April of \$124.82 million was under YTD budget by \$11.10 million.

The following table summarises the operating expenditure budget variance performance by nature:

Expenditure from operating activities	Amended		YTD Actual \$	YTD Variance \$
	Full Year Budget \$	YTD Budget \$		
Employee costs	(65,776,973)	(53,260,028)	(50,903,152)	2,356,876
Materials and contracts	(39,571,432)	(32,850,603)	(26,741,535)	6,109,068
Utility charges	(6,236,541)	(5,212,416)	(4,840,140)	372,276
Depreciation on non-current assets	(38,055,405)	(30,370,565)	(28,829,633)	1,540,932
Interest expenses	(642,341)	(306,836)	(310,401)	(3,565)
Insurance expenses	(2,325,200)	(2,338,319)	(2,313,915)	24,404
Other expenditure	(14,073,695)	(11,582,478)	(10,881,384)	701,094
Total	(166,681,587)	(135,921,245)	(124,820,160)	11,101,085

Significant variances identified in the City's operating expenditure were identified as follows:

- Employee Costs (\$2.35 million under YTD budget):
 - The forecast superannuation guarantee charge (SGC) liability for In Home Care providers has been budgeted at \$0.79 million, with \$0.74 million yet to be invoiced by the Australian Taxation Office (payments have now been made in May).
 - A concerted effort by management to reduce leave liability across the organisation has led to a favourable budgetary impact of \$0.63 million (annual leave and long service leave payments are covered by provisions).
 - The remaining aggregate variance of \$0.98 million across the City in salaries and oncosts is mainly from delays in filling vacant positions, inclusive of a deliberate oversight process coordinated through the Executive Committee to manage staff costs.
- Materials and Contracts (\$6.11 million under YTD budget):
 - Operations & Maintenance were showing a \$1.25 million underspend of their YTD budget, with the following material items:
 - parks, streetscapes, POS & bushland maintenance collectively under by \$0.70 million.
 - Waste services and landfill related contract costs under by \$0.55 million.
 - The Community Development business unit showing a collective underspend of \$1.31 million against YTD budget:
 - Childcare related spending under by \$0.64 million.
 - Sustainability & Environment - \$1.10 million under YTD budget:
 - Roe 8 land rehabilitation project under by \$0.41 million.
 - Coastal related maintenance projects (including Port Coogee sand bypassing) under by \$0.46 million (timing difference).
 - Recreation Infrastructure & Services - \$0.77 million under YTD budget:
 - Cockburn ARC under by \$0.40 million.
 - Community Safety & Ranger Services under budget by \$0.59 million (includes CoSafe under by \$0.22 million).
- Depreciation/amortisation under YTD budget by \$1.35 million:
 - Depreciation on building assets lower by \$1.93 million due to formal revaluation completed in June 2021 (to be reviewed by Expenditure Review Committee).
 - Depreciation on the marina is \$0.31 million lower due to formal revaluation completed in June 2021 (to be reviewed by Expenditure Review Committee).
- Other Expenditure (\$0.70 million under YTD budget):
 - Community Grants program had a YTD underspend variance of \$0.41 million.
 - Landfill levy was showing a \$0.28 million variance under YTD budget.

- Utilities (\$0.37 million under YTD Budget)
 - Power expenses were \$0.31 million under budget (timing issue).

Capital Expenditure

Council adopted a capital program of \$36.19 million for the FY22 annual budget, with the revised budget currently sitting at \$85.23 million (including carry-forward capital projects and other Council decisions throughout the year).

At the end of April, \$45.78 million (53.7 percent) had been spent on the capital program, representing a YTD underspend of \$13.21 million.

This continues to indicate a large carried forward works program at year's end (although much less than last year's \$58.7 million).

The following table shows the budget performance by asset class:

Capital acquisitions	Amended		YTD Actual \$	YTD Actual Variance \$
	Budget \$	YTD Budget \$		
Land	2,520,000	840,000	840,000	0
Buildings	22,274,435	16,153,527	14,199,338	(1,954,189)
Furniture and equipment	132,000	72,000	0	(72,000)
Plant and equipment	7,286,076	4,239,284	2,006,974	(2,232,310)
Information technology	1,853,890	1,521,557	866,506	(655,051)
Infrastructure - roads	27,681,737	18,899,291	16,237,391	(2,661,900)
Infrastructure - drainage	1,902,400	1,257,448	541,084	(716,364)
Infrastructure - footpath	3,204,308	2,785,808	1,318,466	(1,467,342)
Infrastructure - parks hard	4,707,783	4,126,476	2,793,529	(1,332,947)
Infrastructure - landscaping	2,460,359	1,712,315	1,642,697	(69,618)
Infrastructure - landfill site	3,130,709	1,119,630	113,777	(1,005,853)
Infrastructure - marina	7,007,201	5,645,476	4,719,007	(926,469)
Infrastructure - coastal	1,074,987	619,487	501,047	(118,440)
Total	85,235,885	58,992,298	45,779,816	(13,212,482)

The following asset classes contained projects showing material variances:

- Road infrastructure was showing an overall budget variance of \$2.66 million under YTD budget and included the following project material variances (timing issues):

Project	Amended Annual Budget \$	YTD Amended Budget \$	YTD Actual \$	YTD Variance \$
Rockingham Road and Phoenix Roundabout	1,141,507	1,141,507	70,617	1,070,890
Bethesda Car Park	1,935,070	835,023	79,644	755,379
Hammond Road Branch to Bartram	8,747,007	4,250,000	3,871,398	378,602

- Building construction had a net budget variance of \$1.95 million under YTD budget and included the following project material variances (timing issues):

Project	Amended Annual Budget	YTD Amended Budget	YTD Actual \$	YTD Variance \$
Goodchild Park Upgrades	1,305,493	801,905	265,984	535,921
Consultancy Services - Health and Fitness Expansion	660,335	430,335	2,973	427,362
Beale Park Redevelopment	329,107	329,107	39,037	290,070

- Parks hard infrastructure had a YTD budget variance of \$1.33 million, with the following projects showing a material variance:

Project	Amended Annual Budget	YTD Amended Budget	YTD Actual \$	YTD Variance \$
Aubin Grove Skate Facility	587,258	587,258	124,714	462,544
Len Packham Park Sports Lighting	487,530	486,030	8,485	477,545

- The plant replacement programs for both heavy plant and light fleet have a combined YTD budget variance of \$2.23 million, although this is a timing issue with \$4.14 million currently on order.
- Information technology capital spending is \$0.65 million under YTD budget, with the Cyber Security Incident & Event Management (SIEM) project under by \$0.30 million.
- The footpath construction program is showing a \$1.47 million YTD underspend, while drainage construction is \$0.72 million under (with the Postans Rd drainage project under by \$0.29 million).

- Landfill Infrastructure is showing a budget variance of \$1.0 million, mostly due to enabling earthworks for the Henderson Waste Recovery Park redevelopment (behind budget by \$0.85 million).
- Marina Infrastructure is under YTD budget by \$0.93 million, with the marina expansion project the most significant at \$0.41 million under.

Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

The City's budget for capital grants and contributions is \$32.33 million, with \$6.98 million accounted for against a YTD budget of \$6.52 million.

This is mostly for road and building construction projects with the recognition of revenue tied to project completion (as per Australian Accounting Standards).

Financial Reserves

A detailed schedule of the City's financial reserves is included in the financial report, showing a balance of \$165.78 million in total reserves held at the end of April (\$164.68 million last month).

Council funded reserves make up \$126.10 million of this balance, with the remaining \$39.68 million held for externally restricted purposes (i.e. grant funded, developer contributions, specified area rates).

Transfers into reserves to the end of the month totalled \$17.59 million, and these included:

- \$8.34 million for last year's carried forward projects
- \$2.43 million from sale of land proceeds
- \$5.63 million in developer contribution plan receipts
- \$0.84 million for the Cockburn integrated health and community facility maintenance fund.
- \$105k into restricted purpose reserves.
- \$87k in interest earnings for restricted purpose reserves.

YTD transfers out of reserves totalled \$23.22 million, with \$21.48 million of this funding delivery of the capital program.

Cash and Financial Assets

The City's closing cash and financial assets investment holding at month's end totalled \$223.68 million (down from \$226.30 million last month).

This included financial assets (term deposits and investments) of \$204.40 million, with the balance of \$19.28 million representing cash and cash equivalent holdings.

\$170.83 million of these funds were internally and externally restricted, representing the City's financial reserves and liability for bonds and deposits.

The remaining \$52.85 million represented unrestricted funding for the City's operating activities and liabilities.

Investment Performance, Ratings and Maturity

The City's term deposit portfolio running yield has continued increasing to an annualised 0.96 percent as of 30 April (up from 0.90 percent last month and 0.82 percent the month before).

This outperformed the City's KPI target rate of 0.60 percent (comprising RBA cash rate of 0.10 percent plus a 0.50 percent performance margin). The Reserve Bank of Australia has since increased the cash rate to 0.35 percent at its May meeting, meaning the KPI target for May will increase to 0.85 percent.

The City is seeing a sharp increase in term deposit rates for three months to 2-year terms, as the four major banks intensify efforts to secure deposit funds. Although it should be acknowledged these rates are still considerably below the long-term trends achieved in previous years.

With the City's strong financial position and high level of reserves, this is creating opportunity for the City to lift its investment yield through placing longer dated term deposits.

New investments for the month were placed at rates ranging from 1.9 percent for seven months through to 3.2 percent for three years.

Current investments held are fully compliant with Council's Investment Policy, other than several reverse mortgage securities purchased under previous policy and statutory provisions:

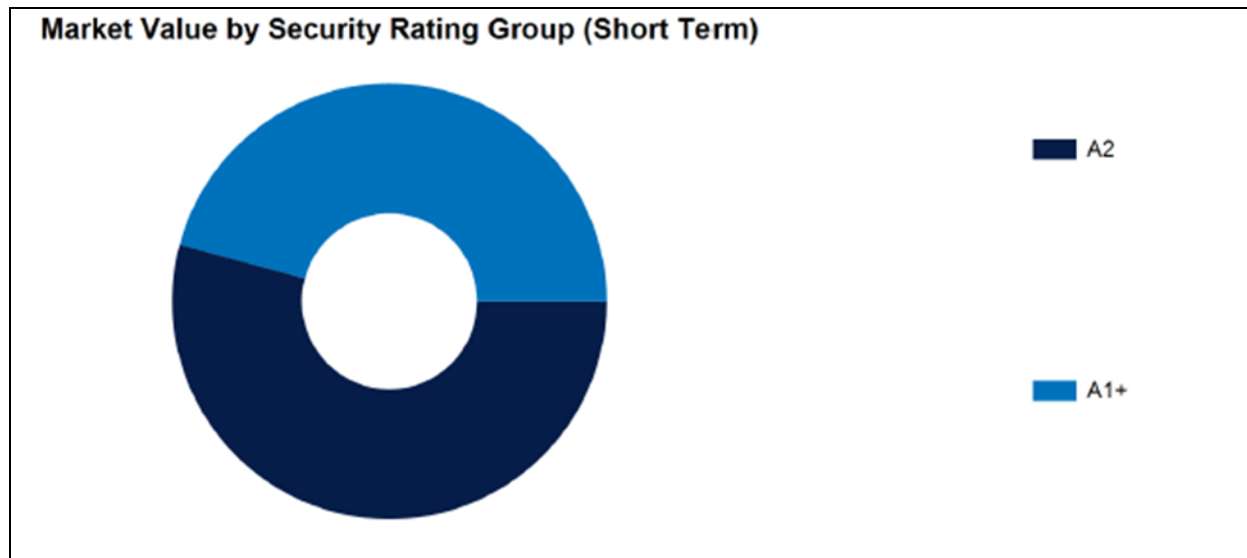
Investment Policy Compliance		
Legislative Requirements	✓	Fully compliant
Portfolio Credit Rating Limit	✓	Fully compliant
Institutional Exposure Limits	✓	Fully compliant
Term to Maturity Limits	✓	Fully compliant

The mortgage securities have a face value of \$2.48 million and market value of \$1.62 million, although the City is carrying them at a book value of \$0.91 million (net of a \$1.575 million impairment provision).

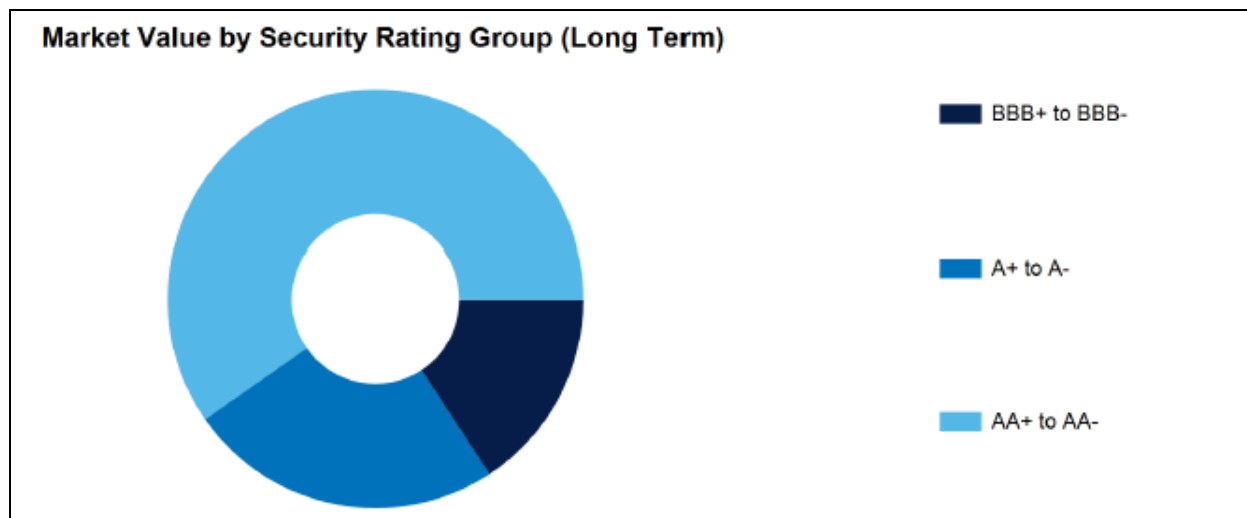
The City continues receiving interest and capital payments, with \$0.52 million returned to date of the original \$3.0 million invested.

The City's short-term deposits (less than 12 months) made up 47.2 percent (\$108.25 million) of the City's portfolio, up from 43.0 percent (\$97.20 million) last month.

These are classified under the following credit ratings:



Deposits invested between 1 and 3 years made up 52.8 percent (\$121.02 million) of the City's portfolio, down from 57.0 percent (\$128.93 million) last month, and classified under following credit ratings:



Investment in Fossil Fuel Free Banks

At month end, the City held 20.5 percent or \$46.98 million of its investment portfolio with banks considered non-funders of fossil fuel related industries (up from 17.1 percent and \$38.98 million last month).

The amount invested with fossil fuel free banks fluctuates depending on the competitiveness of deposit rates being offered and the capacity of fossil fuel free banks to accept funds.

The City will always preference a fossil fuel free investment, given the same or a higher rate.

Rates Debt Recovery

The collectible rates and charges for 2021-22 (comprising arrears, annual levies and part year rating) totals \$138.32 million.

At the end of April, the City had \$6.97 million (5.0 percent) of this balance outstanding (excluding rates paid in advance of \$1.77 million).

In terms of overdue and delinquent rates accounts under formal or legal debt recovery processes, the City had 356 properties owing a total of \$1.43 million (down from 417 properties last month owing \$1.60 million).

Formal debt recovery activities are commenced when ratepayers have not committed to instalment or other payment arrangements or sought relief under the City's Financial Hardship Policy.

Trade and Sundry Debtors

The City had \$3.19 million in outstanding debtors to the end of April.

Those debts overdue by more than 90 days made up \$488k (15.3 percent), up from \$372k (14.2 percent) last month.

The 90-day debtors included State Government related debts totalling \$183k, lease monies owing from naval base tenants totalling \$118k, and \$108k for commercial landfill debtors.

Budget Amendments - FY22 Budget Year

With the recent establishment of the Expenditure Review Committee, budget amendments for increased expenditure will now be referred to that committee before Council adoption.

Minor amendments and increases to revenue only will continue being included in this report.

There are only two budget amendments proposed for this month as outlined below:

- Installation of concrete pad on Lakeland Reserve funded by the Fremantle Hockey Club for \$3,358
- Missed carry forward of grant funding for My Time Group project of \$14,984

The following table summarises the effect of these budget changes by classification (as detailed under note 8 of the attached Monthly Financial Report):

Classification	Amount \$	Budget Surplus Impact
Operating Revenue	10,032	Increase
TF from Reserve (Restricted Grants)	4,952	Increase
Operating Expenditure	(14,984)	Decrease
Capital Grants & Contributions	3,358	Increase
Capital Expenditure	(3,358)	Decrease
Net Budget Surplus impact	0	Nil

Elected Member Budget Contingency

The FY22 Municipal Budget does not currently include a contingency provision. Any additional expenditures sought will now be referred to the Expenditure Review Committee for determination and recommendation to Council for adoption.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Listening and Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable and progressive organisation

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

The City's revised budget surplus of \$250,745 will not change with the budget amendments proposed in this report.

Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

It is important that Council reviews the performance of its adopted budget each month for revenue, expenditure, and the closing financial position.

Any recommended budget amendments not adopted by Council could lead to misrepresentation of financial outcomes and disrupt the City's services and project delivery.

Advice to Proponents/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil

CITY OF COCKBURN**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT****(Containing the Statement of Financial Activity)****For the period ending 30 April 2022****LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995****LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996****TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Funding surplus / (deficit) Components

Funding surplus / (deficit)				
	Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)
Opening	\$8.59 M	\$8.59 M	\$8.59 M	\$0.00 M
Closing	\$0.25 M	\$22.43 M	\$47.14 M	\$24.71 M
Refer to Statement of Financial Activity				

Cash and financial assets		
	\$223.68 M	% of total
Unrestricted Cash	\$52.85 M	23.6%
Restricted Cash	\$170.83 M	76.4%
Refer to Note 2 - Cash and Financial Assets		

Key Operating Activities

Amount attributable to operating activities			
Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)
\$36.76 M	\$52.60 M	\$71.12 M	\$18.52 M
Refer to Statement of Financial Activity			

Employee Cost		
YTD Actual	(\$50.90 M)	% Variance
YTD Budget	(\$53.26 M)	(4.4%)
Refer to Statement of Financial Activity		

Rates Revenue		
YTD Actual	\$112.87 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	\$112.75 M	0.0%
Refer to Statement of Financial Activity		

Fees and Charges		
YTD Actual	\$33.58 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	\$31.90 M	5.3%
Refer to Statement of Financial Activity		

Materials & Contracts		
YTD Actual	(\$26.74 M)	% Variance
YTD Budget	(\$32.85 M)	(18.6%)
Refer to Statement of Financial Activity		

Key Investing Activities

Amount attributable to investing activities			
Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)
(\$45.93 M)	(\$51.71 M)	(\$35.80 M)	\$15.91 M
Refer to Statement of Financial Activity			

Proceeds on sale		
YTD Actual	\$3.01 M	%
Amended Budget	\$6.98 M	43.1%
Refer to Note 3 - Disposal of Assets		

Asset Acquisition		
YTD Actual	\$45.78 M	% Spent
Amended Budget	\$85.24 M	53.7%
Refer to Note 4 - Capital Acquisition		

Capital Grants		
YTD Actual	(\$6.98 M)	% Received
Amended Budget	(\$32.33 M)	21.6%
Refer to Note 4 - Capital Acquisition		

Key Financing Activities

Amount attributable to financing activities			
Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)
\$0.83 M	\$12.95 M	\$3.23 M	(\$9.72 M)
Refer to Statement of Financial Activity			

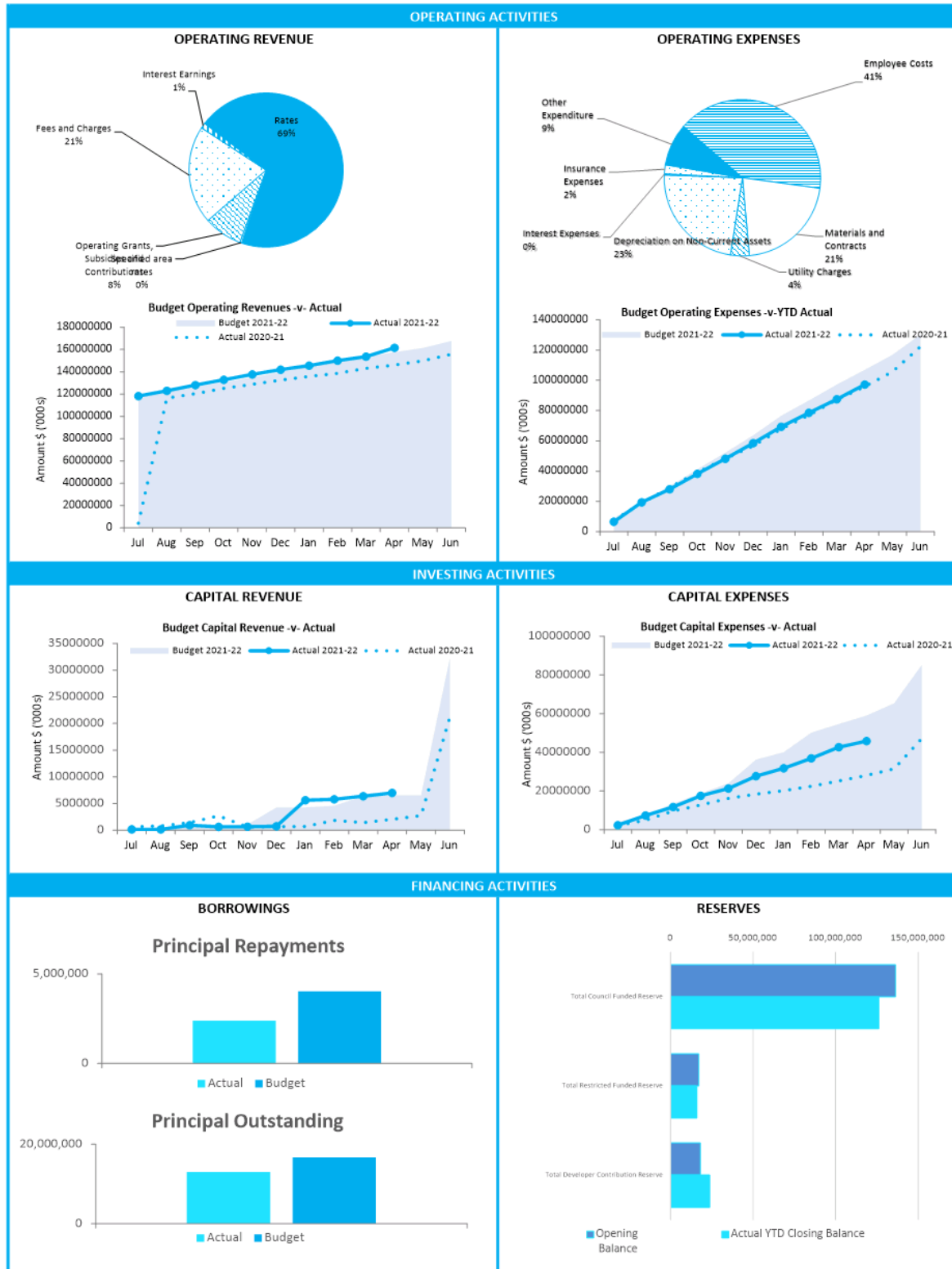
Borrowings	
Principal repayments	\$2.39 M
Interest expense	\$0.31 M
Principal due	\$13.04 M
Refer to Note 5 - Borrowings	

Reserves	
Reserves balance	\$165.79 M
Interest earned	\$0.09 M
Refer to Note 6 - Cash Reserves	

This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

SUMMARY INFORMATION - GRAPHS



This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

BY NATURE OR TYPE

	Ref Note	Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Opening funding surplus / (deficit)	1(c)	8,588,182	8,588,182	8,588,182	0	0.00%	
Revenue from operating activities							
Rates		112,176,757	112,176,757	112,281,342	104,585	0.09%	
Specified area rates		564,582	569,338	583,820	14,482	2.54%	
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions		15,914,254	11,554,450	13,257,491	1,703,041	14.74%	▲
Fees and charges		37,337,205	31,902,277	33,582,888	1,680,611	5.27%	▲
Interest earnings		1,770,000	1,554,051	1,854,190	300,139	19.31%	▲
Profit/(loss) on disposal of assets		6,107,517	2,452,363	1,708,795	(743,568)	(30.32%)	▼
		173,870,315	160,209,236	163,268,526	3,059,290		
Expenditure from operating activities							
Employee costs		(65,776,973)	(53,260,028)	(50,903,152)	2,356,876	4.43%	▲
Materials and contracts		(39,571,432)	(32,850,603)	(26,741,535)	6,109,068	18.60%	▲
Utility charges		(6,236,541)	(5,212,416)	(4,840,140)	372,276	7.14%	▲
Depreciation on non-current assets		(38,055,405)	(30,370,565)	(28,829,633)	1,540,932	5.07%	▲
Interest expenses		(642,341)	(306,836)	(310,401)	(3,565)	(1.16%)	
Insurance expenses		(2,325,200)	(2,338,319)	(2,313,915)	24,404	1.04%	
Other expenditure		(14,073,695)	(11,582,478)	(10,881,384)	701,094	6.05%	▲
		(166,681,587)	(135,921,245)	(124,820,160)	11,101,085		
Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities							
	1(a)	29,571,146	28,311,891	32,671,163	4,359,272	15.40%	▲
Amount attributable to operating activities		36,759,874	52,599,881	71,119,529	18,519,648		
Investing activities							
Proceeds from non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions		32,332,003	6,519,142	6,979,598	460,456	7.06%	▲
Proceeds from disposal of assets	3	6,976,593	766,033	3,005,104	2,239,071	292.29%	▲
Payments for property, plant and equipment and infrastructure	4	(85,235,885)	(58,992,298)	(45,779,816)	13,212,482	22.40%	▲
Amount attributable to investing activities		(45,927,289)	(51,707,123)	(35,795,114)	15,912,009		
Financing Activities							
Proceeds from new debentures	5	5,277,400	5,277,400	0	(5,277,400)	(100.00%)	▼
Transfer from reserves	6	50,642,359	27,279,138	23,220,032	(4,059,106)	(14.88%)	▼
Repayment of debentures	5	(4,020,624)	(1,635,071)	(2,393,928)	(758,857)	(46.41%)	▼
Transfer to reserves	6	(51,069,157)	(17,969,472)	(17,594,577)	374,895	2.09%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities		829,978	12,951,995	3,231,527	(9,720,468)		
Closing funding surplus / (deficit)	1(c)	250,745	22,432,936	47,144,131	24,711,195		

KEY INFORMATION

▲ ▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Actual and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.

Refer to Note 9 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

KEY TERMS AND DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

REVENUE

RATES

All rates levied under the *Local Government Act 1995*. Includes general, differential, specified area rates, minimum rates, interim rates, back rates, ex-gratia rates, less discounts and concessions offered. Exclude administration fees, interest on instalments, interest on arrears, service charges and sewerage rates.

OPERATING GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Refers to all amounts received as grants, subsidies and contributions that are not non-operating grants.

NON-OPERATING GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Amounts received specifically for the acquisition, construction of new or the upgrading of identifiable non financial assets paid to a local government, irrespective of whether these amounts are received as capital grants, subsidies, contributions or donations.

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the local government satisfies its performance obligations under the contract.

FEES AND CHARGES

Revenues (other than service charges) from the use of facilities and charges made for local government services, sewerage rates, rentals, hire charges, fee for service, photocopying charges, licences, sale of goods or information, fines, penalties and administration fees. Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as rubbish collection fees, rental of property, fines and penalties, other fees and charges.

SERVICE CHARGES

Service charges imposed under *Division 6 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995. Regulation 54 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* identifies these as television and radio broadcasting, underground electricity and neighbourhood surveillance services. Exclude rubbish removal charges. Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

INTEREST EARNINGS

Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

OTHER REVENUE / INCOME

Other revenue, which can not be classified under the above headings, includes dividends, discounts, rebates etc.

PROFIT ON ASSET DISPOSAL

Excess of assets received over the net book value for assets on their disposal.

NATURE OR TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

EXPENSES

EMPLOYEE COSTS

All costs associate with the employment of person such as salaries, wages, allowances, benefits such as vehicle and housing, superannuation, employment expenses, removal expenses, relocation expenses, worker's compensation insurance, training costs, conferences, safety expenses, medical examinations, fringe benefit tax, etc.

MATERIALS AND CONTRACTS

All expenditures on materials, supplies and contracts not classified under other headings. These include supply of goods and materials, legal expenses, consultancy, maintenance agreements, communication expenses, advertising expenses, membership, periodicals, publications, hire expenses, rental, leases, postage and freight etc. Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as contract services, consultancy, information technology, rental or lease expenditures.

UTILITIES (GAS, ELECTRICITY, WATER, ETC.)

Expenditures made to the respective agencies for the provision of power, gas or water. Exclude expenditures incurred for the reinstatement of roadwork on behalf of these agencies.

INSURANCE

All insurance other than worker's compensation and health benefit insurance included as a cost of employment.

LOSS ON ASSET DISPOSAL

Shortfall between the value of assets received over the net book value for assets on their disposal.

DEPRECIATION ON NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Depreciation expense raised on all classes of assets.

INTEREST EXPENSES

Interest and other costs of finance paid, including costs of finance for loan debentures, overdraft accommodation and refinancing expenses.

OTHER EXPENDITURE

Statutory fees, taxes, allowance for impairment of assets, member's fees or State taxes. Donations and subsidies made to community groups.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

STATUTORY REPORTING BY BUSINESS UNIT

	Ref Note	Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Opening funding surplus / (deficit)	1(c)	8,588,182	8,588,182	8,588,182	0	0.00%	
Revenue from operating activities							
Governance, Risk & Compliance		801	667	2,660	1,993	298.80%	
Finance		120,260,089	117,080,644	121,035,359	3,954,715	3.38%	▲
Information & Technology		1,500	1,250	91	(1,159)	(92.72%)	
Library & Cultural Services		153,050	160,040	66,388	(93,652)	(58.52%)	
Recreation Infrastructure & Services		12,722,054	10,905,114	11,432,206	527,092	4.83%	▲
Community Development & Services		8,518,247	7,320,430	5,871,303	(1,449,127)	(19.80%)	▼
Community Safety & Ranger Services		1,050,050	945,675	1,400,286	454,611	48.07%	▲
Development Assessment & Compliance		3,333,833	2,826,598	2,846,365	19,767	0.70%	
Planning		231,180	192,873	92,393	(100,480)	(52.10%)	
Sustainability & Environment		1,006,545	796,183	473,416	(322,767)	(40.54%)	▼
Operations & Maintenance		17,754,121	14,624,177	15,251,131	626,954	4.29%	▲
Projects		80,000	80,000	77,458	(2,542)	(3.18%)	
Property & Assets		8,461,245	5,027,585	4,368,593	(658,992)	(13.11%)	▼
Customer Experience		600	500	0	(500)	(100.00%)	
Human Resources		97,000	80,833	167,643	86,810	107.39%	
		173,870,315	160,209,236	163,268,526	3,059,290		
Expenditure from operating activities							
Executive Support		(3,262,274)	(2,652,777)	(2,401,696)	251,081	9.46%	
Civic Services		(1,990,127)	(1,677,207)	(1,453,355)	233,852	13.35%	
Corporate Strategy		(264,887)	(239,861)	(135,418)	104,443	43.54%	
Governance, Risk & Compliance		(632,053)	(504,711)	(495,424)	9,287	1.84%	
Finance		(6,908,035)	(6,124,343)	(6,132,872)	(8,529)	(0.14%)	
Information & Technology		(7,692,535)	(6,430,370)	(6,489,178)	(58,808)	(0.91%)	
Procurement		(841,206)	(693,036)	(617,903)	75,133	10.84%	
Library & Cultural Services		(5,622,656)	(4,774,475)	(4,257,528)	516,947	10.83%	▲
Recreation Infrastructure & Services		(15,670,868)	(12,953,055)	(11,168,776)	1,784,279	13.77%	▲
Community Development & Services		(13,600,820)	(11,407,335)	(8,705,226)	2,702,109	23.69%	▲
Community Safety & Ranger Services		(5,924,353)	(4,914,684)	(4,329,382)	585,302	11.91%	▲
Development Assessment & Compliance		(6,072,882)	(4,929,816)	(4,803,613)	126,203	2.56%	
Planning		(2,309,579)	(1,888,366)	(1,375,994)	512,372	27.13%	▲
Sustainability & Environment		(3,680,825)	(3,066,355)	(2,048,742)	1,017,613	33.19%	▲
Operations & Maintenance		(72,483,665)	(58,376,974)	(57,276,834)	1,100,140	1.88%	▲
Projects		(2,104,813)	(1,350,931)	(1,358,774)	(7,843)	(0.58%)	
Property & Assets		(12,130,630)	(9,664,033)	(7,786,262)	1,877,771	19.43%	▲
Stakeholder Management		(851,601)	(599,864)	(533,158)	66,706	11.12%	
Communications & Marketing		(1,457,471)	(1,143,326)	(1,150,168)	(6,842)	(0.60%)	
Customer Experience		(1,298,427)	(1,048,370)	(801,382)	246,988	23.56%	
Business & Economic Development		(331,799)	(257,809)	(220,761)	37,048	14.37%	
Grants & Research		0	0	0	0	0.00%	
Human Resources		(2,282,035)	(1,857,397)	(1,699,683)	157,714	8.49%	
Workplace Health & Safety		(648,922)	(532,427)	(534,331)	(1,904)	(0.36%)	
Transformation, Culture & Innovation		(291,812)	(247,876)	(192,271)	55,605	22.43%	
Internal Recharging		1,672,688	1,414,152	1,148,571	(265,581)	(18.78%)	
		(166,681,587)	(135,921,246)	(124,820,160)	11,101,086		
Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities	1(a)	29,571,146	28,311,891	32,671,163	4,359,272	15.40%	▲
Amount attributable to operating activities		36,759,874	52,599,881	71,119,529	18,519,648		
Investing Activities							
Proceeds from non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions		32,332,003	6,519,142	6,979,598	460,456	7.06%	▲
Proceeds from disposal of assets	3	6,976,593	766,033	3,005,104	2,239,071	292.29%	▲
Payments for property, plant and equipment and infrastructure	4	(85,235,885)	(58,992,298)	(45,779,816)	13,212,482	22.40%	▲
Amount attributable to investing activities		(45,927,289)	(51,707,123)	(35,795,114)	15,912,009		
Financing Activities							
Proceeds from new debentures	5	5,277,400	5,277,400	0	(5,277,400)	(100.00%)	▼
Transfer from reserves	6	50,642,359	27,279,138	23,220,032	(4,059,106)	(14.88%)	▼
Repayment of debentures	5	(4,020,624)	(1,635,071)	(2,393,928)	(758,857)	(46.41%)	▼
Transfer to reserves	6	(51,069,157)	(17,969,472)	(17,594,577)	374,895	2.09%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities		829,978	12,951,995	3,231,527	(9,720,468)		
Closing funding surplus / (deficit)	1(c)	250,745	22,432,936	47,144,131			

KEY INFORMATION

▲ ▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Actual and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold. Refer to threshold. Refer to Note 9 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

The material variance adopted by Council for the 2021-22 year is \$300,000 or 0.00% whichever is the greater.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

BASIS OF PREPARATION

BASIS OF PREPARATION

REPORT PURPOSE

This report is prepared to meet the requirements of *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, Regulation 34*. Note: The statements and accompanying notes are prepared based on all transactions recorded at the time of preparation and may vary due to transactions being processed for the reporting period after the date of preparation.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

This statement comprises a special purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities) and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and the *Local Government Act 1995* and accompanying regulations.

The *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* take precedence over Australian Accounting Standards. Regulation 16 prohibits a local government from recognising as assets Crown land that is a public thoroughfare, such as land under roads, and land not owned by but under the control or management of the local government, unless it is a golf course, showground, racecourse or recreational facility of State or regional significance. Consequently, some assets, including land under roads acquired on or after 1 July 2008, have not been recognised in this financial report. This is not in accordance with the requirements of *AASB 1051 Land Under Roads paragraph 15* and *AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment paragraph 7*.

Accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the report has been prepared on the accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

PREPARATION TIMING AND REVIEW

Date prepared: All known transactions up to 30 April 2022

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY

All funds through which the City controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in the financial statements forming part of this financial report.

In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those funds (for example, loans and transfers between funds) have been eliminated.

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements. A separate statement of those monies

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows.

ROUNDING OFF FIGURES

All figures shown in this statement are rounded to the nearest dollar.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

NOTE 1
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY INFORMATION

(a) Non-cash items excluded from operating activities

The following non-cash revenue and expenditure has been excluded from operating activities within the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with Financial Management Regulation 32.

	Notes	Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)
Non-cash items excluded from operating activities		\$	\$	\$
Adjustments to operating activities				
Less: (Profit)/loss on asset disposals	3	(6,107,517)	(3,176,593)	(1,708,795)
Less: Movement in liabilities associated with restricted cash		(2,476,742)	1,117,919	5,685,913
Less: Movement in leased liabilities			0	(137,670)
Movement in pensioner deferred rates (non-current)		0	0	74,663
Movement in employee benefit provisions (non-current)		0	0	(182,395)
Movement in lease liabilities (non-current)		100,000	0	0
Add: Public Open Space payment (non-current)		0	0	109,814
Add: Depreciation on assets		38,055,405	30,370,565	28,829,633
Total non-cash items excluded from operating activities		29,571,146	28,311,891	32,671,163

(b) Adjustments to net current assets in the Statement of Financial Activity

The following current assets and liabilities have been excluded from the net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with *Financial Management Regulation* 32 to agree to the surplus/(deficit) after imposition of general rates.

		Last Year Closing 30 June 2021	This Time Last Year 30 April 2021	Year to Date 30 April 2022
Adjustments to net current assets				
Less: Reserves - restricted cash	6	(171,410,639)	(151,965,640)	(165,785,184)
Less: Bonds & deposits		(5,720,406)	(5,735,446)	(5,046,104)
Less: POS Payment		0	0	0
Add: Borrowings	5	4,020,624	879,757	1,626,696
Add: Lease liabilities		218,182	22,015	80,512
Add: Financial assets at amortised cost - non-current	2	941,521	941,521	905,765
Total adjustments to net current assets		(171,950,718)	(155,857,793)	(168,218,315)
Cash and cash equivalents	2	4,606,858	9,734,325	37,277,725
Financial assets at amortised cost	2	197,500,000	200,000,000	203,500,000
Rates receivables		2,153,253	9,135,006	7,415,332
Receivables		4,604,250	4,818,810	6,989,993
Other current assets		5,436,822	730,100	2,714,880
Less: Current liabilities				
Payables		(13,471,132)	(6,098,033)	(6,962,603)
Borrowings	5	(4,020,624)	(879,757)	(1,626,696)
Contract liabilities	7	(6,552,672)	(5,187,784)	(6,787,922)
Lease liabilities		(218,182)	(22,015)	(80,512)
Provisions	7	(9,499,673)	(8,829,234)	(9,077,753)
Less: Total adjustments to net current assets	1(b)	(171,950,718)	(155,857,793)	(168,218,315)
Closing funding surplus / (deficit)		8,588,182	47,543,620	65,144,131

CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. Unless otherwise stated assets or liabilities are classified as current if expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the Council's operational cycle.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 2
CASH AND FINANCIAL ASSETS

Description	Classification	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total Cash	Trust	Institution
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
Cash on hand						
Cash at bank	Cash and cash equivalents	1,253,752		1,253,752		NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK
Cash on hand	Cash and cash equivalents	23,973		23,973		
Term deposits - current	Cash and cash equivalents	18,000,000	0	18,000,000		AMP
Term deposits - current	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	33,000,000	33,000,000		BANK OF QUEENSLAND
Term deposits - current	Financial assets at amortised cost	2,500,000	2,000,000	4,500,000		MACQUARIE BANK
Term deposits - current	Financial assets at amortised cost	3,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000		MEMBERS EQUITY BANK
Term deposits - current	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	36,500,000	36,500,000		NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK
Term deposits - current	Financial assets at amortised cost	6,000,000		6,000,000		SUNCORP
Term deposits - current	Financial assets at amortised cost	3,000,000		3,000,000		DEFENCE BANK
Term deposits - current	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	59,000,000	59,000,000		COMMONWEALTH BANK
Term deposits - current	Financial assets at amortised cost	8,668,712	17,331,288	26,000,000		WESTPAC
Term deposits - current	Financial assets at amortised cost	4,500,000	18,000,000	22,500,000		MYSTATE BANK
Term deposits - current	Financial assets at amortised cost	5,000,000		5,000,000		ASIA UNITED BANK
Other investment - non current	Financial assets at amortised cost	905,765	0	905,765		BARCLAYS BANK
Total		52,852,202	170,831,288	223,683,490	0	
Comprising		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total Cash	Trust	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
Cash and cash equivalents		19,277,725	0	19,277,725	0	
Financial assets at amortised cost		33,574,477	170,831,288	204,405,765	0	
		52,852,202	170,831,288	223,683,490	0	

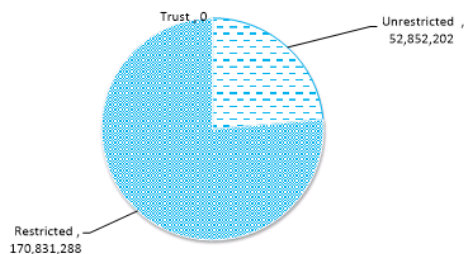
KEY INFORMATION

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid investments highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported as short term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of net current assets.

The local government classifies financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cashflows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

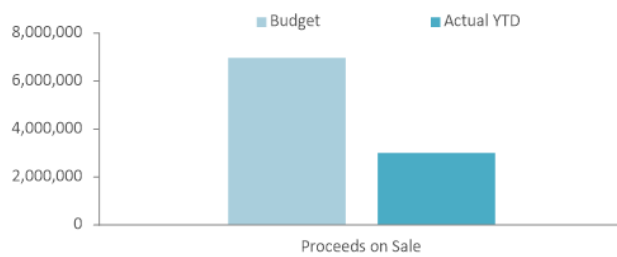
Financial assets at amortised cost held with registered financial institutions are listed in this note other financial assets at amortised cost are provided in Note 4 - Other assets.



NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 3
DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

Asset Ref.	Asset description	Budget				YTD Actual			
		Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)	Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Plant and equipment	869,076	1,466,033	596,957	0	306,310	578,050	271,740	0
	Freehold Land	0	5,510,560	5,510,560	0	990,000	2,427,055	1,437,055	0
		869,076	6,976,593	6,107,517	0	1,296,310	3,005,104	1,708,795	0



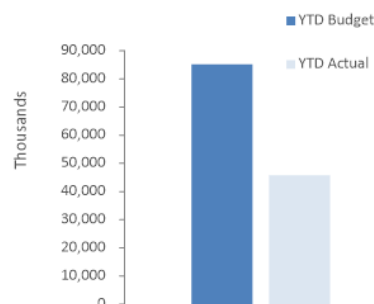
**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

**INVESTING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 4
CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS**

Capital acquisitions	Amended		YTD Actual	YTD Actual Variance
	Budget	YTD Budget		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	2,520,000	840,000	840,000	0
Buildings	22,274,435	16,153,527	14,199,338	(1,954,189)
Furniture and equipment	132,000	72,000	0	(72,000)
Plant and equipment	7,286,076	4,239,284	2,006,974	(2,232,310)
Information technology	1,853,890	1,521,557	866,506	(655,051)
Infrastructure - roads	27,681,737	18,899,291	16,237,391	(2,661,900)
Infrastructure - drainage	1,902,400	1,257,448	541,084	(716,364)
Infrastructure - footpath	3,204,308	2,785,808	1,318,466	(1,467,342)
Infrastructure - parks hard	4,707,783	4,126,476	2,793,529	(1,332,947)
Infrastructure - parks landscaping	2,460,359	1,712,315	1,642,697	(69,618)
Infrastructure - landfill site	3,130,709	1,119,630	113,777	(1,005,853)
Infrastructure - marina	7,007,201	5,645,476	4,719,007	(926,469)
Infrastructure - coastal	1,074,987	619,487	501,047	(118,440)
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	85,235,885	58,992,298	45,779,816	(13,212,482)
Total Capital Acquisitions	85,235,885	58,992,298	45,779,816	(13,212,482)
Capital Acquisitions Funded By:				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital grants and contributions	(32,332,003)	(6,519,142)	(6,979,597)	(460,456)
Borrowings	(5,277,400)	(5,277,400)	0	5,277,400
Other (disposals & C/Fwd)	(6,976,593)	(766,033)	(3,005,104)	(2,239,071)
Cash backed reserves				
Plant & Vehicle Replacement	(4,788,840)	(2,228,684)	(1,591,328)	637,356
Information Technology	(285,000)	(255,000)	(244,826)	10,174
Major Building Refurbishment	(834,157)	(378,664)	(343,769)	34,895
Waste & Recycling	(3,690,709)	(1,499,630)	(113,777)	1,385,853
Land Development and Investment Fund	(6,337,594)	(2,512,002)	(2,446,681)	65,321
Roads & Drainage Infrastructure	(4,997,897)	(1,607,256)	(4,133,678)	(2,526,422)
Community Infrastructure	(4,310,572)	(2,850,975)	(3,730,552)	(879,577)
Greenhouse Action Fund	(35,300)	(35,300)	0	35,300
Aged and Disabled Asset Replacement	(46,213)	(46,213)	(35,159)	11,054
Port Coogee Special Maintenance - SAR	(37,907)	(37,907)	(4,190)	33,717
Community Surveillance	(200,000)	0	0	0
Bibra Lake Management Plan	(191,882)	(191,882)	(86,168)	105,714
Restricted Grants & Contributions	(34,936)	(21,300)	(34,937)	(13,637)
CIHCF Building Maintenance	(450,000)	0	(7,700)	(7,700)
Cockburn ARC Building Maintenance	(100,000)	0	0	0
Carry Forward Projects	(13,169,394)	(12,070,071)	(8,575,678)	3,494,393
Port Coogee Marina Assets Replacement	(174,000)	(28,000)	0	28,000
Public Open Space - Various	(592,026)	(579,641)	(129,482)	450,159
Contribution - operations	(373,462)	(22,087,197)	(14,317,189)	7,770,009
Capital funding total	(85,235,885)	(58,992,298)	(45,779,816)	13,212,482

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

All assets are initially recognised at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the local government includes the cost of all materials used in the construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead. Certain asset classes may be revalued on a regular basis such that the carrying values are not materially different from fair value. Assets carried at fair value are to be revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that determined using fair value at reporting date.



**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

**FINANCING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 5
BORROWINGS**

Repayments - borrowings

Information on borrowings		1 July 2021	New Loans		Principal Repayments		Principal Outstanding		Interest Repayments	
Particulars	Loan No.		Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Governance										
To assist fund the stage 2 of Marina infrastructure expansion	9	0	0	5,277,400	0	0	0	5,277,400	0	0
Community amenities										
SMRC		2,929,222	0	0	1,143,928	1,520,624	1,785,294	1,408,598	78,324	105,000
Recreation and culture										
To assist fund the Cockburn Central West development	8	12,500,000	0	0	1,250,000	2,500,000	11,250,000	10,000,000	229,038	434,500
C/Fwd Balance		15,429,222	0	5,277,400	2,393,928	4,020,624	13,035,294	16,685,998	307,361	539,500
Total		15,429,222	0	5,277,400	2,393,928	4,020,624	13,035,294	16,685,998	307,361	539,500
Current borrowings		3,226,983					1,626,696			
Non-current borrowings		12,202,239					11,408,598			
		15,429,222					13,035,294			

All debenture repayments were financed by general purpose revenue.

KEY INFORMATION

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans and borrowings.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

NOTE 6

CASH RESERVES

Reserve name	Opening Balance	Budget Interest Earned	Actual Interest Earned	Budget Transfers In (+)	Actual Transfers In (+)	Budget Transfers Out (-)	Actual Transfers Out (-)	Budget Closing Balance	Actual YTD Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Council Funded</i>									
Staff Payments & Entitlements	1,593,128	0	0	0	0	(831,092)	(89,495)	762,036	1,503,633
Plant & Vehicle Replacement	11,869,994	0	0	2,000,000	0	(4,809,740)	(1,604,502)	8,822,472	10,265,492
Information Technology	926,599	0	0	1,000,000	0	(285,000)	(244,826)	1,732,034	681,773
Major Building Refurbishment	17,341,289	0	0	1,500,000	0	(834,157)	(343,769)	18,954,255	16,997,520
Waste & Recycling	12,523,659	0	0	3,841,934	0	(3,720,709)	(113,777)	9,888,533	12,409,881
Land Development and Investment Fund	12,863,720	0	0	5,778,674	2,569,106	(6,447,594)	(2,472,167)	12,506,298	12,960,660
Roads & Drainage Infrastructure	12,203,545	0	0	3,789,864	0	(5,397,897)	(4,158,237)	9,890,576	8,045,308
Naval Base Shacks	1,242,899	0	0	18,287	18,287	0	0	1,198,213	1,261,186
Community Infrastructure	21,757,381	0	0	13,556,124	0	(4,380,572)	(3,738,310)	27,964,419	18,019,071
Insurance	2,672,674	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,659,263	2,672,674
Greenhouse Action Fund	708,938	0	0	200,000	0	(35,300)	0	1,053,734	708,938
HWRP Post Closure Management & Contan	2,915,674	0	0	500,000	0	(70,000)	(16,980)	3,869,276	2,898,694
Municipal Elections	151,420	0	0	150,000	0	(150,000)	(150,000)	151,420	1,420
Community Surveillance	932,870	0	0	200,000	0	(365,000)	(145,000)	789,480	787,870
Waste Collection	6,512,856	0	0	1,800,000	0	(10,000)	0	7,963,528	6,512,856
Environmental Offset	248,759	0	0	0	0	0	0	308,011	248,759
Bibra Lake Management Plan	192,968	0	0	0	0	(191,882)	(86,168)	161,243	106,800
CIHCF Building Maintenance	10,688,137	0	0	720,779	840,859	(450,000)	(7,700)	10,672,499	11,521,296
Cockburn ARC Building Maintenance	5,218,365	0	0	1,500,000	0	(150,000)	(43,317)	6,568,365	5,175,048
Carry Forward Projects	11,867,222	0	0	8,523,422	8,344,612	(13,352,034)	(8,677,345)	5,954,065	11,534,490
Port Coogee Marina Assets Replacement	1,784,887	0	0	300,000	0	(174,000)	0	1,610,887	1,784,887
Total Council Funded Reserve	136,216,987	0	0	45,379,084	11,772,864	(41,654,977)	(21,891,593)	133,480,607	126,098,258
<i>Restricted Funded</i>									
Aged and Disabled Asset Replacement	422,872	4,257	1,274	76,596	63,830	(46,213)	(35,159)	452,140	452,818
Welfare Projects Employee Entitlements	1,850,773	18,465	1,525	0	0	(29,273)	(519,636)	2,279,463	1,332,662

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

NOTE 6

CASH RESERVES

Reserve name	Opening Balance	Budget Interest Earned	Actual Interest Earned	Budget Transfers In (+)	Actual Transfers In (+)	Budget Transfers Out (-)	Actual Transfers Out (-)	Budget Closing Balance	Actual YTD Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Port Coogee Special Maintenance - SAR	1,980,900	22,245	5,481	380,000	0	(388,380)	(169,369)	1,665,236	1,817,012
Port Coogee Waterways - SAR	146,257	1,291	428	98,000	0	(50,000)	0	152,222	146,684
Family Day Care Accumulation Fund	11,560	0	34	0	0	0	0	11,549	11,594
Naval Base Shack Removal	792,815	7,998	2,384	30,477	30,477	0	0	725,695	825,676
Restricted Grants & Contributions	5,174,134	0	0	0	10,735	(325,651)	(433,391)	691,434	4,751,478
Public Open Space - Various	5,458,078	0	15,905	0	0	(592,026)	(129,482)	4,925,444	5,344,501
Port Coogee Waterways - WEMP	1,246,537	15,831	3,599	0	0	(257,668)	(31,014)	1,068,699	1,219,121
Cockburn Coast SAR	50,644	465	128	45,000	0	(11,429)	(10,389)	49,043	40,384
Total Restricted Funded Reserve	17,134,568	70,551	30,758	630,073	105,042	(1,700,640)	(1,328,440)	12,020,925	15,941,928
Developer Contribution Plans									
Community Infrastructure DCP 13	6,832,991	17,282	22,381	3,000,000	3,516,865	(6,554,235)	0	2,075,713	10,372,237
Developer Contribution Plans - Various	11,226,093	162,167	34,175	1,810,000	2,112,492	(732,507)	0	11,993,240	13,372,760
Total Developer Contribution Reserve	18,059,084	179,449	56,556	4,810,000	5,629,357	(7,286,742)	0	14,068,953	23,744,997
Total Cash Reserve	171,410,639	250,000	87,314	50,819,157	17,507,263	(50,642,359)	(23,220,032)	159,570,484	165,785,184

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 7
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities	Note	Opening Balance 1 July 2021	Liability Increase	Liability Reduction	Closing Balance 30 April 2022
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Contract liabilities					
Unspent grants, contributions and reimbursements - non-operating		6,552,672	7,606,326	(7,371,076)	6,787,922
Total unspent grants, contributions and reimbursements		6,552,672	7,606,326	(7,371,076)	6,787,922
Provisions					
Annual leave		5,078,573	49,661,281	(50,083,201)	4,656,653
Long service leave		4,421,100	0	0	4,421,100
Total Provisions		9,499,673	49,661,281	(50,083,201)	9,077,753
Total other current assets		16,052,345	57,267,607	(57,454,277)	15,865,675
Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)					

KEY INFORMATION

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the City has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the City's obligations for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The City's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the calculation of net current assets.

Other long-term employee benefits

The City's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur. The City's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the City does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

Contract liabilities

An entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer. Grants to acquire or construct recognisable non-financial assets to identified specifications be constructed to be controlled by the City are recognised as a liability until such time as the City satisfies its obligations under the agreement.

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

**NOTE 8
BUDGET AMENDMENTS**

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

Project/ Activity	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
				\$	\$	\$	\$
	Budget adoption		Opening surplus				160,114
GL 445	Adjustment to grant income	09/09/21 0150	Operating Revenue			(666,212)	(506,098)
GL 445	Adjustment to Home Care Packages due to reduction in grant income	09/09/21 0150	Operating Expenses		8,961		(497,137)
GL 445	Adjustment to transfer to reserve from Home Care Packages due to reduction in grant income	09/09/21 0150	Transfer to Reserve		657,251		160,114
GL 414	Unspent grant carried forward from 20/21	09/09/21 0150	Transfer from Reserve		25,000		185,114
GL 414	Increase in NDIS expenditure from unspent grant	09/09/21 0150	Operating Expenses			(25,000)	160,114
GL 505	Strategic Planning recoup of DCA admin fee	09/09/21 0150	Operating Revenue		153,980		314,094
OP9080/1	Reduction in DCA review fees recouped	09/09/21 0150	Operating Revenue			(97,972)	216,122
OP9080/1	Reduction in DCA review fees	09/09/21 0150	Operating Expenses		97,972		314,094
CW1678	Transfer Executives mobile phones to OP as they are under the capitalisation threshold.	09/09/21 0150	Capital Expenses		40,000		354,094
OP4941	Purchase of Executives mobile phones	09/09/21 0150	Operating Expenses			(40,000)	314,094
CW6128	Release of partial quarantined fund for Santich Park	09/09/21 0150	Transfer from Reserve		100,000		414,094
CW6128	Development at Santich Park	09/09/21 0150	Capital Expenses			(100,000)	314,094
OP4991/2/4	Water and electricity cost at Bibra Lake Scouts, Cockburn						
OP4991/2/4	Wetlands Centre and Native Arc	09/09/21 0150	Operating Expenses			(132,000)	182,094
OP4991/2/4	Reimbursements from community groups for water and electricity costs	09/09/21 0150	Operating Revenue		132,000		314,094
OP4944	WALGA Urban Canopy Grant grant #2	09/09/21 0150	Operating Revenue		18,723		332,817
OP4944	Urban canopy expenditure	09/09/21 0150	Operating Expenses			(18,723)	314,094
OP7696	Lease revenue at Success Fire Station from DFES for 6 months	09/09/21 0150	Operating Revenue		32,010		346,104
OP9503	Volunteer Week Events is a recurrent project	09/09/21 0150	Operating Expenses			(3,000)	343,104
CW4971	Removal of LRCI grant to LED Lighting project	09/09/21 0150	Operating Revenue			(3,723,182)	(3,380,078)
CW4971	LED Lighting project funded from Road Reserve	09/09/21 0150	Transfer from Reserve		3,723,182		343,104
CW3917	Removal Road Reserve funding to Jandakot Road (Berrigan to Solomon)	09/09/21 0150	Transfer from Reserve			(3,723,182)	(3,380,078)
CW3917	Jandakot Road (Berrigan to Solomon) funded from LRCI grant	09/09/21 0150	Operating Revenue		3,723,182		343,104

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

**NOTE 8
BUDGET AMENDMENTS**

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

Project/ Activity	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
				\$	\$	\$	\$
CW4149	Reduce expenditure to fund for Community Engagement salary	09/09/21 0150	Capital Expenses		110,000		453,104
CW4149	Reduce transfer from Land Development Reserve	09/09/21 0150	Transfer from Reserve			(110,000)	343,104
OP4939	Community Engagement salary and on-cost	09/09/21 0150	Operating Expenses			(110,000)	233,104
OP4939	Community Engagement salary funded from Land Development Reserve	09/09/21 0150	Transfer from Reserve		110,000		343,104
OP8190	Works on slip road between Warton & Jandakot Roads	09/09/21 0150	Operating Expenses			(300,000)	43,104
OP8190	Funding works on Warton & Jandakot Roads	09/09/21 0150	Transfer from Reserve		300,000		343,104
OP4942	Works on Woodman Point	09/09/21 0150	Operating Expenses			(24,760)	318,344
OP4942	Fairy Tern grant to fund works on Woodman Point	09/09/21 0150	Operating Revenue		24,760		343,104
OP9576	Mitigation works on CY O'Connor	09/09/21 0150	Operating Expenses			(53,667)	289,437
OP9576	Coastwest grant to fund works on CY O'Connor	09/09/21 0150	Operating Revenue		53,667		343,104
GL 965	DCP 4 Repmt for prefunded cost for Beeliar Drive [Spearwood/Stock]	14/10/21 0173	Transfer to Reserve			(190,000)	153,104
GL 895	Recognising the payment received from developer and reducing the City's liability	14/10/21 0173	Operating Revenue		190,000		343,104
GL 965	DCP5 Repmt for prefunded cost for Beeliar Drive [Spearwood/Stock]	14/10/21 0173	Transfer to Reserve			(231,864)	111,240
GL 896	Recognising the payment received from developer and reducing the City's liability	14/10/21 0173	Operating Revenue		231,864		343,104
GL 485	Waste income and levy adjustment	14/10/21 0173	Operating Revenue		1,480,000		1,823,104
GL 485	Transfer waste income to Waste Reserve	14/10/21 0173	Transfer to Reserve			(1,480,000)	343,104
GL 400	Grant adjustment and indexation	14/10/21 0173	Operating Revenue		4,244		347,348
GL 400	Expenditure adjustments due to increase in grant	14/10/21 0173	Operating Expenses			(4,244)	343,104
GL 330	Grant adjustment	14/10/21 0173	Operating Revenue		3,871		346,975
GL 330	Expenditure adjustments due to increase in grant	14/10/21 0173	Operating Expenses			(3,871)	343,104
CW4937	Jean Willis kitchen refurbishment funded from Reserve	14/10/21 0173	Capital Expenses			(20,000)	323,104
CW4937	Transfer from Asset Replacement Reserve to fund refurbishment at Jean Willis Centre	14/10/21 0173	Transfer from Reserve		20,000		343,104
CW3950	Reducing grant income due to change in funding source	14/10/21 0173	Capital Revenue			(566,403)	(223,299)
CW3950	Transfer from Road Reserve	14/10/21 0173	Transfer from Reserve		566,403		343,104
CW6300	Cockburn ARC temporary carpark funded from surplus	14/10/21 0173	Capital Expenses			(20,000)	323,104

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**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

**NOTE 8
BUDGET AMENDMENTS**

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

Project/ Activity	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
				\$	\$	\$	\$
OP4940	Bore cleaning at Cockburn ARC	14/10/21 0173	Operating Expenses			(50,000)	273,104
OP4940	Transfer from ARC maintenance reserve to fund bore cleaning	14/10/21 0173	Transfer from Reserve		50,000		323,104
CW7318	Missed from carry forward - Welfare trailer for Jandakot Fire Brigade	11/11/21 0198	Capital Expenses			(7,032)	316,072
CW7318	Welfare trailer for Jandakot FB funded from proceeds of sale	11/11/21 0198	Capital Revenue		6,669		322,741
CW7318	Welfare trailer for Jandakot FB funded from reserve	11/11/21 0198	Transfer from Reserve		363		323,104
CW7710	Missed from carry forward - Refurbish IVECO Compactor Truck	11/11/21 0198	Capital Expenses			(232,943)	90,161
CW7710	Refurbish IVECO Compactor Truck funded from proceeds of sale	11/11/21 0198	Capital Revenue		109,091		199,252
CW7710	Refurbish IVECO Compactor Truck funded from reserve	11/11/21 0198	Transfer from Reserve		123,852		323,104
CW7746	Missed from carry forward - Low Profile Rear Loading Waste Truck	11/11/21 0198	Capital Expenses			(235,866)	87,238
CW7746	Low Profile Rear Loading Waste Truck funded from proceeds of sale	11/11/21 0198	Capital Revenue		59,091		146,329
CW7746	Low Profile Rear Loading Waste Truck funded from reserve	11/11/21 0198	Transfer from Reserve		176,775		323,104
CW7785	Missed from carry forward - Hino Sideload Recycle Truck	11/11/21 0198	Capital Expenses			(345,756)	(22,652)
CW7785	Hino Sideload Recycle Truck funded from proceeds of sale	11/11/21 0198	Capital Revenue		68,182		45,530
CW7785	Hino Sideload Recycle Truck funded from reserve	11/11/21 0198	Transfer from Reserve		277,574		323,104
CW6301	Shelter refurbishment at Omeo North funded from Frazer Development handover funds	11/11/21 0198	Capital Expenses			(41,585)	281,519
CW6301	Frazer Development handover funds	11/11/21 0198	Capital Revenue		41,585		323,104
CW2364	Transfer to OP Project for demolishing Ethel Cooper Kindy	11/11/21 0198	Capital Expenses		20,000		343,104
OP4933	Ethel Cooper Kindy demolition	11/11/21 0198	Operating Expenses			(20,000)	323,104
CW6026	Building accessible playground at Lucretia Park	11/11/21 0198	Capital Expenses			(15,000)	308,104
OP8930	Transfer to CW to build accessible playground at Lucretia Park	11/11/21 0198	Operating Expenses		15,000		323,104

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

**NOTE 8
BUDGET AMENDMENTS**

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

Project/ Activity	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
				\$	\$	\$	\$
OP7966	COVID-19 related expenditure and preparation for Delta variance	11/11/21 0198	Operating Expenses			(20,000)	303,104
OP9775	IAP2 Engagement Essentials training for 20 staff	11/11/21 0198	Operating Expenses			(15,225)	287,879
OP4934	Resourcing costs on administrative review	11/11/21 0198	Operating Expenses			(23,000)	264,879
Various	Balancing budget variances due to restructure	11/11/21 0198	Operating Expenses			(227,242)	37,637
CW4714	Fremantle Football Club contribution to ARC expansion project	11/11/21 0198	Capital Revenue		230,000		267,637
CW4714	ARC Expansion project attached to Kailis Oval	11/11/21 0198	Capital Expenses			(230,000)	37,637
GL 152	Transfer underspent in salaries to fund Advocacy Initiative and Community Engagement projects	09/12/21 0238	Operating Expenses		55,000		92,637
GL 518	Transfer underspent in salaries to fund Advocacy Initiative and Community Engagement projects	09/12/21 0238	Operating Expenses		55,000		147,637
OP4937	Advocacy Initiative and Community Engagement projects funded by underspent in Stakeholder Management and Business & Economic Development salaries	09/12/21 0238	Operating Expenses			(110,000)	37,637
GL 853	Recruiting 2.0 FTE as Community Infrastructure Planners funded by DCA	09/12/21 0238	Operating Expenses			(137,816)	(100,179)
Various	Transfer from distributed DCA's to fund 2.0 FTE Community Infrastructure Planners	09/12/21 0238	Transfer from Reserve		137,816		37,637
Various	Withdrawal from DCA Reserves to fund 2.0 FTE Community Infrastructure Planners	09/12/21 0238	Operating Revenue		137,816		175,453
Various	Reduction in DCA liabilities due to the funding of 2.0 FTE Community Infrastructure Planners	09/12/21 0238	Contract Liabilities			(137,816)	37,637
OP4932	Contribution received from WAPC to build footpath on crownland	09/12/21 0238	Operating Revenue		50,000		87,637
OP4932	Footpath construction on crownland	09/12/21 0238	Operating Expenses			(50,000)	37,637
OP4988	Renaming and repurposing CSRFP Projects to Port Coogee Centre Fit Out Design	09/12/21 0238	Non Cash Item				37,637
GL 136	Reallocate white pages cost to OP	10/02/2022 0007	Operating Expenses		6,600		44,237
OP9702	White pages cost reallocation	10/02/2022 0007	Operating Expenses			(6,600)	37,637
CW1484	Transfer to fund construction of jump pit at Botany Park	10/02/2022 0007	Capital Expenses		14,541		52,178
CW1705	Construction of Jump Pit Run Ups at Botany Park	10/02/2022 0007	Capital Expenses			(14,541)	37,637

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

**NOTE 8
BUDGET AMENDMENTS**

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

Project/ Activity	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
				\$	\$	\$	\$
CW5893	Project completed. Transfer unspent budget to fund construction of youth facility at Radiata Park	10/02/2022 0007	Capital Expenses		12,000		49,637
CW5893	Project completed. Transfer unspent reserve funding to fund construction of youth facility at Radiata Park	10/02/2022 0007	Transfer from Reserve			(12,000)	37,637
CW6039	Construction of Youth Facility at Radiata Park	10/02/2022 0007	Capital Expenses			(12,000)	25,637
CW6039	Reserve funding to fund the construction of Youth Facility at Radiata Park	10/02/2022 0007	Transfer from Reserve		12,000		37,637
CW1484	Transfer to fund function space redevelopment at Cockburn Bowling and Recreation Club	10/02/2022 0007	Capital Expenses		47,730		85,367
CW6289	Function space redevelopment at Cockburn Bowling and Recreation Club	10/02/2022 0007	Capital Expenses			(47,730)	37,637
CW4938	Transfer unspent capital budget to fund operating cost on Quarimor Ave	10/02/2022 0007	Capital Expenses		6,400		44,037
OP4929	Furniture removal on Quarimor Ave	10/02/2022 0007	Operating Expenses			(6,400)	37,637
CW1664	Transfer unspent CCTV budget to fund design cost at Frankland Recreation Centre oval	10/02/2022 0007	Capital Expenses		45,000		82,637
CW1664	Transfer unspent reserve funding to fund design cost at Frankland Recreation Centre oval	10/02/2022 0007	Transfer from Reserve			(45,000)	37,637
CW4676	Design cost of Frankland Recreation Centre oval	10/02/2022 0007	Capital Expenses			(45,000)	(7,363)
CW4676	Reserve funding to fund the design cost of Frankland Recreation Centre oval	10/02/2022 0007	Transfer from Reserve		45,000		37,637
GL230	Transfer from Family Day Care reserve for LSL Pay	10/02/2022 0007	Transfer from Reserve		29,273		66,910
GL230	Transfer from Family Day Care reserve for LSL Pay	10/02/2022 0007	Operating Expenses			(29,273)	37,637
CW4824	Internal Cladding Replacement -ARC Sport Stadium	10/03/2022 0044	Capital Expenses			(100,000)	(62,363)
CW4824	Internal Cladding Replacement -ARC Sport Stadium	10/03/2022 0044	Transfer from Reserve		100,000		37,637
OP4978	Savings in contract project officer role at ARC	10/03/2022 0044	Operating Expenses		56,475		94,112
OP8860	Savings Cockburn ARC Grounds Maintenance	10/03/2022 0044	Operating Expenses		8,000		102,112
CW4972	complete cabling geothermal rectification work ARC	10/03/2022 0044	Capital Expenses			(53,000)	49,112
CW4972	Transfer from Plant Replacement Reserve	10/03/2022 0044	Transfer from Reserve		53,000		102,112
OP4914	Consultant Investigate Power Supply Harmonics	10/03/2022 0044	Operating Expenses			(10,000)	92,112
OP4913	No Parking Signs for Waste Collection Purposes	10/03/2022 0044	Operating Expenses			(10,000)	82,112
OP4913	No Parking Signs for Waste Collection Purposes	10/03/2022 0044	Transfer from Reserve		10,000		92,112

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**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

**NOTE 8
BUDGET AMENDMENTS**

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

Project/ Activity	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
				\$	\$	\$	\$
Various	Net Mid Year Budget Review	14/04/2022 0064	Opening Surplus(Deficit)		77,707		169,819
GL999	Non Current Contract Liability adjustment	14/04/2022 0064	Contract Liabilities			(1,364,682)	(1,194,863)
CW4715	Non Current Contract Liability adjustment	14/04/2022 0064	Operating Revenue		1,364,682		169,819
CW4715	Non Current Contract Liability adjustment	14/04/2022 0064	Transfer from Reserve			(1,364,682)	(1,194,863)
GL965	Non Current Contract Liability adjustment	14/04/2022 0064	Transfer from Reserve		1,364,682		169,819
GL999	HWRP Rehab Amortisation Exp 2022	14/04/2022 0064	Non Cash Item	1,626,288			169,819
GL485	HWRP Rehab Amortisation Exp 2022	14/04/2022 0064	Operating Expenses	(1,626,288)			169,819
GL485	HWRP Rehab Accretion Exp 2022	14/04/2022 0064	Operating Expenses	(100,000)			169,819
GL999	HWRP Rehab Accretion Exp 2022	14/04/2022 0064	Non Cash Item	100,000			169,819
CW4715	Transfer to OP 4917	14/04/2022 0064	Transfer to Reserve			(15,000)	154,819
CW4715	Transfer to OP 4917	14/04/2022 0064	Capital Expenses		15,000		169,819
OP4917	Transfer from CW4715	14/04/2022 0064	Operating Expenses			(12,500)	157,319
OP4917	Transfer from CW4715	14/04/2022 0064	Operating Expenses			(2,000)	155,319
OP4917	Transfer from CW4715	14/04/2022 0064	Operating Expenses			(500)	154,819
OP4917	Transfer from CW4715	14/04/2022 0064	Transfer from Reserve		15,000		169,819
CW6306	South Coogee Reserve Clubroom Upgrades	14/04/2022 0064	Capital Revenue		33,750		203,569
CW6306	South Coogee Reserve Clubroom Upgrades	14/04/2022 0064	Capital Expenses			(33,750)	169,819
CW7691	Purchase of Lease Car 1GGP946	14/04/2022 0064	Capital Expenses			(15,909)	153,910
CW7691	Purchase of Lease Car 1GGP946	14/04/2022 0064	Transfer from Reserve		15,909		169,819
OP9786	Project Closure Return Budget	14/04/2022 0064	Operating Expenses		4,000		173,819
CW4836	Video AV Fitout Project completion	14/04/2022 0064	Capital Expenses			(124,000)	49,819
CW4836	Video AV Fitout Project completion	14/04/2022 0064	Transfer from Reserve		124,000		173,819
OP4918	Purchase of Coffee Machine & Supplies	14/04/2022 0064	Operating Expenses			(20,900)	152,919
OP4918	Purchase of Coffee Machine & Supplies	14/04/2022 0064	Transfer from Reserve		20,900		173,819
OP4915	Enterprise Agreement FY22	14/04/2022 0064	Operating Expenses			(20,000)	153,819
OP9712	Qtrly Customer Satisfaction Survey	14/04/2022 0064	Operating Expenses			(20,000)	133,819
CW9978	Convert OP Project to a CW Project	14/04/2022 0064	Capital Expenses			(40,000)	93,819
CW9978	Convert OP Project to a CW Project	14/04/2022 0064	Transfer from Reserve		40,000		133,819
OP7972	Convert OP Project to a CW Project	14/04/2022 0064	Transfer to Reserve			(40,000)	93,819
OP7972	Convert OP Project to a CW Project	14/04/2022 0064	Operating Expenses		40,000		133,819

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**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

**NOTE 8
BUDGET AMENDMENTS**

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

Project/ Activity	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
				\$	\$	\$	\$
OP6270	Royalty Income Adjustment OP6270	to OCM 12/05/22	Operating Revenue		118,926		252,745
OP9712	Qtrly Customer Satisfaction Survey	to OCM 12/05/22	Operating Expenses			(2,000)	250,745
CW6307	Installation of concrete pad on Lakeland Reserve	to OCM 9/06/22	Capital Expenses			(3,358)	247,387
CW6307	Developer contribution for concrete pad installation	to OCM 9/06/22	Capital Revenue		3,358		250,745
OP9729	My Time group project - missed carry forward	to OCM 9/06/22	Operating Expenses			(14,984)	235,761
OP9729	My Time unspent grant from 20/21	to OCM 9/06/22	Transfer from Reserve		4,952		240,713
OP9729	My Time external grant received	to OCM 9/06/22	Operating Revenue		10,032		250,745
				0	17,119,802	(17,029,171)	

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

**NOTE 9
EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES**

The material variance thresholds are adopted annually by Council as an indicator of whether the actual expenditure or revenue varies from the year to date Actual materially.

The material variance adopted by Council for the 2021-22 year is \$300,000 or 0.00% whichever is the greater.

Reporting Program	Var. \$	Var. %	Timing/ Permanent	Explanation of Variance
Revenue from operating activities				
Finance	3,954,715	3.38%	▲ Timing	Revenue brought forward
Recreation Infrastructure & Services	527,092	4.83%	▲ Timing	Revenue brought forward
Community Development & Services	(1,449,127)	(19.80%)	▼ Timing	Revenue delayed
Community Safety & Ranger Services	454,611	48.07%	▲ Timing	Revenue brought forward
Sustainability & Environment	(322,767)	(40.54%)	▼ Timing	Revenue delayed
Operations & Maintenance	626,954	4.29%	▲ Timing	Revenue brought forward
Property & Assets	(658,992)	(13.11%)	▼ Timing	Revenue delayed
Expenditure from operating activities				
Library & Cultural Services	516,947	10.83%	▲ Timing	Expenditure delayed
Recreation Infrastructure & Services	1,784,279	13.77%	▲ Timing	Expenditure delayed
Community Development & Services	2,702,109	23.69%	▲ Timing	Expenditure delayed
Community Safety & Ranger Services	585,302	11.91%	▲ Timing	Expenditure delayed
Planning	512,372	27.13%	▲ Timing	Expenditure delayed
Sustainability & Environment	1,017,613	33.19%	▲ Timing	Expenditure delayed
Operations & Maintenance	1,100,140	1.88%	▲ Timing	Expenditure delayed
Property & Assets	1,877,771	19.43%	▲ Timing	Expenditure delayed
Investing activities				
Proceeds from disposal of assets	2,239,071	292.29%	▲ Timing	Sale proceeds brought forward
Financing activities				
Transfer from reserves	(4,059,106)	(14.88%)	▼ Timing	Expenditure delayed
Transfer to reserves	374,895	2.09%	▲ Timing	Revenue brought forward (DCP13)
Payments for property, plant and equipment and infrastructure	13,212,482	22.40%	▲ Timing	Expenditure brought forward
Proceeds from non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	460,456	7.06%	▲ Timing	Revenue delayed
Proceeds from new debentures	(5,277,400)	(100.00%)	▼ Timing	Revenue delayed
Repayment of debentures	(758,857)	(46.41%)	▼ Timing	Expenditure brought forward

16. Operations

16.1 RFT 05/2022 - Construction Services - Poletti Road (Cockburn Central) Public Car Park

Author(s) Anton Lees

Attachments 1. Evaluation Summary (**Confidential**)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) ACCEPTS the tender submitted by BOS Civil Pty Ltd for RFT05/2022 – Construction Services – Poletti Road (Cockburn Central) Public Car Park for an estimated contract sum of \$2,211,591.74 (ex GST), in accordance with the submitted Lump Sum price and the Schedule of Rates for determining variations and / or additional services; and
- (2) AMENDS the 2021 – 22 Municipal Budget by transferring \$451,278.40 from Cash in lieu contributions (balance sheet) to CW4980 Cash in lieu contributions (capital income) – Bethesda Car Park from \$575,070 to \$1,026,348.40 and increasing CW4980 Bethesda Car Park construction capital expenditure account from \$1,935,000 to \$2,386,348.40

TO BE CARRIED BY AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF COUNCIL

Background

The City of Cockburn is seeking a suitably qualified and experienced contractor to extend and build an existing carpark at Lot 125 Poletti Road, Cockburn Central, which includes but not limited to stormwater drainage, civil carpark, electrical, irrigation, landscaping & planting elements. The construction period is expected to be twelve weeks.

This carpark extension is approximately 6000m² which will include:

- 195 parking bays
- 4 Assessable parking bays
- 2 motorcycle parking bays
- Ecological Corridor - Approximately 875sm
- Planted Swales and Median Island – Approximately 470sm
- Permeable Paving – 225sm

Cockburn Central is identified as a 'Secondary Centre' under State Planning Policy 4.2. Secondary centres perform an important role in the regional economy and provide essential services to their catchments.

The Cockburn Central West Structure Plan reserves Lot 125 Poletti Road, Cockburn Central as “Public Purpose – Western Power (Car Park, Roads and Power Line Infrastructure)”.

Lot 125 is covered by an easement with a benefit to the Electricity Networks Corporation with a 330kV transmission line above the lot, which restricts its use.

To maximise the potential for the developable land - zoned ‘Mixed use’ the planning framework permits development on zoned land to be served by parking within the reserved land (Lot 125).

This provides strategic benefits to developing the ‘Mixed Use’ zoned land, including:

1. More active street frontage
2. Better pedestrian environments
3. Cheaper building costs
4. Better built form outcomes
5. Higher use of land.

In addition, locating parking under the power lines makes best use of the otherwise restricted land. Parking is an integral requirement for the Cockburn Central Secondary Centre.

On 21 January 2022 the Development Assessment Panel approved a development application “Hospital (Private Mental Health Facility) – stage 2[DAP21/007]”.

Condition 3 of the approval stated as follows:

“Prior to the issue of a building permit the applicant shall provide cash-in-lieu contribution for provision of parking at an adjacent site in accordance with clause 4.9.6 of the City of Cockburn Town Planning Scheme No.3.”

The above statutory condition requires the applicant to contribute to the cost of car parking on Lot 125.

This condition was the result of prior discussion with the applicant under the requirements of the planning framework as described above.

The contribution to be received from the applicant is noted in the Budget/Financial Section of this report.

The carpark design has been in consultation with the applicant’s representatives and consultants to develop the access needs required between the applicant’s development and the carpark.

In addition, the City’s Natural Area Management Strategy identifies “powerline easements” as being important ecological corridors which has been reflected in the design.

The car park will be used to trial alternative types of paving material such as permeable pavers.

These pavers allow rainfall to enter the ground where it falls rather than being diverted through drains to other sources.

The successful Tenderer will be required to provide all operators, labour, plant, machinery, tools and equipment, materials, chemicals, transport/cartage, supervision, administration etc., and anything else necessary to carry out all the works and/or services required or requested under the Contract.

The Contract is expected to be completed by September 2022.

RFT 05/2022 Construction Services – Poletti Road (Cockburn Central) Public Car Park, was advertised on Wednesday 6 April 2022 within the Local Government Tenders section of The West Australian newspaper.

The Tender was also displayed on the City's E-Tendering website between Wednesday 6 April 2022 and Tuesday, 3 May 2022 inclusive.

Submission

The request for tender closed at 2:00pm (AWST) Tuesday, 3 May 2022 with three submissions received from:

Tenderers Name	Registered Entity Name
BOS Civil	BOS Civil Pty Ltd
Delta Group	DELTA Pty. Ltd.
Tracc Civil	Tracc Civil Pty Ltd

Report

Compliance Criteria

The following criteria were used to determine whether the submissions received were compliant:

Compliance Criteria	
(a)	Compliance with A01 – RFT05/2022 – Request Document
(b)	Compliance with the conditions of Responding and Tendering
(c)	Compliance with the General and Special Conditions of Contract
(d)	Compliance with and completion of the Price Schedule in the format provided
(e)	Completion of Qualitative Criteria
(f)	Compliance with ACCC Requirements and completion of Certificate of Warranty
(g)	Acknowledgment of an Addenda Issued
(h)	Attendance at the mandatory site / tender briefing

Compliance Tenderers

Procurement Services undertook an initial compliance assessment, and all submitted Tenderers were deemed compliant and released for evaluation.

Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation Criteria	Weighting Percentage
Demonstrated Experience	15%
Tenderers Resources	10%
Methodology	15%
Sustainability	10%
Local / Regional	10%
Tendered Price	40%
TOTAL	100%

Tender Intent/ Requirements

The intent of this Tender is to extend and build onto the existing carpark at Lot 125L Poletti Road, Cockburn Central, which includes but not limited to stormwater drainage, civil carpark, electrical, irrigation, landscaping & planting elements.

Evaluation Panel

The Tender submissions were evaluated by the following City of Cockburn Officers. The Procurement Services representative attended in a probity role only.

Name	Position
Rui Ho	Project Manager
Michael Emery	Head of Community Safety and Ranger Services
Stuart Downing	Chief Financial Officer
Ossie Pereira	Design Manager
Probity Role Only	
Stephen White	Contracts Officer

Scoring Table – Combined Totals

Tenderer's Name	Percentage Score		
	Non-Cost Evaluation	Cost Evaluation	Total
	60%	40%	100%
BOS Civil Pty Ltd**	39.13	39.38	78.51
Delta Group (Delta Group	32.43	40.00	72.43
Tracc Civil Pty Ltd	37.95	31.29	69.24

** Recommended Submission

Evaluation Criteria Assessment

Demonstrated Experience

All tenderers provided relevant experiences which coincide with aspects of the works to be constructed. BOS Civil and Tracc Civil scored well in the assessment of this criterion.

Both companies have experience with local governments projects. Delta Group provided less detail however demonstrated previous experience with a car park project for Bethesda Hospital in Claremont.

Tenderers Resources

All tenderers scored similar for this criterion. BOS Civil and Delta Group demonstrated a clear strategy and suitable contingencies to support the construction of the works.

Tracc Civil demonstrated contingency planning regarding their resources in both personnel and machinery.

Tracc Civil indicated the most current commitments of all the tenderers.

Methodology

BOS Civil provided a detail methodology and scored well for this criterion.

They indicated a project completion date of September 2022. Tracc Civil & Delta Group provided sufficient detail in respect to this criterion and indicated project completion dates of October 2022 and November 2022, respectfully.

Sustainability

All tenderers scored similar for this criterion with satisfactory submissions.

All tenderers provided information on how their company would contribute to the community with equal opportunity policies in place to govern their business.

Local/Regional

Tracc Civil scored high for this criterion. They are locally based within the City of Cockburn boundaries.

They demonstrated that most of their staff and almost all of their local content is available within the City boundaries. BOS Civil and Delta Group are located outside the South West Metropolitan Group of Councils.

Summation

The Evaluation Panel recommends that the submission by BOS Civil Pty Ltd be accepted as being the most advantageous submission to deliver Tender RFT 05/2022 Construction Services – Poletti Road (Cockburn Central) Public Car Park.

BOS Civil Pty Ltd provides the best overall assessment against the combined selection criteria, including qualitative, cost and the referee assessment.

Referee checks were undertaken from both local government and the private sector organisation with positive responses being received.

The independent financial risk assessment has been requested and will be available at the Council meeting.

The recommendation is based on:

- The level of demonstrated experience in completing similar works
- Sound understanding of the requirements, methodology and program schedule to complete the works by September 2022
- The resources and experienced personnel to undertake the works
- The tender provides the best overall value for money and the most advantageous outcome for the City.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsCity Growth & Moving Around

A growing City that is easy to move around and provides great places to live.

- Cockburn Central as the capital of Perth's South Metro Region.

Listening and Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable and progressive organisation.

- Ensure good governance through transparent and accountable, planning, processes, reporting, policy and decision making.

Budget/Financial Implications

The project is scheduled for delivery in FY22 with funds drawn from the CW4980.

The submission from BOC Civil Pty Ltd of \$2,211,591.72 (ex GST) can be accommodated within the budget allocation for the project as outlined below:

Source of Funds	FY22	FY23	Total
Municipal Funds	\$1,360,000.00	Nil	\$1,360,000.00
Cash in Lieu Contributions	\$1,026,348.40	\$478,411.00	\$1,504,759.40
Total	\$2,386,348.40	\$478,411.00	\$2,864,759.40

A financial assessment on the preferred tenderer has been requested.

Legal Implications

Section 3.57 of the Local Government Act 1995 and Part 4 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996 refer.

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

If the recommendation is not supported and approved, the City will not be able to construct the car park.

The car park construction will co-insides with the construction of the Private Mental Health Facility (DAP21/007) and once operational due to additional visitors it is expected that Cockburn Central West will experience increase parking issues.

The City has entered into a development agreement with Bethesda Health Care (DAP21/007) that a minimum of 112 parking bays would be made available for the occupancy needs of the Private Mental Health Facility.

The agreement stipulates that the carpark is for public purposes only and the applicant (DA21/007) has been made aware that this carpark is not for exclusive private use.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

The Proponent(s) and those who lodged a submission on the proposal have been advised that this matter is to be considered at the 9 June 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting.

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil

17. Community Services

17.1 Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2022-2027

Author(s) Gail Bowman

Attachments 1. Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2022-2027 [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) ADVERTISES the draft Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2022–2027 for community consultation.

Background

At the 9 December 2021 Ordinary Council Meeting, Council received a copy of the proposed Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2022–2027.

Council resolved the following:

That Council:

- (1) DEFERS adoption of the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan to a future Council Meeting
- (2) REQUIRES a report providing further information and justification as outlined in the reason
- (3) INVESTIGATES putting the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan out for community consultation.

Reason

Concerned that some objectives in this strategy may be over-reaching our role in local government and should perhaps be initiatives run by WA Police instead.

Also require more information on the following to make an informed decision:

- Current use and success of existing Mobile CCTV (closed circuit television) units and justification of why to increase the numbers of these
- Justification for each proposed new fixed CCTV location such as crime stats, complaints received, value of damage to assets etc
- How this avoids possible duplication of State Government incentives for CCTV and Senior safety
- Justification for why local government is planning to monitor commercial premises
- What the full budget implications are over the term of the Strategy.

And

At the 14 May 2020 Ordinary Council meeting, Council resolved the following:

That Council:

- (1) ENDORSES the review and drafting of a new Community Safety and CCTV Strategy to occur in 2021
- (2) INCLUDES the installation of CCTV in Treeby and the development of a CCTV Subsidy Scheme as items to be considered as part of the development of the Community Safety and CCTV Strategy 2021
- (3) EXPANDS the current Seniors Security Subsidy to include CCTV systems for current eligible residents.

Submission

N/A

Report

In accordance with Council's 9 December 2021 decision, the following information has been prepared as additional information following the Elected Member briefing session held on 12 April 2022;

- 1. Current use and success of existing Mobile CCTV units and justification of why to increase the numbers of these*

The City have approximately ten (10) mobile Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) units that move periodically.

Several of these units have been deployed on a semi-permanent bases at the Port Coogee Marina to provide wide-area surveillance.

The use of the remainder of the mobile CCTV fleet is dependent on the community safety and crime prevention needs identified in consultation with the WA Police or ongoing community concerns that have not been resolved.

The rough cost of moving each unit ranges from \$800 to \$1,500 per move.

Due to the cost of each movement, CoSafe staff relocate several units at the same time to reduce unnecessary expenditure.

The units have successfully reduced anti-social behaviour, with additional units on a trailer-mounted system required to address the current demand and waitlist. Currently, the average waitlist is three months.

The community's ongoing and constant demand for these units is evidence of their usefulness in providing an immediate response to reducing emerging anti-social behaviour within areas not viable for permanent CCTV.

As part of the review of these resources, CoSafe will commence mandatory relocation of these units every three months to reduce the waitlist.

The new units will be trailer mounted, allowing easy transportation between locations and to allow CoSafe to react more quickly to emerging anti-social behaviour issues.

The usefulness of the units has been proven by video evidence provided to WA Police for further follow-up and action.

The City does not have the ability to record all successful actions taken by the Police, but it is understood that evidence from these units has aided in the capture, arrest and prosecution of offenders.

2. Justification for each proposed new fixed CCTV location, such as crime stats, complaints received, value of damage to assets etc

Crime data on the specific locations for each fixed CCTV camera proposed within the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan is not available from WA Police.

However, the WA Police have been provided a copy of the proposed locations and Roll-Out Plan.

They are supportive of the locations chosen and anecdotally agree that the areas represent overall community value for CCTV to be installed.

The City cross-checked the Police support for these locations by using its own more detailed data collected by CoSafe incidents and reports.

In some locations, the installation of CCTV has very little to do with property damage but rather the improvement of community safety or collection of information to assist WA Police.

The Edith Cowan University (ECU) independent study researched CCTV effectiveness. ECU identified that CCTV successfully decreased crime by 13 percent.

The Australian Institute of Criminology's survey of 221 local governments nation-wide and found that 57 percent of Councils reported having a system in operation, with an additional 12 percent indicating they planned to establish one.

The Corporate Business Plan includes resourcing for CCTV expansion, Project BETTI and other community safety projects.

3. How this avoids possible duplication of State Government incentives for CCTV and Senior safety

Following an Elected Member briefing session on 12 April 2022, the City's officers have removed suggested actions that are similar to State-based initiatives.

The home CCTV subsidy proposed within the Plan does not overlap with the State government program.

The State subsidy is only eligible to seniors and pension cardholders. In contrast, the City's proposal is directed towards providing a grant to any resident in hot spot areas based on crime trends.

4. Justification for why Local Government is planning to monitor commercial premises

Further clarification was provided to Elected Members at the briefing session.

The Plan does not intend to monitor commercial premises, and partnership opportunities with commercial premises have been removed from the proposed Plan.

5. What the full budget implications are over the term of the Strategy

The entire budget implications for the Plan are in Annexure 2 (page 29). Table 1 (below) summarises the proposed financial commitments of the Plan.

Financials	
Short-Term	\$1,309,000
Mid-Term	\$1,475,000
Long-Term	\$601,000
Total	\$3,385,000

Based on the amended plan, the City's overall budget for the Plans has reduced from \$4,129,000 to \$3,385,000 of which, the primary spend is in the CCTV roll-out to City facilities and public open spaces, which equates to \$1.34m and \$1.37m for Project BETTI – the security system upgrade for key city facilities.

The Chief Financial Officer has confirmed the \$3.3m figure is included in the Long-Term Financial Plan, and there is no specific rate rise due to the implementation of the Plan.

Outcome of the Elected Member Briefing

Following the 12 April 2022 Elected Member Briefing, the community safety team received feedback and removed the following salient items from the Draft Plan.

1. Partner with WA Police to provide training opportunities for Cockburn Neighbourhood Watch Volunteers
2. Partner with local communities to paint murals on City's movable CCTV (RDK) unit
3. Facilitate a Cockburn Central retail network to identify repeat shoplifters through AI and shopping centre CCTV systems
4. Provide a public upload cloud to correlate possible offenders captured on private and business-owned CCTV
5. Facilitate the development of a calendar of events for October 'Community Safety Month (moved to business-as-usual activity)

6. Partner with WALGA to promote the WALGA road wise program “Community Safe Speed Promise” (moved to business-as-usual activity)
7. Provide increased awareness of CoSafe to people with a disability (moved to business-as-usual activity)
8. Provide revised CCTV signs for Language other than English communities
9. Provide and age- appropriate social media content campaign to youth between 16-25 to reduce anti- social behaviour
10. Regulate planning applications to ensure they meet State planning policies regarding CPTED principals
11. Facilitate the increased use of mobile CCTV units around secondary schools and promote community safety to parents of children aged between 13-17

Some of the above items may still occur, but either be funded as part of existing business as usual operating expenses or at a reduced level so that dedicated funding is not required.

Investigation into further consultation on the Plan

The City completed an initial community consultation in partnership with Edith Cowan University (ECU) in late 2020. Community perspectives were gathered in the following ways:

- Focus groups (with various age groups)
- Survey
- Drop-in session

The outcome of this consultation was used to guide the development of the Draft Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan.

Following best practice, the City recommends releasing the draft plan for public comment as a final sense check before Council’s adoption. The consultation will last approximately four (4) weeks if approved by Council and commence early 2022-23 financial year.

Relevant feedback will be considered alongside previous community consultation data, and crime and safety data to inform the plan's final version before it is presented back to Council for adoption.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Community, Lifestyle & Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive, and connected community.

- A safe and healthy community that is socially connected.

Budget/Financial Implications

The overall cost to implement the outcomes of the proposed Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2022–2027 is approximately \$3.38m for the life of the Plan.

The Plan's projected expenditure is consistent with the Long-Term Financial Plan projections and annual spending on community safety.

The primary spend is in the continued rollout of CCTV to City facilities and public open spaces, which equates to \$1.3M.

All items included in the Plan will be subject to Council's annual budget deliberation process.

Legal Implications

Installing CCTV is regulated by *Surveillance Devices Act 1998*.

Community Consultation

As part of the overall development of the proposed Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2022–2027, City Officers conducted a comprehensive community engagement process with the assistance of two external consultants, Edith Cowan University (ECU) and Catalyse Pty Ltd.

Edith Cowan University

ECU developed a community survey to determine public perception of crime, disorder, and anti-social behaviour.

This survey included categories of behaviour that may not have been captured in official data.

The survey also assessed community perceptions of what is needed to prevent crime and improve community safety in the area.

Although the survey had 13 questions and response fields, the research was guided by the following overarching principal questions:

1. What is the prevalence of crime and anti-social behaviour in City of Cockburn?
2. What are community perceptions of crime, anti-social behaviour, and community safety?
3. What are stakeholder perceptions of crime, anti-social behaviour, and community safety?

The ECU survey received over 900 submissions online or via in-person workshops.

Catalyse

The Catalyse data provided was from further analysis of 502 community feedback surveys from the 2021 Community Scorecard.

Feedback from this research identified the community would like the following:

- Increased frequency of CoSafe patrols and improve how CoSafe responds to community concerns
- Advocate for a greater Police presence and stronger enforcement of criminal and anti-social behaviour
- Provide more CCTV in public places and residential areas
- Provide improved reporting and follow-up communications with residents who support issues
- Advocate for homeowners to install more security measures
- Educate residents about safety
- Provide improved lighting in streets, parks, and public places
- Engage with young people and provide more youth activities

These community consultation and research results have informed the development of the Plan.

Risk Management Implications

According to the 2021 Community scorecard, community safety is the highest community priority, with installation of CCTV the second. Accordingly, delaying the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2022–2027 adoption may cause some community concern and ‘minor’ reputational risk.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



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Acknowledgement of Country

The Mayor, Councillors and staff of the City of Cockburn acknowledge the Whadjuk Nyungar people of Beeliar boodja as the traditional custodians of this land. We pay our respect to the Elders, past, present and emerging.





Executive Summary

The feeling of safety and avoiding becoming a crime victim is a desire for all residents within Cockburn and the broader community across Australia. Crime and anti-social behaviour issues are often brought about by more prominent complex societal factors and frequently not quickly resolved. At the same time, mitigation programs are difficult to effectively gauge their successes.

The City is just one part of the broader community's responsibility to promote and provide a safer community for those who live, visit, invest, and work within the City of Cockburn.

The Cockburn community regularly identifies community safety as a priority within the City's Strategic Community Plan.

Effectively managing the City's response to support improved community safety requires a coordinated effort with residents, visitors and State service providers.

To coordinate these efforts, the City has developed the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2022-2027.

The Plan proposes four key objectives:



Strengthen Partnerships Through Collaboration and Advocacy;



Reducing the Opportunity for Crime through Technology;



Increase Awareness of Community Safety and Crime Prevention;



Early Intervention to Improve the Wellbeing of our Community.

The approaches mentioned above will address community priorities by making Cockburn a safer place to be.

Introduction

According to annual community perception surveys, community safety has been the highest priority within recent years. Although the highest priority, the City's community safety and crime prevention services attract high levels of community satisfaction.

The City has been a leader in this space and completed many sector first initiatives to benefit the community.

Ensuring the City continues to provide a vibrant, healthy, safe, inclusive and connected community is an outcome identified within the City's Strategic Community Plan 2020-2030 and the Corporate Business Plan 2020-2021 to 2024-2025. The Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2022-2027 (CSCP) has been developed to support these strategic priorities.

This Plan was developed on the years of growth by the City's existing operations and independent research conducted by leading academia in Criminology from Edith Cowan University and further detailed analysis of the community's annual perception survey.

The actions within this Plan are in addition to the already extensive existing business as usual activities conducted by the City. The Plan highlights future initiatives to continue to make Cockburn a true leader in community safety and drive improved security for our residents, visitors and businesses.

Links to the Strategic Community Plan 2020–2030

The Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2022-2027 supports and underpins the Corporate Business Plan Outcome 3: Community, Lifestyle and Security. More specifically:

Work to increase understanding and compliance to relevant state and local government local laws to improve safety and amenity to the City's residents, businesses and visitors. A range of education, prevention, mitigation, and enforcement strategies are used.

AND

Continue to provide best practice mobile security patrolling. Oversee the development of the CCTV camera network and artificial intelligence software, to develop a smarter, safer City.



What is crime prevention and the perception of community safety?

Crime prevention:

Crime prevention focuses on deterring criminal activity and reducing crime. It aims to eliminate factors that lead to crime occurring.

Perception of community safety:

It is vital that people feel safe living in, working in and visiting Cockburn.

Feeling unsafe can lead to people avoiding certain places and discourage people from being actively part of their communities. Nationally, it is common for gaps between perceptions of crime in an area and the actual risk of experiencing crime.

While this is the case, community members have expressed concern and genuine fear of crime in Cockburn and their personal safety.

Informed by crime statistics, this Plan (this document) aims to paint an accurate picture of crime in the area. Misconceptions about the actual risk of crime can undermine perceptions of safety. This Plan seeks to address these issues and improve how safe the community feels in the City of Cockburn.

Review of Community Safety and Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Strategy 2017-2022

The City's Community Safety and Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Strategy 2017-2022 was reviewed ahead of its intended document life due to the early completion of the actions listed.

As part of the previous strategy we have completed 100% of all our CCTV projects expanding the City's CCTV network to:



500 fixed cameras



12 Rapid Deployment Kits



30 mobile cameras



Recent Highlights: City's Crime Prevention and Community Safety Initiatives



CoSafe Review

A comprehensive review of CoSafe in 2019, resulting in the City changing the operating model and functions of the service.

The new CoSafe service is now overseen by City employed staff 24 hours a day. This improves oversight and has been authorised with expanded powers to manage local law matters.

This service resulted in:

- Saving the City over \$0.5 million;
- Impounding 20 bikes and serving three warrants; and
- Working with WA Police on 441 incidents.



CCTV Artificial Intelligence

The City has been leading the way in trialling artificial intelligence (AI) solutions since 2013. In recent years the technology has dramatically improved and is achieving high accuracy rates. The City has trialled the technology at the Success Regional Sporting Facility as a pilot initiative.

The City is currently rolling out a comprehensive AI solution to many CCTV cameras throughout the City. This roll-out will increase the detection of anti-social behaviour and allow for automated alerts to be sent to CoSafe and WA Police.

The City has also increased the number of License Plate Number Recognition (LPNR) cameras in suburban areas to aid law enforcement partners to identify suspects of local crimes.

Recent Highlights: City's Crime Prevention and Community Safety Initiatives



Police Dashboard

With the new CoSafe service introduction, the City invested in a workforce distribution software through ESRI Australia. As part of the development of this solution, a dedicated police dashboard has been created, giving police real-time information and reports completed by CoSafe Officers.

The dashboard allows police to historically search by key descriptors, such as vehicles, persons of interest and community calls to CoSafe.

Within one week of operation, the dashboard led to an arrest of a person charged with residential burglary.



Treeby Community and Sports Centre Project - Artist impression

Building Efficiencies Through Technological Innovation (Project BETTI)

The City has commenced a City wide upgrade of access control and security systems at most community facilities.








Once completed, residents will be able to hire community facilities online and use their mobile phone and other devices to unlock buildings during their hire period.

The project will increase the City's CCTV network by approximately 250 cameras, around some of the City's busiest buildings and reserves.








Existing Services & Initiatives

Organisationally, the City of Cockburn undertakes numerous community safety initiatives as business as usual processes.

We contribute to this through the provision of the following services and initiatives:

Service/Initiative	Description
 CoSafe	A 24/7 mobile response service that provides specially trained officers to manage a wide range of issues within the community, including anti-social behaviour, suspicious behaviour, noise complaints, vandalism and various other concerns.
 Technology/CCTV	The City manages over 500 fixed CCTV cameras and 30 mobile cameras, which are deployed on vehicles or in hotspot areas.
 Youth and Family Services	Supports young people and their families through group programs and activities. Youth Services also work closely with WA Police Youth Engagement Officers to improve the take-up of support services by at-risk youth.
 Youth XLR8 Program	In collaboration with WA Police, Cockburn Youth Services, City mechanics and the Coastal Motorcycle Club, the Youth XLR8 Motocross program is targeted to engage young people aged 14 years and over, who may benefit from mentoring and guidance. Access to the program is by referral from key organisations.
 Neighbourhood Watch	Cockburn has an active Neighbourhood Watch group, with representatives from most suburbs. The group of volunteers participates in crime prevention initiatives, including anti-theft screw installations, providing bicycle D-locks, letterboxing and information displays at shopping centres and community events.
 Graffiti Removal	The City has a KPI to remove offensive graffiti within three business days. The City also removes graffiti that is visible to the public on residential and commercial property free of charge if it is considered to be of a racist or obscene nature.
 Community Safety	The City employs a team within the Safer Cities Service Unit. This team helps coordinate and contributes to the implementation of various strategies, plans and initiatives to improve the ongoing safety of the community.

Existing Services & Initiatives

Service/Initiative	Description
 Rangers	Operating seven days per week, Rangers provide peace of mind to residents through patrols and attending to complaints relating to animals, litter, parking and off-road vehicles. At times, the Rangers work to resolve neighbourhood disputes by acting as an intermediary.
 Community Development	The Community Development team works with community members, volunteers and not-for-profit organisations to support and contribute to the community in which people feel a sense of belonging and connection.
 Waste reduction	Waste Services ensure the City's streetscapes are kept in presentable condition and reduce litter. Hole top bins with locks are used in specific areas. Locks provided on bin enclosures and rubber rosettes over bin holes prevent access. Covert cameras are also set up in illegal dumping areas in conjunction with the Community Safety and Ranger Services team.
 Public Safety Education	The City facilitates Cyber Crime Prevention workshops, Seniors Safety workshops and general crime prevention presentations in partnership with WAPOL.
 Events and Community Bookings	Recreation Services have strict criteria applicants must meet to use any of the City's halls and venues. Age limits, alcohol consumption rules, security requirements and noise restrictions apply to bookings. WA Police and CoSafe are notified of any one-off party bookings if deemed 'high risk'.
 Planning - Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)	The City incorporates CPTED strategies into the design of buildings and public open space as part of a holistic approach to crime prevention through passive surveillance.
 Collaboration with agencies	The City partners with many agencies and businesses including, but not limited to, WA Police, Neighbourhood Watch, CrimeStoppers, Cockburn Gateways, other Local Governments and various organisations across WA, to reduce crime in our community. The City supports the Crime Prevention Reference Group, which makes recommendations about safety and crime prevention.

Community Consultation and Input

To develop this Plan, the City engaged two external consultants, Edith Cowan University (ECU) and Catalyse, to undertake extensive community consultation. The objective of this consultation was to assess the prevalence of crime, actual reported crime and identify community concerns within Cockburn.

The action items in this Plan have been developed based on this community engagement, statistics, strategic priorities and relevant literature.

ECU analysed the views of more than 900 people via an online survey, face-to-face interviews and focus groups as part of this consultation phase.

The average age of participants was 48.9 years, ranging from 14-88 years old (539 female, 349 male, three non-binary & 15 non - indication).

The findings of the Catalyse consultation were formed on 502 surveyed residents as part of the City's Annual Community Perceptions Scorecard.

Edith Cowan University

ECU's community survey was developed to determine community perceptions of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.

This survey included categories of behaviour that may not have been captured in official data. The survey also assessed community perceptions of what is needed to prevent crime and improve community safety in the area.

Although the survey had 13 questions and response fields, the research was guided by the following overarching principle questions:

What is the prevalence of crime and antisocial behaviour in the City of Cockburn?

What are community perceptions of crime, anti-social behaviour and community safety?

What are stakeholder perceptions of crime, antisocial behaviour and community safety?

ECU suggested strategies

The outcome of the ECU report focused on six key themes:



Monitored street and residential CCTV



Micro dotting of goods



Targeted hot spots approaches to crime prevention



Approaches to urban renewal and/or community design



Security services/presence



Resident groups

Catalyse

The Catalyse data provided was from further analysis of community feedback from the 2021 Community Scorecard.



Surveyed
502
residents



Safety is a greater concern among families with teenagers and those who speak a Language other than English (LOTE) at home.



Safety, security and crime prevention was the #1 priority



79% of respondents gave a positive rating with a performance index score of **56/100**

Suggested actions

Provide increased frequency of CoSafe patrols and improve how CoSafe responds to community concerns

Advocate for greater Police presence and stronger enforcement of criminal and anti-social behaviour

Provide more CCTV in public places and residential areas

Provide improved reporting and follow-up communications with residents who support issues

Advocate for homeowners to install more security measures

Educate residents about safety

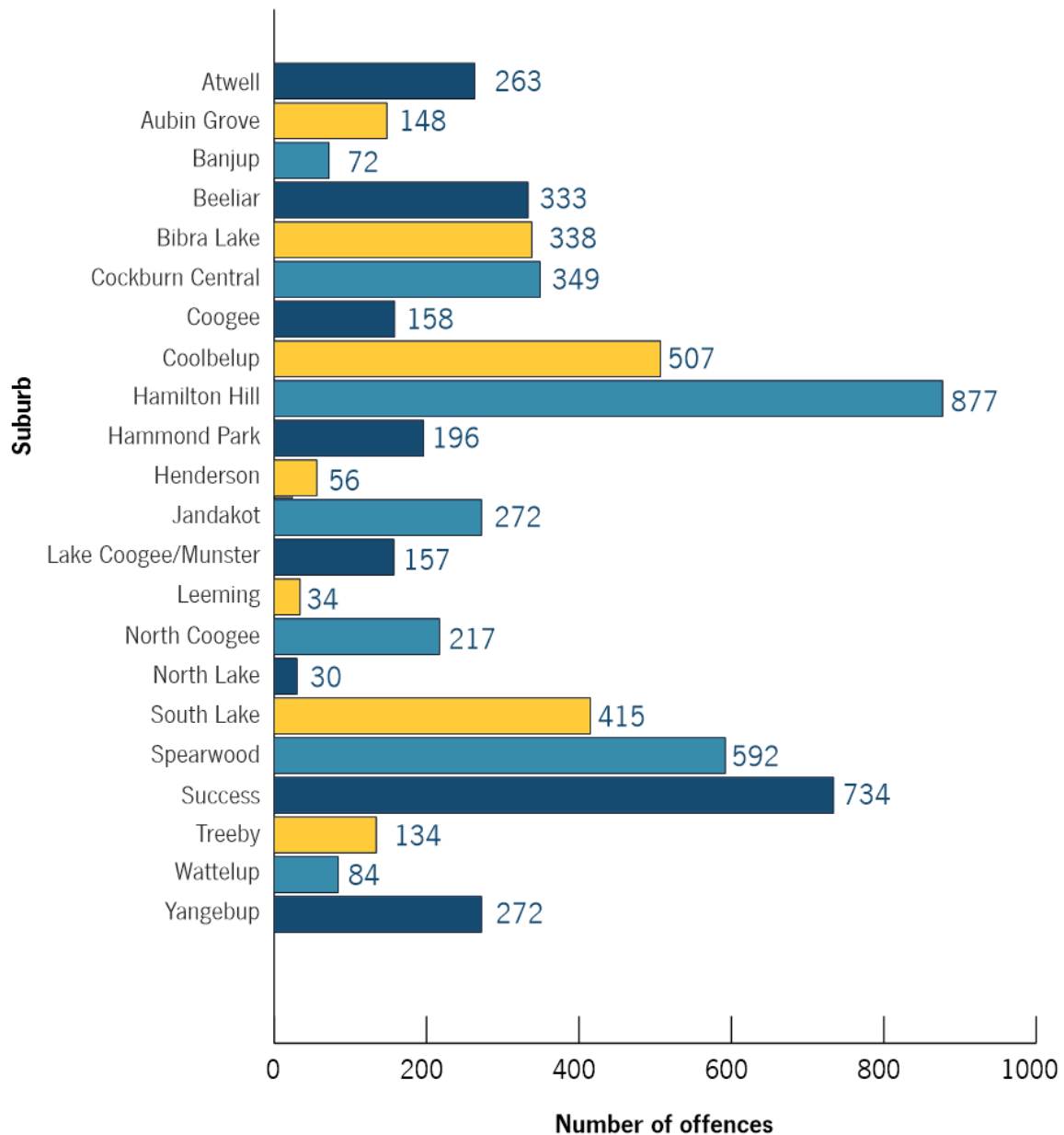
Provide improved lighting in streets, parks and public places

Engage with youth and provide more youth activities

Crime Trends

The purpose of this analysis was to ensure the actions proposed as part of this Plan would be reflective of reported crimes within the City.

Crime in Suburbs July 2020 – June 2021

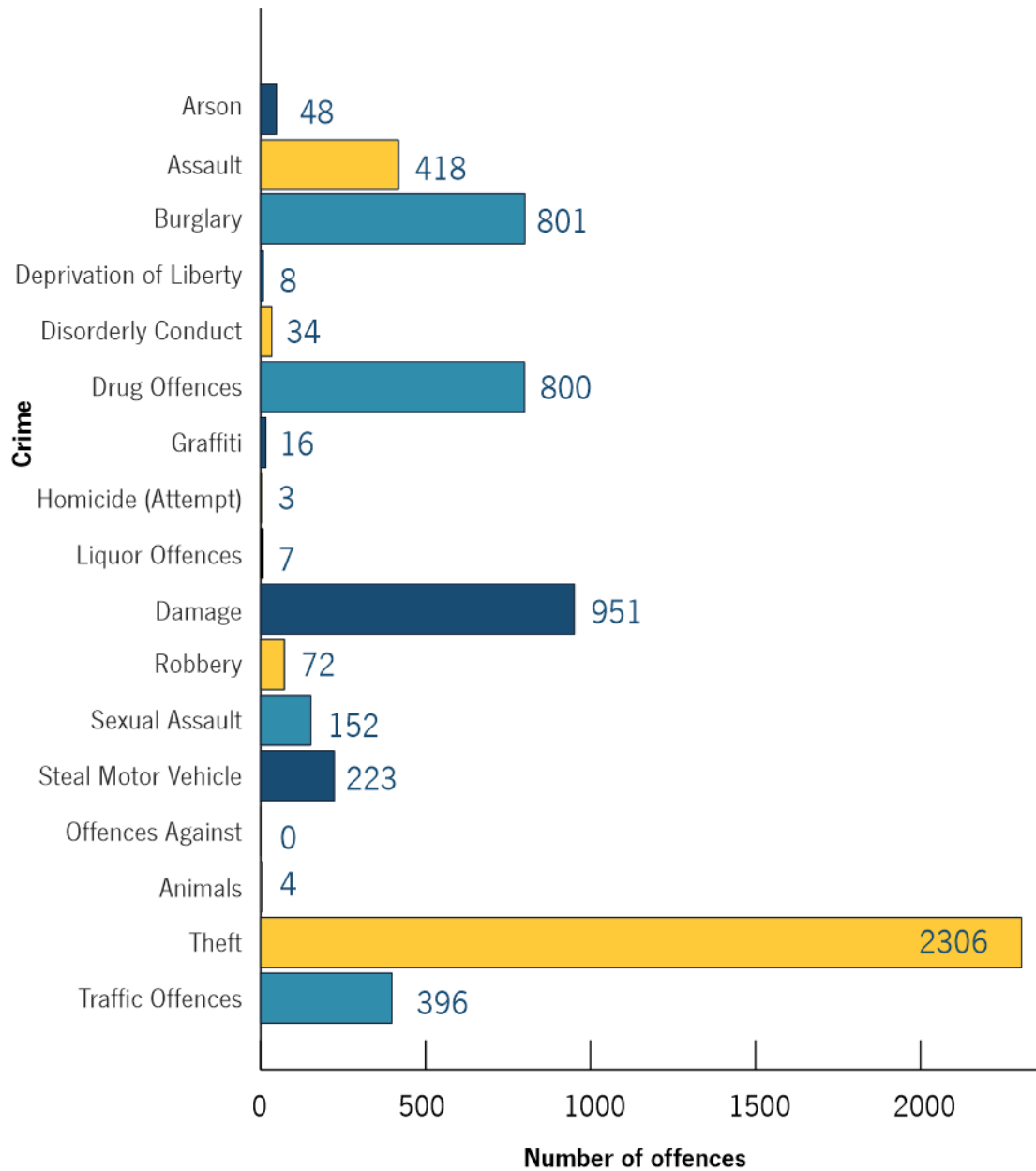


Source: Western Australian Police Force

12 City of Cockburn

Crime Trends

Crime Category July 2020 – June 2021



Source: Western Australian Police Force

The City's Role in Community Safety and Crime Prevention

As a local government, the City is only one part of the broader social response to keeping our community safe and preventing crime. All communities and levels of government have their role in keeping residents safe. The image below highlights where the City is placed in this social response.



Key Strategic Objectives

This Plan 2022-2027 provides a framework to guide the City and its partners to improve our community's sense of security and invest in broader social initiatives designed to contribute to the community's overall wellbeing.

It also recognises that the City cannot address many of these factors alone. Working with other stakeholders, including local businesses, government agencies and the community, is vital to the plans success.

This Plan 2022-2027 is underpinned by four key objectives:



1. **Strengthen Partnerships Through Collaboration and Advocacy;**



3. **Increase Awareness of Community Safety and Crime Prevention;**



2. **Reducing the Opportunity for Crime Through Technology;**



4. **Early Intervention to Improve the Wellbeing of our Community.**

Each objective is explained within the below section and specific action items are added to each objective area.

The following actions are used to determine the City's role in each objective:



Advocate – As the closest level of government to the community, we are a voice for the community about community safety.



Facilitate – We help to make it possible or easier for our communities.



Fund – We fund external organisations or companies to provide services or infrastructure.



Partner – We form strategic alliances with other interest groups and organisations to achieve our outcomes.



Provide – We directly provide community infrastructure and services.

Objective 1 – Strengthen Partnerships Through Collaboration and Advocacy

Objective 1 is to enhance community safety and reduce criminal and anti-social behaviour through collaboration with key interest groups and agencies.

Objective 1 Deliverables				Timeframe		
Action	Lead	Budget (\$)	Measure of Success	Short Term	Mid Term	Long Term
1.1 Provide a teachers package for primary and secondary schools, increasing youth awareness of community safety programs and services.	Safer Cities	Existing	Program implemented within the allocated timeframe and provided to all public and private schools within the City. The program meets the relevant curriculum guidelines.	X		
1.2 Provide an Aboriginal ranger traineeship program.	Rangers	\$40,000 p/a	A suitable candidate is employed and provided ranger training within 12 months. Improving and maintaining community relationships.		X	X
1.3 Advocate for better accountability and management of freight rail links operated by ARC Infrastructure.	Safer Cities	Existing	Increased response to the clean-up of graffiti and damaged fences by ARC Infrastructure.	X	X	X
1.4 Facilitate the City's Crime Prevention Reference Group.	Safer Cities	Existing	Improved representation of members and advocacy for community safety outcomes relevant to the community.	X	X	X



Objective 1 Deliverables				Timeframe		
Action	Lead	Budget (\$)	Measure of Success	Short Term	Mid Term	Long Term
1.5 Advocate for increased support by the State government to NHW and future ways to engage younger members via online and social media platforms.	Safer Cities	Existing	Increased WA Police support for the program and renewal of the State's NHW Strategy. Implementation of online forums and groups available.	X	X	X
1.6 Fund a review of the City's community safety social media messaging.	Safer Cities	\$10,000	Improved messaging of community safety via social media platforms, resulting in higher post engagements and community sharing.	X		
1.7 Advocate for increased CCTV and surveillance at the Australian Marine Complex, Henderson.	Community Safety and Ranger Services	Existing	Secure funding to implement CCTV in and around the Marine Complex, improving the area's security and business desirability to invest within the precinct.	X	X	X
1.8 Facilitate the trial of the LED street lighting within identified residential areas.	Civil Infrastructure	Funded outside of this Plan	Measures of success are identified within the project plan of the trial.	X	X	X
1.9 Advocate for increased Police resources within the Cockburn Area.	Community Safety and Ranger Services	In-Kind	Using the appropriate forums, advocate for an increased Police response to ongoing anti-social issues and timely response to crime.	X	X	X

Objective 2 – Reducing the Opportunity for Crime Through Technology

The use of technology to improve safety is an increasing trend within the community. CCTV monitoring of public open spaces shows improvements in the perception of crime reduction and the overall sense of security by residents.

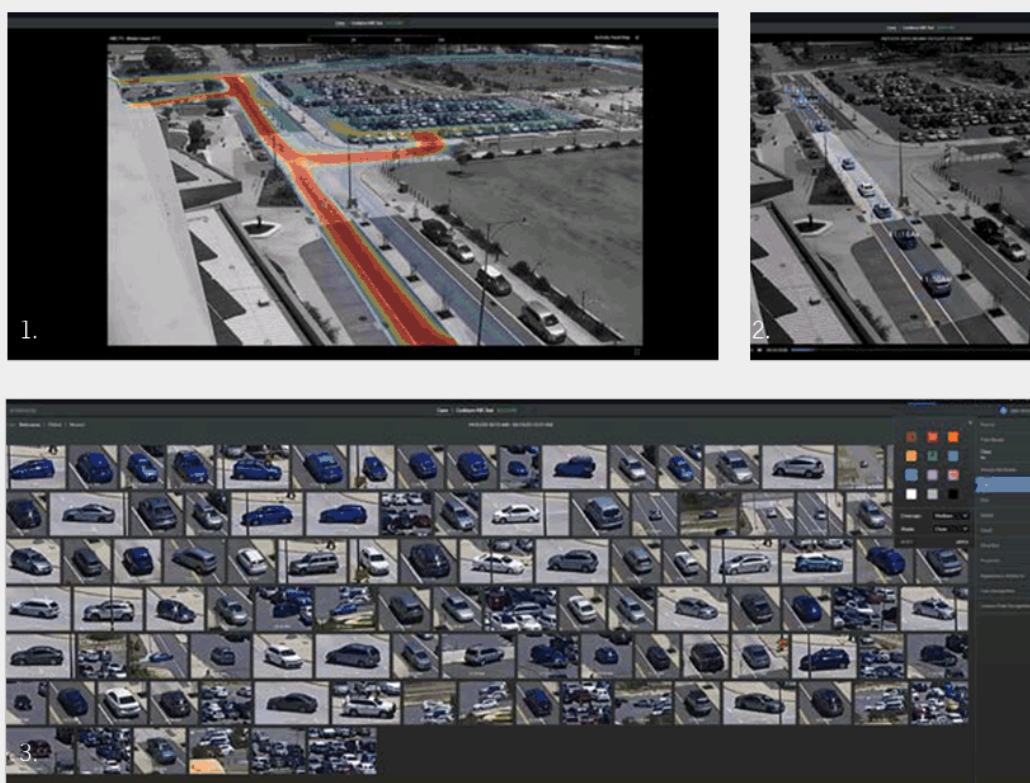
Technology such as artificial intelligence combined with an extensive CCTV network improves evidence to identify offenders. Ultimately this leads to increased arrest rates or prevention of crime in the first place.

Using research outcomes of the Catalyse study, Objective 2 also recommends introducing a home subsidy scheme for homeowners to install their own CCTV networks. The increased surveillance around residential homes will decrease the risk of burglaries and improve the feeling of safety while at home.


Stealing was the highest reported crime to police between July 2020 - July 2021. Stealing is often seen as a low-level but high volume crime by the police and shopping centre security.

With the advances in technology and the increasing shopping precinct in Cockburn Central, the City believes there is an emerging area that, with the help of technology, could reduce the volume of stealing.

Reducing retail theft through loss prevention measures improves the desirability of Cockburn as a place to do business. Being an entry level crime for young offenders, any reduction in retail theft may have long term benefits by reducing offending in the broader community.



Briefcam - 1. Car movements 2. Time of car movements 3. Blue cars selected and display on Briefcam Video Analytics Platform - Footage collected from Cockburn ARC CCTV Cameras.



Objective 2 Deliverables				Timeframe		
Action	Lead	Budget (\$)	Measure of Success	Short Term	Mid Term	Long Term
2.1 Fund an expanded use of Artificial Intelligence across the City's CCTV network.	Community Safety and Ranger Services	\$150,000 (\$75,000 p/a)	Installation of AI on identified cameras within public open spaces and hotspot areas.	X	X	
2.2 Provide a residential home subsidy or purchase scheme for the installation of residential CCTV systems.	Safer Cities	\$200,000 (\$50,000 p/a)	The number of residents who take up the subsidy.	X	X	X
2.3 Fund the Project BETTI roll-out plan.	Community Safety and Ranger Services	\$1,375,000	Completion of the project on schedule and within the project tolerances.	X	X	X
2.4 Fund the CCTV roll-out plan. (Annexure 1)	Community Safety and Ranger Services	\$1,340,000	Completion of the projects on schedule and within the allocated budget.	X	X	X
2.5 Fund the expansion of mobile CCTV cameras fleet.	Community Safety and Ranger Services	\$90,000	Completion of the project on time and within the allocated budget. Increased use of the mobile systems in consultation with the WA Police.	X	X	
2.6 Fund a super trial of Internet of Things (IoT) or LoRaWAN devices to selected parks to aid community safety and smarter cities.	Community Safety and Ranger Services	\$30,000	Successful implementation of the project and selected locations and incorporation into the CoSafe service.	X		

Objective 3 – Increase Awareness of Community Safety and Crime Prevention


The City aims to increase awareness of community safety and how to prevent crime while improving security. Through these awareness programs, the community will better understand the local environment and its associated risks, contributing to a better quality of life by reducing unjustified fears.

Creating stronger community links can also detect crime, as unusual or suspicious activity is more likely to be reported to the police.

Empowering the community through education and other means will influence the perceived perception of crime and where people are informed, engaged and welcome.



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Objective 3 Deliverables				Timeframe		
Action	Lead	Budget (\$)	Measure of Success	Short Term	Mid Term	Long Term
3.1 Provide a 'short course' in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) for residents to target harden their homes.	Safer Cities	\$15,000	The program will engage a broad age group and provide solid fundamentals of CPTED in an easy to interpret and meaningful way.	X	X	
3.2 Partner with Cockburn Gateways and Phoenix Shopping Centre to educate shoppers on the dangers of leaving items unattended.	Safer Cities	Existing	Measure of success will be based on engagement and collaboration with Crime Prevention Reference Group.		X	
3.3 Provide elder abuse prevention and awareness program with Council of the Ageing (COTA WA).	Safer Cities	\$25,000 (\$5,000 p/a)	Number of participants who attend the workshops and achieving a post-session positive rating of 90% happy with the training provided.	X	X	X
3.4 Provide keyed secure lockers at Omeo Wreck beach for visitors as part of a pilot project.	Safer Cities	\$30,000	Installation is incorporated into the ablution block design for the area. Lockers are accessible through a smart phone and incorporated into the City's Project BETTI system.		X	

Objective 4 – Early Intervention to Improve the Wellbeing of our Community

Early intervention means identifying and providing practical early support to those at risk of committing or being victims of crime. Early intervention has been identified as the best way to support the community in building effective and resilient crime prevention mechanisms.

With early intervention and prevention programs, we aim to limit the number of young people at risk of offending to prevent contact with the justice system.

With a significant investment by stakeholders, early intervention programs can address the causes and risk factors of those offending.

Early intervention demands a united, coordinated and flexible approach between government departments designed and delivered in partnership with non-government organisations.



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Objective 4 Deliverables				Timeframe		
Action	Lead	Budget (\$)	Measure of Success	Short Term	Mid Term	Long Term
4.1 Provide the CoSafe service on a 24/7 basis.	CoSafe	\$2.5m (funded outside of the Plan)	Measures of the success of CoSafe identified within the Key Performance Indicators of this Plan.	X	X	X
4.2 Facilitate a mentoring program between CoSafe and Youth.	CoSafe	Existing	Creation of genuine relationships to improve awareness of CoSafe and other City community safety services relevant for young people.	X	X	X
4.3 Advocate for Peron Group to implement a crime prevention study into major redeployment phases of Cockburn Gateways.	Community Safety and Ranger Services	Existing	The number of initiatives identified within the study incorporated by Peron Group into the redevelopment of Cockburn Gateways.	X	X	X
4.4 Advocate Main Roads to install CCTV into pedestrian bridges and tunnels in and around the Armadale Road to North Lake Road Bridge.	Community Safety and Ranger Services	Existing	CoC enters into a partnership with Main Roads to implement and monitor CCTV within the area. Note: The City will seek external funding to implement this project.	X	X	X

Performance Measures

Each Project and Initiative added within the Plan has a measurement of success on a per-project basis.

The overall measurement of this plan will be assessed against the City's annual community scorecard and below assessment criteria.

Performance Outcome	2020-21 Current	2026-27 Target Score	2026-27 Stretch Score
Community safety, security and crime prevention			
Positive Rating	79%	81%	83%
Performance Index Score	56	57	58
Languages Other Than English communities	50	51	52
People with children 13 -17	51	52	53
Home owner	56	57	58
Community safety patrols (CoSafe)			
Positive Rating	80%	82%	84%
Performance Index Score	61	62	63
People with a disability	56	57	58
CCTV cameras (in public open spaces, parks and City facilities)			
Positive Rating	72%	74%	76%
Performance Index Score	52	53	54
People with children 13 – 17	42	43	44
Languages Other Than English communities	47	48	49
Service Delivery Targets of Plan			
Safer Cities	N/A	100%	N/A
CoSafe	N/A	100%	N/A
Community Safety and Ranger Services	N/A	100%	N/A
Development & Compliance	N/A	100%	N/A

Resourcing and Implementation

Additional municipal funding (outside of recurring funding) is highlighted within Annexure 2 of this Plan. Where actions fall part of commonly provided budgets, the project/ action has not been included within Annexure 2.

Although CoSafe is considered to be recurring funding for the purposes of this Plan, the estimated financial cost of CoSafe is approximately \$2.5m per year, inclusive of all internal charges. This equates to approximately \$12.8m for the life of the plan.

With the increase in technology proposed within this Plan, there may be an opportunity to rationalise the CoSafe service in the future, without impact to the core response role CoSafe plays within the community.

Where specific objectives have outlined external funding, the funding arrangements will be facilitated by the City. The City will seek to fund these projects by State/ Federal grants programs or by direct contributions from government and non-government sources.

Resourcing the Plan

The City's Community Safety and Ranger Services business unit has been reviewed as part of an organisational wide restructure in 2021. As such, there is no immediate need to restructure this business unit to implement this Plan.

The Plan's objectives of improving the community through education and promotion has identified a shortfall in staff to deliver some of these actions and effectively handle the growing reliance our communities have on social media.

Accordingly, the City's officers will advocate to create an additional 0.5FTE into the City's Workforce plan throughout the life of this Plan.

The 0.5FTE will further assist with public education and social media campaigns to reduce the fear of being impacted by crime by residents, visitors and businesses within Cockburn.

Reporting and Revision

The ongoing reporting on the completion and updates of the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2022-2027 will be provided at and through the City's Crime Prevention Reference Group.

Throughout this Plan's life, snapshot surveys will be undertaken to assess the trend of performance, ensuring the City is on target to meet the performance measures identified.

The Crime Prevention Reference Group meets quarterly and has representation from the City's Elected Members, WA Police, State Agencies and key private/public educational institutes and businesses.



Annexure 1 – CCTV Roll Out Plan

Short Term

Coolbellup Skate Park (expansion)	\$15,000
Aubin Grove Radiata Park	\$40,000
Spearwood Skate Park	\$35,000
Yangebup Pump Track	\$25,000
Manning Park	\$110,000
Eliza Ponds Precinct	\$90,000
\$315,000	
Short Term	

Mid Term

Dixon Reserve Pump Track	\$25,000
Smart Park	\$60,000
Ammunition Jetty	\$40,000
Hamilton Hill and Spearwood (North) CCTV network (Phase 1)	\$100,000
Spearwood Ave Bridge	\$40,000
Coogee Beach (expansion)	\$30,000
Bibra Lake Industrial Complex	\$160,000
Hamilton Hill and Spearwood (North) CCTV network (Phase 2)	\$100,000
Treeby Estate	\$150,000
\$705,000	
Mid Term	

Long Term

C. Y. O'Connor (expansion)	\$60,000
Beeliar Drive (Shopping Precinct)	\$80,000
Hamilton Hill and Spearwood (North) CCTV network (Phase 3)	\$100,000
Henderson Marine Complex (Subject to co-contribution)	\$80,000
\$320,000	
Long Term	

Annexure 2 – Proposed Municipal Funding

Actions Items		Short Term	Mid Term	Long Term	Total Project Cost
Objective 1 – Strengthen Partnerships Through Collaboration and Advocacy					
1.2	Provide an Aboriginal ranger traineeship program.		\$80,000	\$40,000	\$120,000
1.6	Fund a review of the City's community safety social media messaging.	\$10,000			\$10,000
Objective 2 – Reducing the Opportunity for Crime Through Technology					
2.1	Fund an expanded use of Artificial Intelligence across the City's CCTV network.	\$75,000	\$75,000		\$150,000
2.2	Provide a residential home subsidy or purchase scheme for the installation of residential CCTV systems.	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$200,000
2.3	Fund the Project BETTI roll-out plan.	\$684,000	\$505,000	\$186,000	\$1,375,000
2.4	Fund the CCTV roll-out plan.	\$315,000	\$705,000	\$320,000	\$1,340,000
2.5	Fund the expansion of mobile CCTV cameras fleet.	\$90,000			\$90,000
2.6	Fund a super trial of Internet of Things (IoT) or LoRaWAN devices to selected parks to aid community safety and smarter cities.	\$30,000			\$30,000
Objective 3 – Increase Awareness of Community Safety and Crime Prevention					
3.1	Provide a 'short course' in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) for residents to target harden their homes.	\$15,000			\$15,000
3.3	Provide elder abuse prevention and awareness program with Council of the Ageing (COTA WA).	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$25,000
3.4	Provide Keyed lockers at Omeo Wreck at Coogee Beach for visitors as part of a pilot project.	\$30,000			\$30,000
Sub-totals		\$1,309,000	\$1,475,000	\$601,000	
				Total:	\$3,385,000

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This information is available in alternative formats upon request.



Paper from responsible sources.

City of Cockburn website: www.cockburn.wa.gov.au

17.2 Parking Restrictions - Lancier Way, North Coogee

Author(s) Gail Bowman

Attachments 1. Community Consultation Responses (**Confidential**)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) APPROVES the installation of 'No Parking on Road' signage to the designated area (listed within the report) of Lancier Way, North Coogee.

Background

In February 2022, the City received several parking-related complaints from a resident living in Lancier Way, North Coogee.

The nature of the complaint relates to ongoing parking issues about a vehicle blocking the complainant's driveway.

The complainant attests that this ongoing trend cannot be resolved without parking control intervention, and he and his family are unable to manoeuvre their vehicles into and out of their driveway with relative ease.

Pursuant to Clause 8 of the City's Parking and Parking Facilities Local Law 2007, Council may approve additional parking restrictions within the subject area and approve the installation of relevant signs to cause effect of the parking restrictions.

Submission

N/A

Report

Since 15 February 2022, the City's Rangers have attended Lancier Way, North Coogee, four (4) times due to ongoing parking complaints.

Historically, there have been minimal complaints by other residents who adjoin Lancier Way, and the ongoing problem is concentrated to the south-eastern end of the thoroughfare.

The complaint relates explicitly to one vehicle that parks perpendicular to the road and across their driveway, as shown within image 1 (below).



Image 1 – Ongoing Parking Issue

As a result of ongoing complaints, the City proactively wrote to all residents who adjoin Lancier Way in March 2022. The City received three (3) responses out of ten (10) residents surveyed.

One of the responses received was authored by an owner of two properties within Lancier Way and is provided within the Confidential attachment.

Since the City wrote to residents, City officers have witnessed that the complainant is now parking parallel to the road across his own driveway, mirroring the neighbour's behaviour on the opposite side of the laneway.

As a result, the southern end of Lancier Way is becoming obstructed at times and could reduce the ability for larger vehicles and waste services to access the thoroughfare.

Although the residential feedback was not widely supportive of additional parking enforcement, the City does believe that leaving the area without appropriate parking controls will lead to broader complaints in the future.

Accordingly, the City proposes the installation of 'No Parking on Road' within the red hatched lines shown in image 2 (below):



Image 2 – Proposed Parking Restriction Area

The parking restriction area will cease at the eastern boundary of 4 Lucretia Drive and 22 Orsino Boulevard North Coogee.

The provision of 'No Parking on Road' signs will still allow residents to stop on the road and not impact residents who use their driveways to park vehicles, providing that no portion of the vehicle intrudes onto the thoroughfare.

Providing this solution strikes a compromised balance between the ongoing parking issues witnessed by the City and providing amenity to residents that have not had any previous issues along other parts of Lancier Way.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

City Growth & Moving Around

A growing City that is easy to move around and provides great places to live.

- An integrated, accessible and improved transport network.

Listening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable and progressive organisation.

- High quality and effective community engagement and customer service experiences.

Budget/Financial Implications

Should Council approve the installation of signs, the works will be deferred until the commencement of the 2022-23 financial year when funding for the required signage has been identified.

Legal Implications

Approval of the parking restriction signs by Council is consistent with Clause 8 of the Parking and Parking Facilities Local Law 2007.

Community Consultation

Letters were sent to all homeowners located on Lancier Way requesting their feedback on the implementation of parking restrictions.

Three (3) homeowners provided feedback:

- 1 x supportive
- 1 x against
- 1 x seeking an alternative solution (does not support the current proposal)

Risk Management Implications

This item has 'minor' reputational risk associated with the recommendation and impacts of the signage area will result in three homes effected by the new parking restrictions.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

The Proponents and those who lodged a submission on the proposal have been advised that this matter is to be considered at the 9 June 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting.

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil

17.3 Draft Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2022 - 2027**Author(s)** Gail Bowman**Attachments** 1. DRAFT - Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2022 - 2027 [↓](#)**RECOMMENDATION**

That Council:

- (1) APPROVES community consultation of the draft Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2022-2027; and
- (2) REQUIRES that the community consultation results, and the revised Plan go to a future Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee Meeting.

Background

Under the State Emergency Management Plan for bushfire (Westplan-Fire), Local Governments have part responsibility for the prevention, preparedness and (in some cases) response to bushfires within their district.

Within the prevention and mitigation component of section 2 Westplan-Fire, it is a requirement for Local Government to facilitate the commencement of a Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP).

The City was the first local government in Western Australia to develop a BRMP in 2015. However, the plan is now due for renewal, and the City has prepared the draft Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2022-2027 for Council's consideration.

Development of the draft BRMP follows the most recent risk-based methodology supplied by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management - a branch within the Department of Fire and Emergency Services.

Submission

N/A

Report

On completing the City's previous Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP), the City reviewed all bushfire risk areas and revised guidelines released by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management.

Over the past two (2) years, the City's officers and consultants have completed numerous on-ground assessments to validate the new risk profiles and required treatment works.

As part of the validation assessments, officers identified 29 extreme-risk and 24 very high-risk areas. Proposed mitigation treatments for each extreme and very-high risk area have been added within the draft BRMP.

The risk assessment process was carried out as a tenure blind exercise (i.e. irrelevant of the landowner) to ensure the district's quantum bushfire risk could be adequately identified, reviewed, and created mitigation plans where required.

All assets identified during this process have been categorised into four groups:

- Human Assets (property and homes)
- Economic Assets (rail lines, gas pipelines etc)
- Environmental Assets (Council managed reserves and DBCA regional parks)
- Cultural assets.

Mitigation strategies assigned within the Treatment Schedule of the proposed BRMP are currently restricted to a recommendation only on all crown land due to the limitations of the *Bush Fires Act 1954*. The Act does not allow the City to enforce mitigation treatments on State government agencies.

To overcome the limitations in State legislation, the BRMP mitigation works will include elements of advocacy and continue to build relationships with technical officers and regional staff of the many State government agencies responsible for large land areas within the City.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Environmental Responsibility

A leader in environmental management that enhances and sustainably manages our local natural areas and resources.

- Protection and enhancement of our natural areas, bushland, parks and open spaces.

Community, Lifestyle & Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive and connected community.

- A safe and healthy community that is socially connected.

Budget/Financial Implications

Since adopting the City's Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2015-2020, Council has approved an ongoing operational budget of approximately \$200,000 per annum for mitigation works.

The mitigation works proposed within the draft BRMP will allow for a budget reduction due to reduced works required.

Additionally, the City can apply for State government grants in bushfire mitigation. In recent years the City has successfully secured State funding and considers it's likely that access to these funds will continue, further reducing municipal funds spent on mitigation activities.

Legal Implications

The development of the BRMP is guided by State Emergency Management Policy that is derived from *Emergency Management Act 2005*.

Elements of the mitigation and treatment plan on private property will be administered by the City's *Fire Control Order* and the *Bush Fires Act 1954*.

Community Consultation

Community consultation has not occurred on the draft BRMP. However, if approved by Council, the City will write to the Banjup Residents Group and other stakeholders, asking for feedback during the public consultation period.

The Bushfire Advisory Reference Group (BFARG) have reviewed the draft document and provided their feedback. Further consultation opportunities will be provided to the BFARG again through the public consultation process.

During the consultation phase, the City will write to the following agencies:

- Department of Fire and Emergency Services
- Office of Bushfire Risk management
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
- Department of Lands
- WA Planning Commission
- Landcorp
- Main Roads WA
- Jandakot Airport Holdings
- Western Power
- Department of Education

Due to the sizable landholdings or sphere of influence in this item, these agencies and organisations have been selected.

Risk Management Implications

Due to the City's peri-urban topography and in-fill, there is an ongoing risk of bushfire to the community, critical infrastructure, the environment and cultural assets. Accordingly, having a transparent risk assessment process provided by the BRMP is vital for the City to adhere to State Emergency Management Policy and community expectation.

If the BRMP is not approved for community consultation at its June 2022 OCM, the result will delay adoption before the 2022-23 bushfire season. Accordingly, there will be a 'likely' public perception risk with a 'moderate' consequence.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Local governments have legislative responsibility for the abatement of bushfire risk within its district.



DRAFT

Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2022–2027



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Introduction

Bushfires cannot be eliminated from the landscape, and there are circumstances when fire cannot be controlled. However, planning and preparedness activities can reduce bushfire events' frequency, spread, and impact.

The Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) outlines the responsibilities of crucial Government organisations, the community and the public to prevent, prepare for and limit the spread of any bushfire.

Prevention and preparedness are vital components in reducing injuries and deaths, loss of assets, financial costs and aiding community recovery. The City's BRMP is aimed at prevention and preparedness planning, processes and actions. The BRMP outlines information, strategies and actions to prevent or mitigate bushfire impact on assets, rather than focusing on business continuity, emergency response or asset replacement costs.

Aim & Objective

The BRMP aims to document a shared coordinated and efficient approach toward identifying, assessing, and treating assets exposed to bushfire risk within the City of Cockburn.

The objective of the BRMP is to effectively manage bushfire risk within the City of Cockburn to protect people, assets, and the environment. Specifically, the objectives of this BRMP are to:

- Guide and coordinate a tenure blind, multi-agency bushfire risk management program over five years;
- Document the process used to identify, analyse and evaluate risk, determine priorities and develop a plan to treat risk systematically;
- Facilitate the effective use of the financial and physical resources available for bushfire risk management activities;
- Integrate bushfire risk management into the business processes of local government, landowners and other agencies;
- Ensure there is integration between landowners and bushfire risk management programs and activities;
- Monitor and review the implementation of treatments to ensure treatment plans are adaptable and risk is managed at an acceptable level.

This BRMP is a strategic document that identifies assets at risk from bushfire and their priority for treatment. The Treatment Schedule sets out a broad program of coordinated multi-agency treatments to address risks identified in the BRMP. Government agencies

and other land managers are responsible for implementing treatments and developing the BRMP to ensure treatment strategies are collaborative and efficient, regardless of land tenure.

Landowners and managers are empowered to take responsibility for their land and implement the appropriate mitigation measures or treatments outlined in the BRMP.

Legislation, Policy and Standards

The following legislation, policy and standards were applicable in the development and implementation of the BRMP.

Under the *State Hazard Plan - Fire* (SEMC 2019) an integrated BRMP is to be developed for local government areas with significant bushfire risk. This BRMP has been prepared by the City of Cockburn in accordance with the requirements of the *Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan* (Guidelines) (OBRM 2015). The risk management processes used to develop this BRMP are aligned to the key principles of *AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk management – Principles and guidelines* (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009), as described in the Second Edition of the *National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines* (NERAG 2015). This approach is consistent with *State Emergency Management Policy (State EM Policy) 3.2 - Emergency Risk Management Planning*.



Roles and Responsibilities

Table 1 – Roles and Responsibilities

Stakeholder Name	Roles and Responsibilities
City of Cockburn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As custodian of the BRMP, coordination of the development and ongoing review of the integrated BRMP. Negotiating a commitment from landowners to treat risks identified in the BRMP, while minimising environmental harm. As treatment manager, implementation of treatment strategies. As part of the approval process, submission of the draft BRMP to the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM) to review it for consistency with the Guidelines. As part of the approval process, submission of the final BRMP to council for their endorsement and adoption. Ensure compliance with the City's Fire Control Order as per the <i>Bushfires Act 1954</i>.
Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in and contribution to the development and implementation of BRMP's, as per their agency responsibilities as the Hazard Management Agency for bushfire. Support to local government through expert knowledge and advice in relation to the identification, prevention and treatment of bushfire risk. Undertake treatment strategies, including prescribed burning on behalf of Department of Lands for Unmanaged Reserves and Unallocated Crown Land within gazetted town site boundaries. In accordance with Memorandums of Understanding and other agreements, implementation of treatment strategies for other landholders.
Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure bushfire risk is managed in accordance with AS/NZS ISO 31000 and reporting on the state of bushfire risk across Western Australia. Review BRMP's for consistency with the Guidelines prior to final approval by council.
Public Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the local government by providing information about their assets and current risk treatment programs.

Stakeholder Name	Roles and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in and contribution to the development and implementation of BRMP's. Implementation of treatment strategies.
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions - Parks and Wildlife Service (PAW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in and contribute to the development and implementation of BRMP. Providing advice for the identification of environmental assets that are vulnerable to fire and planning appropriate treatment strategies for their protection. Implementation of treatment strategies on department managed land and for Unmanaged Reserves and Unallocated Crown Land outside gazetted town site boundaries. In accordance with Memorandums of Understanding and other agreements, implementation of treatment strategies for other landholders.
Other State and Federal Government Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the local government by providing information about their assets and current risk treatment programs. Participation in and contribution to the development and implementation of BRMP. As treatment manager, implementation of treatment strategies.
Corporations and Private Landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of treatment strategies. Comply with the City's Fire Control order.

Summary of Community Consultation

Communication and consultation throughout the risk management process are fundamental to preparing an effective BRMP. The City engaged an external consultant, the Department of Fire & Emergency Services, and the City's Environmental Team throughout the BRMP's development.

The objective of this consultation was to assess the City's bushfire risk according to State methodology before commencing community consultation.

As indicated in Figure 1, communication and consultation throughout the risk management process are fundamental to preparing an effective BRMP. A Communication Strategy has been prepared to ensure appropriate and effective communication occurs with relevant stakeholders in the development of the BRMP and before Council adopts the plan.

Links to the Strategic Community Plan 2020-2030

The City of Cockburn Strategic Community Plan 2020 – 2030 sets the City's direction and lists our strategic aspirations. It reflects the priorities of our community and builds on our history and the previous plans we have to shape our community.

The BRMP supports and underpins the Strategic Community Plan 2020–2030 by;

Environmental Responsibility

Protection and enhancement of our natural areas, bushland, parks and open spaces.

Local Economy

Increased investment, economic growth and local employment.

Community, Lifestyle and Security

Accessible and inclusive community, recreation and cultural services and facilities that enrich our community and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and other diverse cultures and heritage are recognised & celebrated

Following such a planning structure enables the City to establish local priorities. The City of Cockburn's Strategic Community Plan is a roadmap to ensure we focus on achieving the highest desirable outcome and maintain the City's vision of being the best place to be.

The BRMP is an issue specific strategy that will aim to reduce the City's bushfire risk, best placing the community in the event of a bushfire. The BRMP has been developed using a tenure blind approach to target key areas of focus, which could benefit from strategic mitigation activities reducing the impact of bushfire across all tenures within the City. This will require a significant level of planning, coordination and collaboration from a range of key stakeholders to develop strategic treatment options.

Resourcing the Plan

The City's Fire and Emergency Management Team has recently undergone a restructure review, ensuring that the BRMP can be completed without the need for additional employees, other than what is currently forecast.

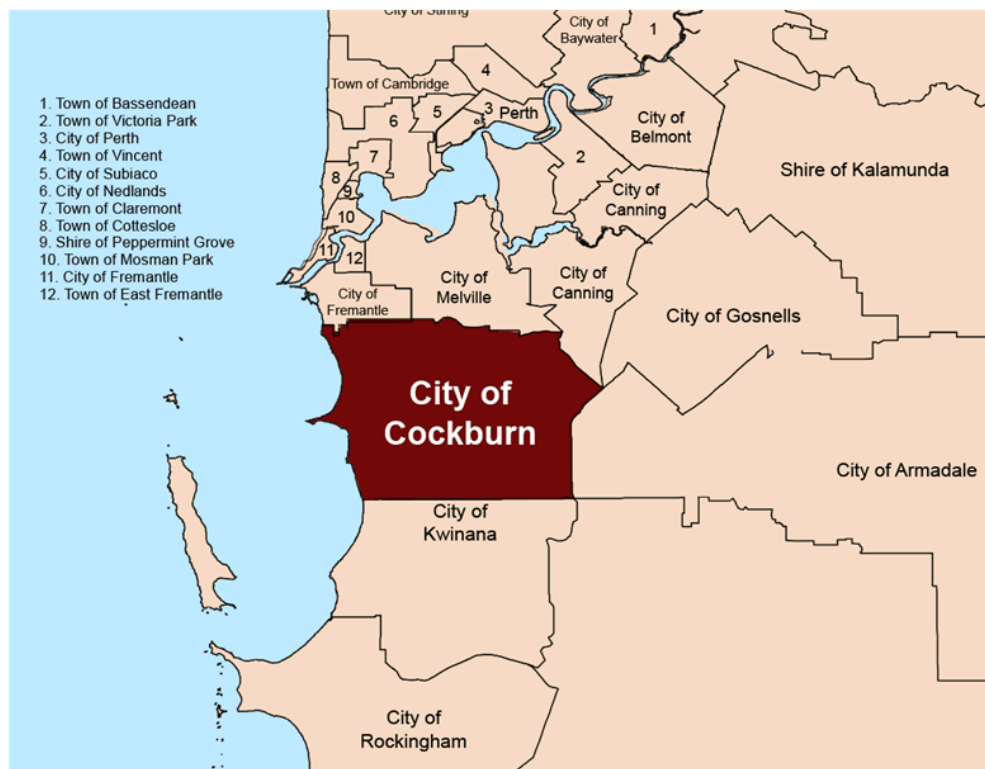
Location, Boundaries and Tenure

The City of Cockburn is located just south of Perth, approximately 15 kilometres from the Perth CBD. The Cities of Fremantle and Melville bound the City of Cockburn to the North. The Cities of Canning and Armadale to the East, the City of Kwinana to the South.. The

City of Cockburn local government boundaries include Rottnest Island and Carnac Island, located 18 and 10 kilometers respectively, offshore to the West.

The Rottnest Island Authority is a statutory non-Government agency established by the Western Australian State Government to maintain the day to day operation of the island. Carnac Island is an uninhabited island and is principally managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

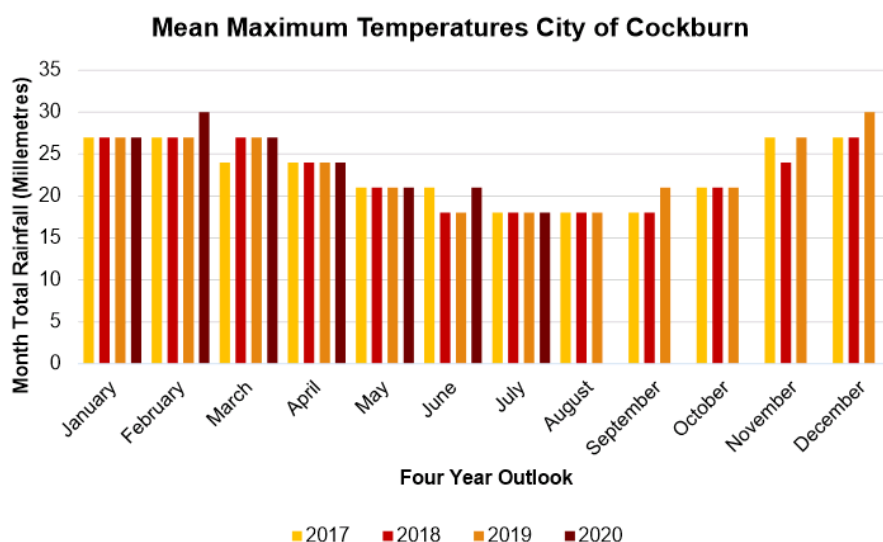
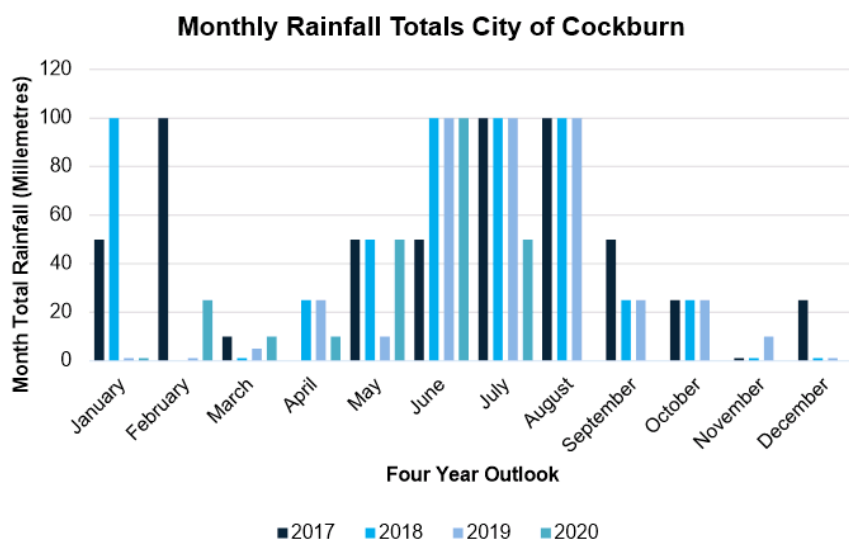
As Rottnest island falls under the control of DBCA, the island has not been assessed as part of the BRMP.



Climate and Bushfire Season

The City of Cockburn is characterised as having a Mediterranean climate as it experiences warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The below graphs show the monthly rainfall totals and the mean maximum temperatures across the City of Cockburn.

The monthly rainfall totals for the past four years clearly show the wet winters and dry summers pattern. The monthly rainfall data and temperature data support the mean maximum temperatures for the City of Cockburn through the last four years, clearly supporting the position of cooler, wetter winters and warmer, drier summers.



In Perth and surrounding coastal areas the fire risk is greatest from summer through to autumn, when the moisture content in vegetation is low. Summer days with high temperatures, low humidity and strong winds are especially conducive to the spread of fires. This risk of bushfires is enhanced if thunderstorms develop, accompanied by lightning with little or no rain.

The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) states that extreme fire weather conditions in the Perth region typically occur with strong easterly or north easterly winds associated with a strong high to the south of the state and a trough offshore. Easterly winds represent about 60% of extreme fire weather days compared to less than 5% associated with southerly winds.

Extreme weather conditions often follow a sequence of hot days and easterly winds that culminate when the trough deepens near the coast and moved inland. Winds can change from easterly to northerly and then westerly during this sequence of climatic events. The coastline of Perth (Cockburn, WA) is subjected to one of the strongest and most consistent sea breezes, commonly impacting fire behaviour from the hours of 2:00PM through until 6:00PM with the influence of south westerly winds deriving from the coastline.

The City of Cockburn, along with the majority of the Metropolitan Local Governments, follows the seasonal patterns detailed above when implementing their prohibited and restricted burning times, the City of Cockburn on average will maintain the following seasonal restrictions:

Prohibited burning is declared during the periods from December 1 through till March 31, restricted burning period April 1 through till May 31 and October 1 through till November 30, and the City maintains an unrestricted period of June 1 through till September 30 where the conditions support a decreased risk to the spread of fire.



Vegetation

The City of Cockburn is located within the South West Botanical Province of Western Australia, which is recognised as one of the world's top 25 biodiversity hotspots (Natural Heritage Trust, 2003). Biodiversity hotspots are areas that support natural ecosystems that are largely intact and where native species and communities associated with these ecosystems are well represented. They are also areas with a high diversity of locally endemic species, which are species that are not found or are rarely found outside the hotspot (Department of Environment, 2014)

The City of Cockburn contains a variety of native vegetation types. The majority of which is banksia eucalypt woodland, a threatened ecological community. The ecological community was listed as endangered under Australia's national environment law, the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), on 16 September 2016.

In addition, some of which contain Banksia Woodland, a threatened ecological community. The ecological community was listed as endangered under Australia's national environment law, the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). This vegetation has degraded due to past land uses resulting in weed invasion by non-native species. The majority of the non-native species are grasses which significantly increases bushfire risk. These grasses increase the risk of fast-moving and intense bushfires that threaten life, property and the environment.

Some areas of the City contain a population of *Caledonia Huegelii* (a rare orchid), in addition of nine (9) species considered to be 'significant flora' by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. Significant flora is defined as species at varying risks of extinction, depending on their classification.

There is a range of vegetation types and floristics communities within the City's boundaries. Within the City six different vegetation complexes are represented. The most western section supports coastal vegetation and coastal heath underlain by limestone outcrops.

Numerous wetlands are found throughout the City which support *Melaleuca* (Paperbark) and native sedge vegetation communities. The eastern parts of the City support predominantly Banksia eucalypt Woodlands which are highly diverse in the floristic makeup and an example of a priority ecological Community. Vegetation which supports several threatened flora and fauna species, such as Carnaby Black cockatoos, are also located within the City's reserves.

Bushfire Frequency and Causes of Ignition

Ignition frequency of unplanned fires can vary on seasonal conditions and location. It is believed that human causes, such as arson may have contributed to most fires within the City of Cockburn. Most occurrences of arson within the City are believed to be carried out within or close to residential areas. However, the frequency of arson in semirural areas may be higher than expected due to the difficulty in identifying fire ignition causes within these areas.

The presence of grasses within bushland areas, road reserves and public open spaces also adds to the likelihood of fires being started by accidental, deliberate or natural causes. There is an ongoing need to effectively manage grass fuels to help minimise fire risk (Attorney-General's Department, 2014).

Table 6 - Summary of Ignition Causes 2017-2021 – City of Cockburn

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
<i>No. of Bushfires of all sizes.</i>	138	129	141	129
Suspicious/Deliberate	93	84	86	71
Cigarette	18	22	19	22
Reignition of previous fire	9	5	4	0
Other open flames or fire	1	1	2	6
Power lines	3	6	4	4
Hot works (grinding, cutting, drilling etc..)	4	1	5	3
Burn off fires	2	3	6	3
Undetermined	1	0	1	0
Campfires/bonfires/outdoor cooking	3	2	4	1
Vehicles (incl. Farming Equipment/Activities)	0	1	2	2
Improper Fuelling/Cleaning/Storage/Use of material ignited	0	2	1	5
Children misadventure	1	1	2	0
Weather Conditions – E.g. Lighting	1	1	2	2
Fireworks/flares	1	0	0	0

Electrical distribution (excl. power lines)	0	0	2	1
Sleeping/Alcohol/Drugs/Physical-Mental impairment	1	0	1	0
Human Error (Left on, knock over, unattended etc.)	0	0	0	1
Equipment - Operational deficiency	0	0	0	1

Planned fires, utilising the City's Fire Control Order and permit system, account for most planned/controlled burning activities undertaken within the City's rural landholdings. The permit system is heavily utilised by many residents, with 1062 permits being issued between 2015-2020.

Historical evidence indicates the City has experienced multiple fires that required a significant multiagency response, including the 2014 Banjup bush fire, which burnt through a number of reserves and rural residential properties before impacting urban areas in Atwell. This fire resulted in community evacuations, minor damage to several homes and the loss of outbuildings, sheds and fencing. The 2020/21 bush fire seasons saw an increase in multiagency incidents compared to previous years of note Aubin Grove bush fires which resulted in the community being impacted by severe ember attacks and sheltering in place.

Asset Identification and Risk Assessment

Planning Areas

The City of Cockburn is divided into six bushfire risk planning areas. The planning areas were determined using existing geographical features.

1. Bushfire planning area No. 1 - Banjup / Atwell
2. Bushfire planning area No. 2 – Jandakot / Banjup North
3. Bushfire planning area No. 3 – Southern Coast to Hammond Park
4. Bushfire planning area No. 4 – Beeliar Regional Park
5. Bushfire planning area No. 5 – North Lake / Yangebup Lake
6. Bushfire planning area No. 6 – Coastal Strip

Attached at **Appendix 2** is a map showing the boundaries of the planning areas identified within the City of Cockburn.

Asset Identification

Asset identification and risk assessment have been conducted at the local level using the methodology described in the Guidelines. In reviewing the BRMP, all previously identified assets have been reviewed. New assets identified during the review have been mapped, recorded and assessed in the (DFES provided) Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS). Identified assets are categorised into the following subcategories:

Table 7 – Asset Categories and Subcategories

Asset Category	Asset Subcategories
Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential areas Rural urban interface areas and rural properties. • Places of temporary occupation Commercial, mining and industrial areas located away from towns and population centres (that is, not adjoining residential areas). • Special risk and critical facilities Hospitals, nursing homes, schools and childcare facilities, tourist accommodation and facilities, prison and detention centres, government administration centres and depots, incident control centres, designated evacuation centres, police, fire and emergency services.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Pasture, grazing, livestock, crops, viticulture, horticulture and other farming infrastructure. • Commercial and industrial Major industry, waste treatment plants, mines, mills and processing and manufacturing facilities and cottage industry. • Critical infrastructure Power lines and substations, water and gas pipelines, telecommunications infrastructure, railways, bridges, port facilities and waste water treatments plants. • Tourist and recreational Tourist attractions and recreational sites that generate significant tourism and/or employment within the local area. • Commercial forests and plantations • Drinking water catchments

Asset Category	Asset Subcategories
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected Rare and threatened flora and fauna, ecological communities and wetlands. • Priority Fire sensitive species and ecological communities. • Locally important Nature conservation and research sites, habitats, species and communities, areas of visual amenity.
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal heritage Places of indigenous significance. • Recognised heritage Assets afforded legislative protection through identification by the National Trust, State Heritage List or Local Planning Scheme Heritage List. • Local heritage Assets identified in a Municipal Heritage Inventory or by the community. • Other Other assets of cultural value, for example community centres and recreation facilities.

Assessment of Bushfire Risk

Risk assessments have been undertaken for each asset or group of assets identified using the methodology described in the Guidelines.

Likelihood Assessment

Likelihood is described as the chance of a bushfire igniting, spreading and reaching an asset. The approach used to determine the likelihood rating is **the same for each asset category**: Human Settlement, Economic, Environmental and Cultural.

There are four possible likelihood ratings:
Almost certain, likely, possible, and unlikely.

Table 8 – Likelihood Ratings

Likelihood Rating	Description
Almost Certain (Sure to Happen)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is expected to occur in most circumstances; High level of recorded incidents and/or strong anecdotal evidence; and/or Strong likelihood the event will recur; and/or Great opportunity, reason or means to occur; May occur more than once in 5 years.
Likely (Probable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular recorded incidents and strong anecdotal evidence; and /or Considerable opportunity, reason or means to occur; May occur at least once in 5 years.
Possible (feasible but < probable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should occur at some stage; and/or Few, infrequent, random recorded incidents or little anecdotal evidence; and/or Some opportunity, reason or means to occur.
Unlikely (Improbable, not likely)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would only occur under exceptional circumstances.

Consequence Assessment

Consequence is described as the outcome or impact of a bushfire event. The approach used to determine the consequence rating is **different for each asset category**: Human Settlement, Economic, Environmental and Cultural.

There are four possible consequence ratings: minor, moderate, major and catastrophic.

Table 9 – Consequence Ratings

Minor (Consequence Rating)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No fatalities. Near misses or minor injuries with first aid treatment possibly required. No persons are displaced. Little or no personal support (physical, mental, emotional) required. Inconsequential or no damage to an asset, with little or no specific recovery efforts required beyond the immediate clean-up. Inconsequential or no disruption to community.

- Inconsequential short-term failure of infrastructure or service delivery. (Repairs occur within 1 week, service outages last less than 24 hours.)
- Inconsequential or no financial loss. Government sector losses managed within standard financial provisions. Inconsequential business disruptions.

Moderate (Consequence Rating)

- Isolated cases of serious injuries, but no fatalities. Some hospitalisation required, managed within normal operating capacity of health services.
- Isolated cases of displaced persons who return within 24 hours.
- Personal support satisfied through local arrangements.
- Localised damage to assets that is rectified by routine arrangements.
- Community functioning as normal with some inconvenience.
- Isolated cases of short to mid-term failure of infrastructure and disruption to service delivery. (Repairs occur within 1 week to 2 months, service outages last less than 1 week.)
- Local economy impacted with additional financial support required to recover. Government sector losses require activation of reserves to cover loss. Disruptions to businesses lead to isolated cases of loss of employment or business failure.
- Isolated cases of damage to environmental or cultural assets, one-off recovery efforts required, but with no long term effects to asset.

Major (Consequence Rating)

- Isolated cases of fatalities.
- Multiple cases of serious injuries. Significant hospitalisation required, leading to health services being overstretched.
- Large number of persons displaced (more than 24 hours duration).
- Significant resources required for personal support.
- Significant damage to assets, with ongoing recovery efforts and external resources required.
- Community only partially functioning. Widespread inconvenience, with some services unavailable.
- Mid to long-term failure of significant infrastructure and service delivery affecting large parts of the community. Initial external support required. (Repairs occur within 2 to 6 months, service outages last less than a month.)
- Local or regional economy impacted for a significant period of time with significant financial assistance required. Significant disruptions across industry sectors leading to multiple business failures or loss of employment.
- Significant damage to environmental or cultural assets that require major rehabilitation or recovery efforts.
- Localised extinction of native species. This may range from loss of a single population to loss of all of the species within the BRMP area (for a species which occupies a greater range than just the BRMP area).

Catastrophic (Consequence Rating)

- Multiple cases of fatalities.
- Extensive number of severe injuries.
- Extended and large number requiring hospitalisation, leading to health services being unable to cope.
- Extensive displacement of persons for extended duration.
- Extensive resources required for personal support.
- Extensive damage to assets that will require significant ongoing recovery efforts and extensive external resources.
- Community unable to function without significant support.
- Long-term failure of significant infrastructure and service delivery affecting all parts of the community. Ongoing external support required. (Repairs will take longer than 6 months, service outages last more than 1 month.)
- Regional or State economy impacted for an extended period of time with significant financial assistance required. Significant disruptions across industry sectors leading to widespread business failures or loss of employment.
- Permanent damage to environmental or cultural assets.
- Extinction of a native species in nature. This category is most relevant to species that are restricted to the BRMP area, or also occur in adjoining areas and are likely to be impacted upon by the same fire event. 'In nature' means wild specimens and does not include flora or fauna bred or kept in captivity.

The methodology used to determine the consequence rating for each asset category is based on the following:

**Consequence Rating - Human Settlement Assets**

The outcome or impact of a bushfire event on the asset, or a group of assets, measured by the hazard posed by the classified vegetation and the vulnerability of the asset.

**Consequence Rating - Economic Assets**

The outcome or impact of a bushfire event on the asset, or a group of assets, measured by the hazard posed by the classified vegetation and the vulnerability of the asset.

**Consequence Rating - Environmental Assets**

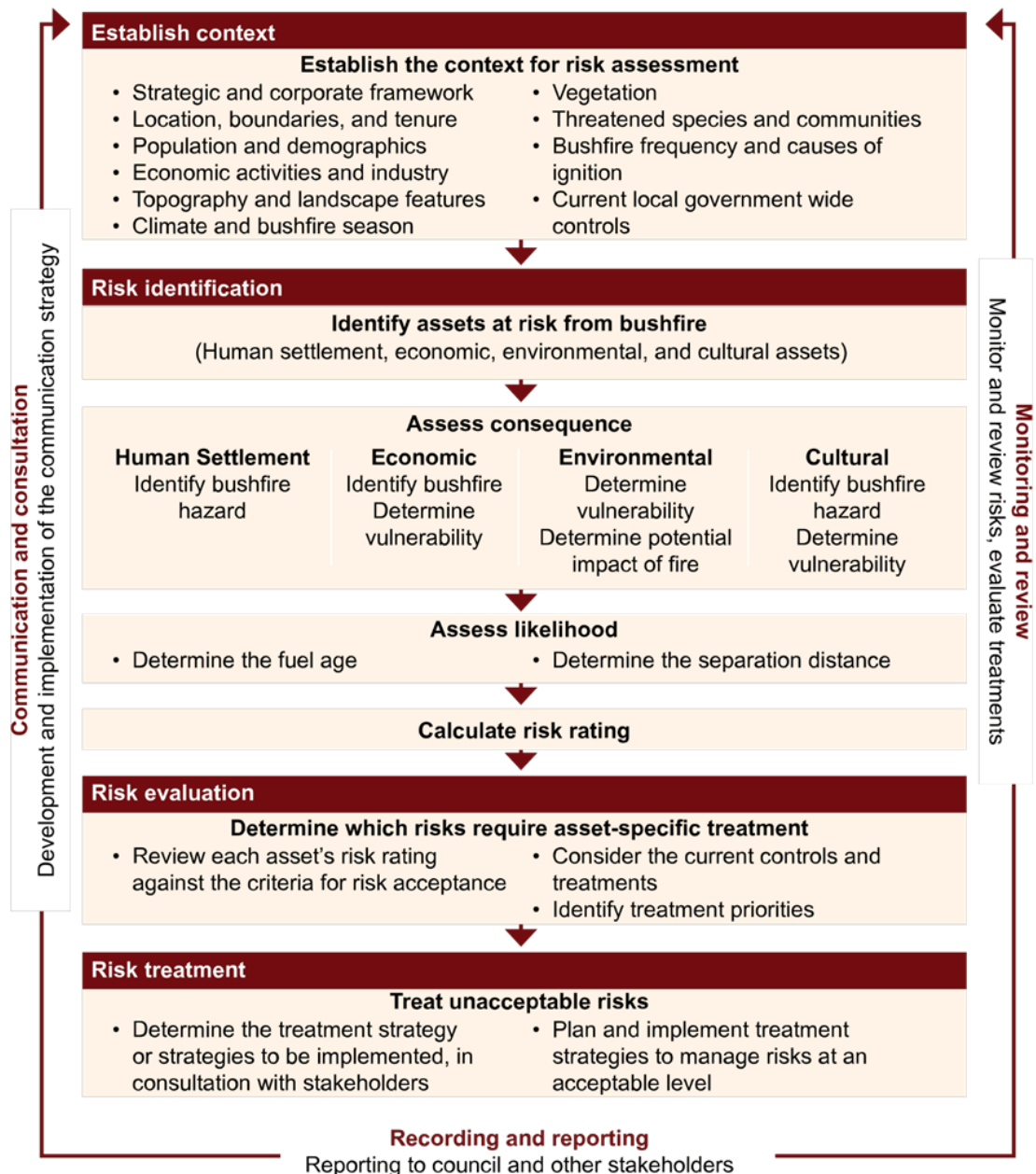
The outcome or impact of a bushfire event on the asset, or a group of assets, measured by the vulnerability of the asset and the potential impact of a bushfire or fire regime.

**Consequence Rating - Cultural Assets**

The outcome or impact of a bushfire event on the asset, or a group of assets, measured by the hazard posed by the classified vegetation and the vulnerability of the asset.

The Risk Management Process

The risk management processes used to identify and address risk in the BRMP are aligned with the international standard for risk management, AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009, as described in NERAG (2015). This process is outlined in Figure 1 below



Evaluating Bushfire risk

The risk rating for each asset has been assessed against the likelihood and consequence descriptions to ensure:

- The rating for each asset reflects the relative seriousness of the bushfire risk to the asset;
- Likelihood and consequence ratings assigned to each asset are appropriate; and
- Local issues have been considered.

Treatment Priorities

The treatment priority for each asset has been automatically assigned by BRMS, based on the asset's risk rating. Table 11 shows how likelihood and consequence combine to give the risk rating and subsequent treatment priority for an asset.

Table 11 – Treatment Priorities

		Consequence			
		Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Likelihood	Almost certain	3D (High)	2C (Very High)	1C (Extreme)	1A (Extreme)
	Likely	4C (Medium)	3A (High)	2A (Very High)	1B (Extreme)
	Possible	5A (Low)	4A (Medium)	3B (High)	2B (Very High)
	Unlikely	5C (Low)	5B (Low)	4B (Medium)	3C (High)

The treatment priority for each asset identified is recorded in the Treatment Schedule at **Appendix 3**

Risk Acceptability

Risks of 'medium' and below were not considered to require specific treatment during the life of this BRMP. They will be managed by routine local government-wide controls and monitored for any significant change in risk. The City's approach with this element of the BRMP has been supported by DFES and the OBRM guidelines.

In most circumstances, the landowner will determine risk acceptability and treatment in collaboration with the City and other relevant authorities. However, the following courses of action have been adopted for each risk rating as a general rule.

Table 12 – Criteria for Acceptance of Risk and Course of Action

Risk Rating	Criteria for Acceptance of Risk	Course of Action
Extreme (Priorities 1A, 1B, 1C)	Only acceptable with excellent controls. Urgent treatment action is required.	<p>For example, routine controls are not enough to adequately manage the risk. Immediate attention required as a priority. Specific action is required in first year of BRMP. Ongoing Monitoring required.</p> <p>Treatments will be approached by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatments will be prioritised where maximum benefits are achieved for multiple assets and or critical infrastructure. • Treatments that benefit vulnerable communities will be given priority. • Tenure blind strategic mitigation with multiple stakeholders/partnerships. <p>Communication with asset owners will be in line with the City of Cockburn Communications Plan.</p>
Very High (Priorities 2A, 2B, 2C)	Only acceptable with excellent controls. Treatment action is required.	Routine controls are not enough to adequately manage the risk. Specific action will be required during the period covered by the BRMP.

		Quarterly monitoring may be required.
High (Priorities 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D)	Only acceptable with adequate controls. Treatment action may be required.	Risk may be managed with routine controls and monitored annually.
Medium (Priorities 4A, 4B, 4C)	Acceptable with adequate controls. Treatment action is not required but risk must be monitored regularly.	Risk may be managed with routine controls and monitored periodically throughout the life of the BRMP.
Low (Priorities 5A, 5B, 5C)	Acceptable with adequate controls. Treatment action is not required but risk must be monitored.	Risk will be managed with routine controls and monitored as required.

Risk Treatment

The purpose of risk treatment is to reduce the likelihood of a bushfire occurring and the potential impact of a bushfire on the community, economy and environment. This is achieved by implementing treatments that modify the characteristics of the hazard, the community or the environment.

There are many strategies available to treat bushfire risk. The treatment strategy (or combination of treatment strategies) selected will depend on the level of risk and the type of asset being treated. Not all treatment strategies will be suitable in every circumstance.

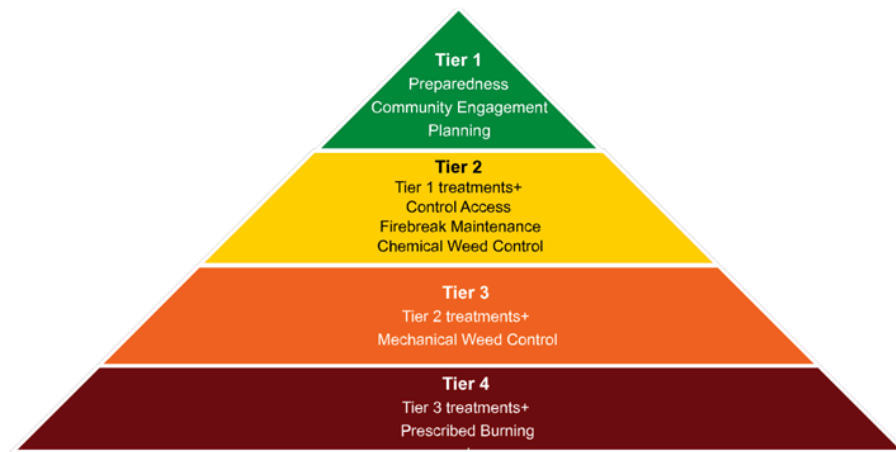
Local Government-Wide Controls

Local government-wide controls are activities that reduce the overall bushfire risk within the City of Cockburn. These treatments are not linked to specific assets and are applied across the City:







- Bush Fires Act 1954 Section 33 notices, including applicable fuel management requirements, firebreak standards and annual enforcement programs;
- Declaration and management of Prohibited Burn Times, Restricted Burn Times and Total Fire Bans for the local government;
- Public education campaigns and the use of PWS and DFES state-wide programs, tailored to suit local needs;
- State-wide arson prevention programs developed in conjunction with WA Police and DFES;
- State planning framework and local planning schemes, implementation of appropriate land subdivision and building standards in line with DFES, Department of Planning and Building Commission policies and standards; and
- Monitoring performance against the BRMP and reporting annually to the local government council and OBRM.

Asset-Specific Treatment Strategies

As part of the treatment hierarchy the BRMP proposed a tiered treatment solution.



Asset-specific treatments are implemented to protect an individual asset or group of assets, identified and assessed in the BRMP as being at risk from bushfire. There are six asset specific treatment strategies:

-  **Fuel management** - Treatment reduces or modifies the bushfire fuel through manual, chemical and prescribed burning methods;
-  **Ignition management** - Treatment aims to reduce potential human and infrastructure sources of ignition in the landscape;
-  **Preparedness** - Treatments aim to improve access and water supply arrangements to assist firefighting operations;
-  **Planning** - Treatments focus on developing plans to improve the ability of firefighters and the community to respond to bushfire; and
-  **Community Engagement** - Treatments seek to build relationships, raise awareness and change the behaviour of people exposed to bushfire risk.
-  **Other** - Local government-wide controls, such as community education campaigns and planning policies, will be used to manage the risk. Asset-specific treatment is not required or not possible in these circumstances.

Determining the Treatment Schedule

The Treatment Schedule list bushfire risk treatments recorded within the Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS). The City of Cockburn has developed a program of works that covers activities to be undertaken over the life of the BRMP. The treatment schedule will evolve and develop through successful mitigation works or changing climate and resources.

Landowners are ultimately responsible for treatments implemented on their land. This includes any costs associated with the treatment and obtaining the relevant approvals, permits or licences to undertake an activity. Where agreed, another agency may manage treatments on behalf of a landowner. However, the onus is still on the landowner to ensure treatments detailed in this BRMP's Treatment Schedule are completed.

Monitoring and Review

Monitoring and review processes are in place to ensure that the BRMP remains current and valid. These processes are detailed below to ensure outcomes are achieved per the *Treatment Schedule*.

The Local Emergency management committee (LEMC) will be encouraged to be actively involved during the life cycle of the BRMP. The LEMC has many stakeholder group leaders that will be able to provide important advice and feedback to assist in guiding the BRMP process. The advice received in relation to implementing appropriate land treatments and during the review stages will be highly valued.

Review and Monitoring

A comprehensive review of this BRMP will be undertaken at least once every five years, from the date of Council endorsement. Significant circumstances that may warrant an earlier review of the BRMP include:

- Changes to the BRMP area, organisational responsibilities or legislation;
- Changes to the bushfire risk profile of the area; or
- Following a major fire event.

BRMS will be used to monitor the risk ratings for each asset identified in the BRMP and record the treatments implemented. Risk ratings are reviewed on a regular basis.

The Treatments when implemented will reduce the potential loss/damage resulting from bushfire and help protect life and assets across the City.

Financials

The estimated City spend on treatment solutions has been considered and forecast within the City's the Long Term Financial Plan. Accordingly, there is no specific rate increase required to service this plan.

The Table below outlines indicative spend based on risk areas.

Short term Extreme Risk Sites	Mid term Very High Risk Sites	Long term Maintenance of all Extreme & Very High
Banjup Community Centre – \$13 100	Perth – Bunbury Gas Pipeline	Maintenance of all Short term - \$82,300
Rural Living – Banjup	Banjup Memorial Park - \$4,000	Maintenance of all Mid Term – \$194,450
Rural Living 2 – Banjup	Berrigan Drive Urban Interface	\$276,750
DCP Home	Rural Living Wattleup	
Rural Living 1 – Treeby	Ten Mile Well (Wattleup Tavern)	
Treeby Residential (Calleya) - \$24,000	Telstra Exchange	
Glendale Crescent Rural Interface	Hurst Road, Industrial Complex Interface	
Rural Living 2 Jandakot	Austal Ship Yard	
Henderson Industrial Complex Interface - \$20,000	Wattleup Road Swamp	
Beeliar Primary School & Urban Interface	Hammond Park Catholic Primary School	
Hammond Road Rural Interface	Success Primary School	
Munster Rural Residential	Kogalup Lake	
Water Corp Site – Success	Coolbellup Urban Interface (South) - \$39,500	
Water Corp Site – Munster	Bibra Lake Industrial Interface - \$3,700	
Beeliar Urban Interface	Levi Park Urban Interface - \$10,500	
Success South Urban Interface	Yangebup Lake Urban Interface (West) - \$24,500	
Success (East) Urban Interface \$6,500	South Lake/ Bibra Lake Urban Interface	
Boronia Park Urban Interface \$9,500	Argyle Place Urban Interface - \$2,400	
Mater Christi Catholic Primary School	Pennlake Drive Urban Interface - \$4,000	
Progress Dr / Malvolio Rd Urban Interface - \$5,000	Munster Market Gardens - \$30,200	
Murdoch Pines Urban Interface - \$4,750	Emplacement Crescent Industrial Interface - \$16,000	
Cockburn Acreage Lots	Rotary Park Urban Interface - \$41,300	
Perth Waldorf School	Naval Base Shacks - \$22 500	
Woodman Point Caravan Park	Maintenance of all Short term - \$82,300	
Water Corp Site – Mt. Brown	\$280,900	
Manning Park Homestead - \$1,000		
Cockburn Road Industrial Interface - \$1000		
West of Market Garden Swamp – \$35,000		
Jandakot Fire Station - \$3,500		
\$123,350		

Stakeholders	Total		
	Short Term	Mid Term	Long Term
City of Cockburn	\$123,350	\$280,900	\$226,750
Water Corp	\$15,000		
The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth	\$7,000	\$8,000	
Department of Education	\$37,000		
Department of Biodiversity Conservation & Attractions	\$50,000	\$5,000	
Main Roads	\$50,000		
State of WA	\$1,000		
Western Australian Planning Commission	\$40,000	\$15,000	
The Perth Waldorf School Association Inc	\$20,000		
Conservation Commission of WA	\$25,000		
Department of Planning Lands and Heritage	\$5,000		

Reporting

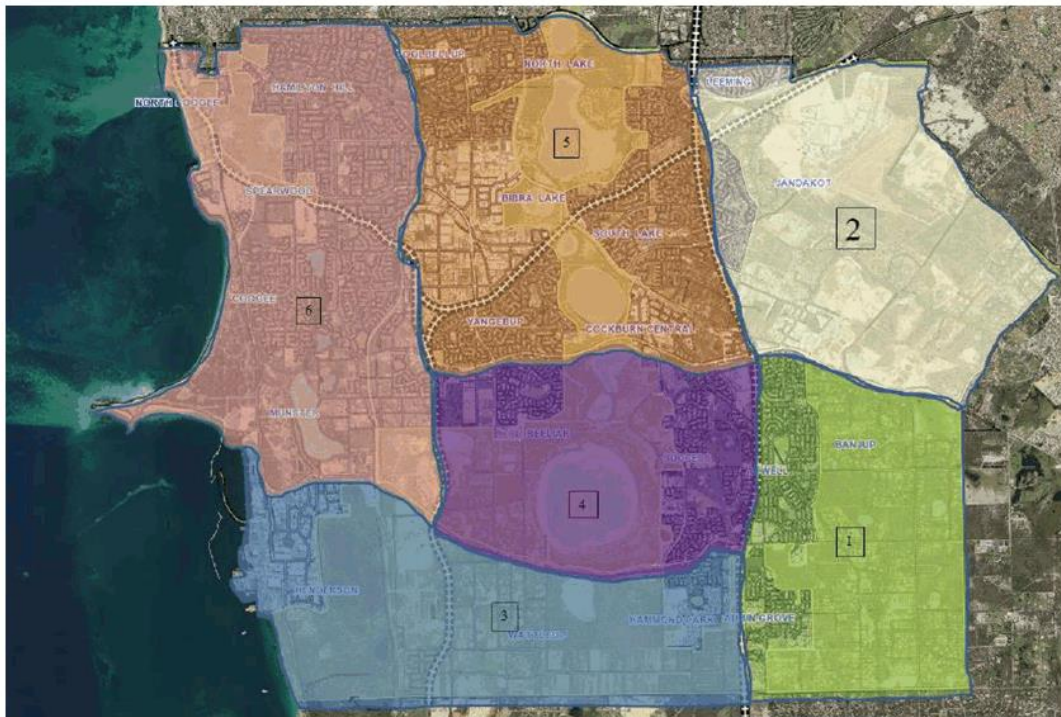
The City of Cockburn will on request of DFES submit an annual report to OBRM each year summarising progress made towards implementation of the BRMP.

The ongoing reporting on the completion and updates of the Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2022-2027 will be provided at and through the City's Local Emergency Management Committee. The Local Emergency Management Committee meets quarterly and has representation from the City's Elected Members, DFES, WA Police, and other State Agencies.

Appendices

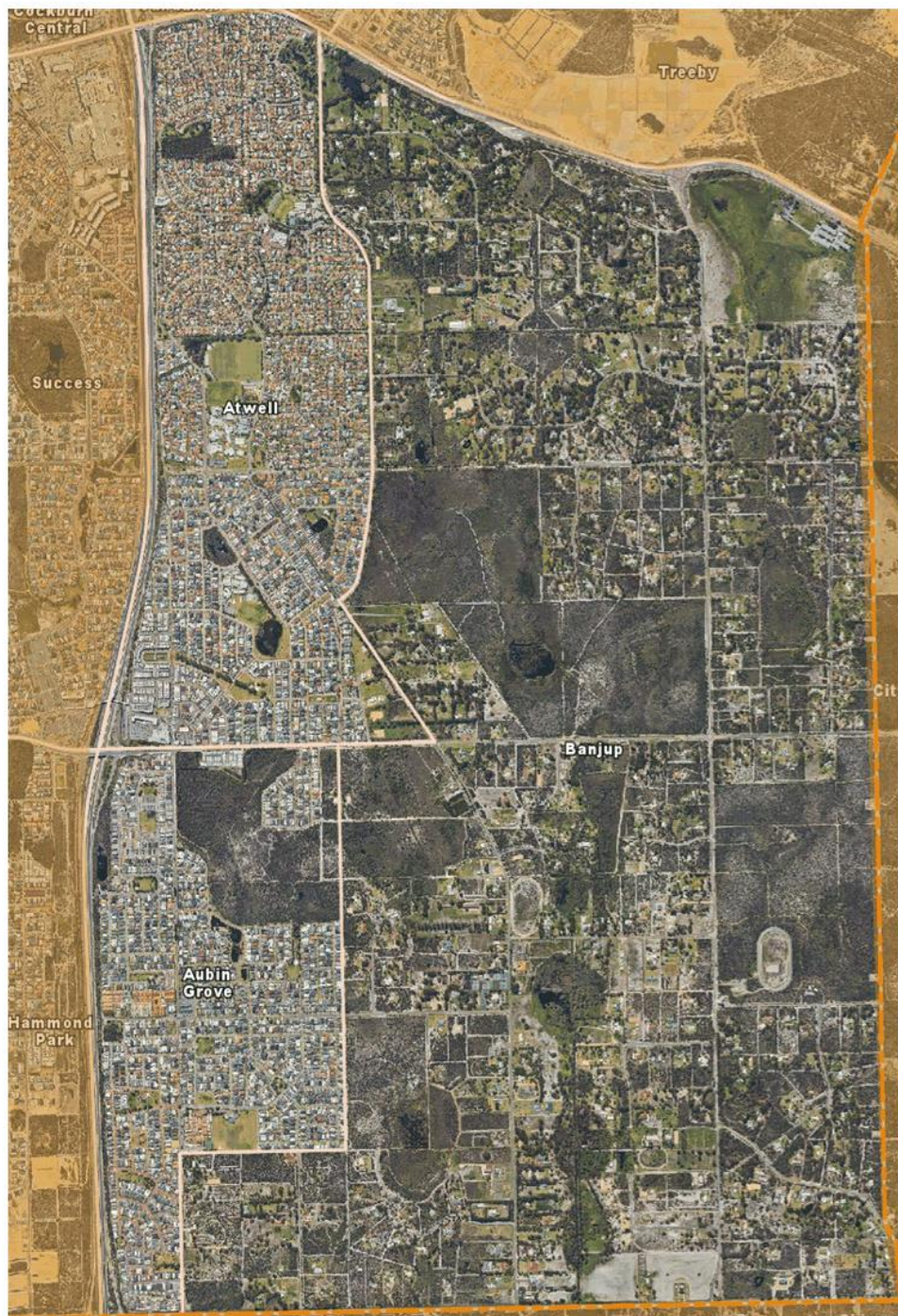
- 1 Planning Area Map
- 2 Treatment Schedule

Appendix 1 - Planning Areas



Appendix 2 - Treatment Schedule

Planning Area 1



Planning Area 1

Assets ID Asset Name	Risk rating before treatment	Estimated Cost	Estimate schedule time	Risk rating after treatment
CKBBJP233 Banjup Community Centre	Extreme	\$12,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Create a 27m Asset Protection Zone (APZ) Potentially look at Hazard Reduction burn as tier 4 option. Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn				
CKBBJP040 Jandakot Fire Station	Very High	\$3,000	Mid term	High
Treatment: Maintain the current 21m APZ with mechanical and chemical works. Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn				
CKBBJP015 Rural Living - Banjup	Extreme	\$5,00 - \$10,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Community Education. Ensure firebreaks are compliant. 20m APZ around dwelling encouraged. Responsible Land Owner: Private				
CKBBJP021 Rural Living 2 – Banjup	Extreme	\$5,00 - \$10,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Community Education. Ensure firebreaks are compliant. 20m APZ around dwelling encouraged. Responsible Land Owner: Private				
CKBBJP016 DCP Home	Extreme	\$1,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Maintain the current 20m APZ with mechanical and chemical works. Community Education. Ensure firebreaks are compliant. Responsible Land Owner: State of WA				
CKBBJP0022 Perth – Bunbury Gas Pipeline	Very High	\$5,00 - \$10,000	Mid Term	High
Treatment: Management by residents will be required to maintain firebreaks. Responsible Land Owner: Private				
CKBBJP0228 Aubin Grove South	Very High	\$5,00 - \$10,000	Mid Term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Responsible Land Owner: Private				
CKBBJP0012 Harmony Primary School	Very High	TBC	Mid Term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn				

Planning Area 2



Planning Area 2

Assets ID Asset Name	Risk rating before treatment	Estimated Cost	Estimate schedule time	Risk rating after treatment
CKBJKT003 Rural Living 1 Treeby	Extreme	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Community Education. Ensure firebreaks are compliant. 20m APZ around dwelling encouraged. Responsible Land Owner: Private				
CKBJKT252 Treeby Residential (Calleya)	Extreme	\$14,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn				
CKBJKT076 Banjup Memorial Park	Very High	\$4,000	Mid term	High
Treatment: Maintain the current 21m APZ with mechanical and chemical works. Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn				
CKBJKT048 Berrigan Drive Urban Interface	Very High	\$7,000	Mid term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Responsible Land Owner: Main Roads				
CKBJKT047 Glendale Crescent Rural Interface	Extreme	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Community Education. Ensure firebreaks are compliant. 20m APZ around dwelling encouraged. Responsible Land Owner: Private				
CKBJKT043 Rural Living 2 Jandakot	Extreme	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Community Education. Ensure firebreaks are compliant. 20m APZ around dwelling encouraged. Responsible Land Owner: Private				
CKBJKT0255 Merrit Loop Rural Area	Very High	\$5,000	Mid term	High
Treatment: Community Education. Ensure firebreaks are compliant. 20m APZ around dwelling encouraged. Responsible Land Owner: Private				

Planning Area 3



Planning Area 3

Assets ID Asset Name	Risk rating before treatment	Estimated Cost	Estimate schedule time	Risk rating after treatment
CKBWUP077 Rural Living Wattleup	Very High	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Mid term	High
Treatment: Community Education. Ensure firebreaks are compliant. 20m APZ around dwelling encouraged.				
Responsible Land Owner: Private				
CKBWUP083 Henderson Industrial Complex Interface	Extreme	\$20,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Create an 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Ensure DFES and the City's Bushfire Brigade has access.				
Responsible Land Owner: Partly City of Cockburn/WAPC				
CKBWUP081 Ten Mile Well (Wattleup Tavern)	Very High	\$1,000	Mid term	High
Treatment: Maintain the current 21m APZ with mechanical and chemical works. Car Park creating APZ but grass/weedy area needs maintaining.				
Responsible Land Owner: Private				
CKBWUP080 Telstra Exchange	Very High	\$1,000	Mid term	High

Treatment: Maintain the current 21m APZ with mechanical and chemical works.

Responsible Land Owner: Private

CKBWUP082

Hurst Road, Industrial Complex Interface	Very High	\$1,000	Mid term	High
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Treatment: Maintain the current 21m APZ with mechanical and chemical works.

Responsible Land Owner: Private

CKBWUP187

Austal Ship Yard	Very High	\$1,000	Mid term	High
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Treatment: Maintain the current 21m APZ with mechanical and chemical works.

Responsible Land Owner: Private

CKBWUP102

Wattleup Road Swamp	Very High	TBC	Mid term	High
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Treatment: Yearly inspection of boundary and internal fire breaks.

Responsible Land Owner: Private

CKBWUP0104

Naval Base Shacks	Very High	\$22,500	Mid term	High
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Treatment: Maintain the current 21m APZ with mechanical and chemical works.

Responsible Land Owner: Partly City of Cockburn/DBCA

CKBWUP0107

Hammond Park Primary School	Very High	TBC	Mid term	High
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Treatment: Maintain the current 21m APZ with mechanical and chemical works.

Responsible Land Owner: DBCA

Planning Area 4



Planning Area 4

Assets ID Asset Name	Risk rating before treatment	Estimated Cost	Estimate schedule time	Risk rating after treatment
CKBBEE235 & CKBBEE012 Beeliar Primary School & Urban Interface	Extreme	\$12,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Area prominent with Grasstrees. Recommended burning or trimming. Responsible Land Owner: Department of Education/Private				
CKBWUP050 Hammond Park Catholic Primary School	Very High	\$6,000	Mid term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Responsible Land Owner: The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth				
CKBBEE105 Hammond Road Rural Interface	Extreme	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Community Education. Ensure firebreaks are compliant. 20m APZ around dwelling encouraged. Responsible Land Owner: Private				
CKBBEE121 Munster Rural Residential	Extreme	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Community Education. Ensure firebreaks are compliant. 20m APZ around dwelling encouraged. Responsible Land Owner: Private				
CKBBEE111 Water Corp Site – Success	Extreme	\$3,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Maintain the current 21m APZ with mechanical and chemical works. Responsible Land Owner: Water Corporation				
CKBBEE120 Water Corp Site – Munster	Extreme	\$3,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Responsible Land Owner: Water Corporation				
CKBBEE116 Beeliar Urban Interface	Extreme	\$40,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ in one area and 27m in another with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Responsible Land Owner: Department of Biodiversity, Conservation & Attractions				
CKBBEE106 Success South Urban Interface	Extreme	\$10,000	Short term	High

Treatment: Maintain the current 27m APZ with mechanical and chemical works.

Responsible Land Owner: Department of Biodiversity, Conservation & Attractions

CKBBEE110

Success (East) Urban Interface	Extreme	\$6,500	Short term	High
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Treatment: Maintain the current APZ, some to 9m, some to 21m with mechanical and chemical works.

Responsible Land Owner: Partly City of Cockburn

CKBBEE114

Boronia Park Urban Interface	Extreme	\$9,500	Short term	High
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Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray.

Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn

CKBBEE146

Success Primary School	Very High	\$1,000	Mid term	High
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Treatment: Maintain the current 21m APZ. Currently a car park and school oval.

Responsible Land Owner: Department of Education

CKBBEE137

Kogalup Lake	Very High	\$5,000	Mid term	High
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Treatment: Chemical control and management of invasive weeds may be acceptable under tightly controlled conditions.

Responsible Land Owner: Department of Biodiversity, Conservation & Attractions

CKBNL046

Mater Christi Catholic Primary School	Extreme	\$4,000	Short term	High
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Treatment: Create a 27m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Recommended tier 4 prescribed burn.

Responsible Land Owner: The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth

Planning Area 5

Planning Area 5

Assets ID Asset Name	Risk rating before treatment	Estimated Cost	Estimate schedule time	Risk rating after treatment
CKBNLK169 Coolbellup Urban Interface (South)	Very High	\$39,500	Mid term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ in some areas and 27m in another with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Area is a part of Roe 8 rehabilitation, need to liaise with Environmental department.				
Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn				
CKBNLK167 Progress Dr / Malvolio Rd Urban Interface	Extreme	\$5,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Some areas already extends beyond the required 27m APZ. Create a 27m APZ in other areas with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray.				
Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn				
CKBNLK165 Murdoch Pines Urban Interface	Extreme	\$4,750	Short term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray.				
Responsible Land Owner: Partly City of Cockburn/Main roads				
CKBNLK232 Cockburn Acreage Lots	Extreme	\$5,000 - \$10,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Community Education. Ensure firebreaks are compliant. 20m APZ around dwelling encouraged.				
Responsible Land Owner: Private				
CKBNLK171 Perth Waldorf School	Extreme	\$15,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Recommended prescribed burn or burning grass trees.				
Responsible Land Owner: The Perth Waldorf School Association Inc				
CKBNLK088 Bibra Lake Industrial Interface	Very High	\$3,700	Mid term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray.				
Responsible Land Owner: Partly City of Cockburn				
CKBNLK150 Levi Park Urban Interface	Very High	\$10,500	Mid term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ in one area and 27m in another with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray.				
Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn				

CKBNLK148

Yangebup Lake Urban Interface (West)

Very High

\$24,500

Mid term

High

Treatment: Create a 27m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Prescribed burning may be required to manage fuel loads within the lake reserves at acceptable levels. Ensure firebreaks are maintained. A five to seven year burn cycle might be required in the longer term.

Responsible Land Owner: Partly City of Cockburn

CKBNLK162

South Lake/ Bibra Lake Urban Interface

Very High

\$15,000

Mid term

High

Treatment: Maintain a 21m APZ in one area and 27m in another with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Ensure firebreaks are maintained.

Responsible Land Owner: Private

CKBNLK149

Argyle Place Urban Interface

Very High

\$2,400

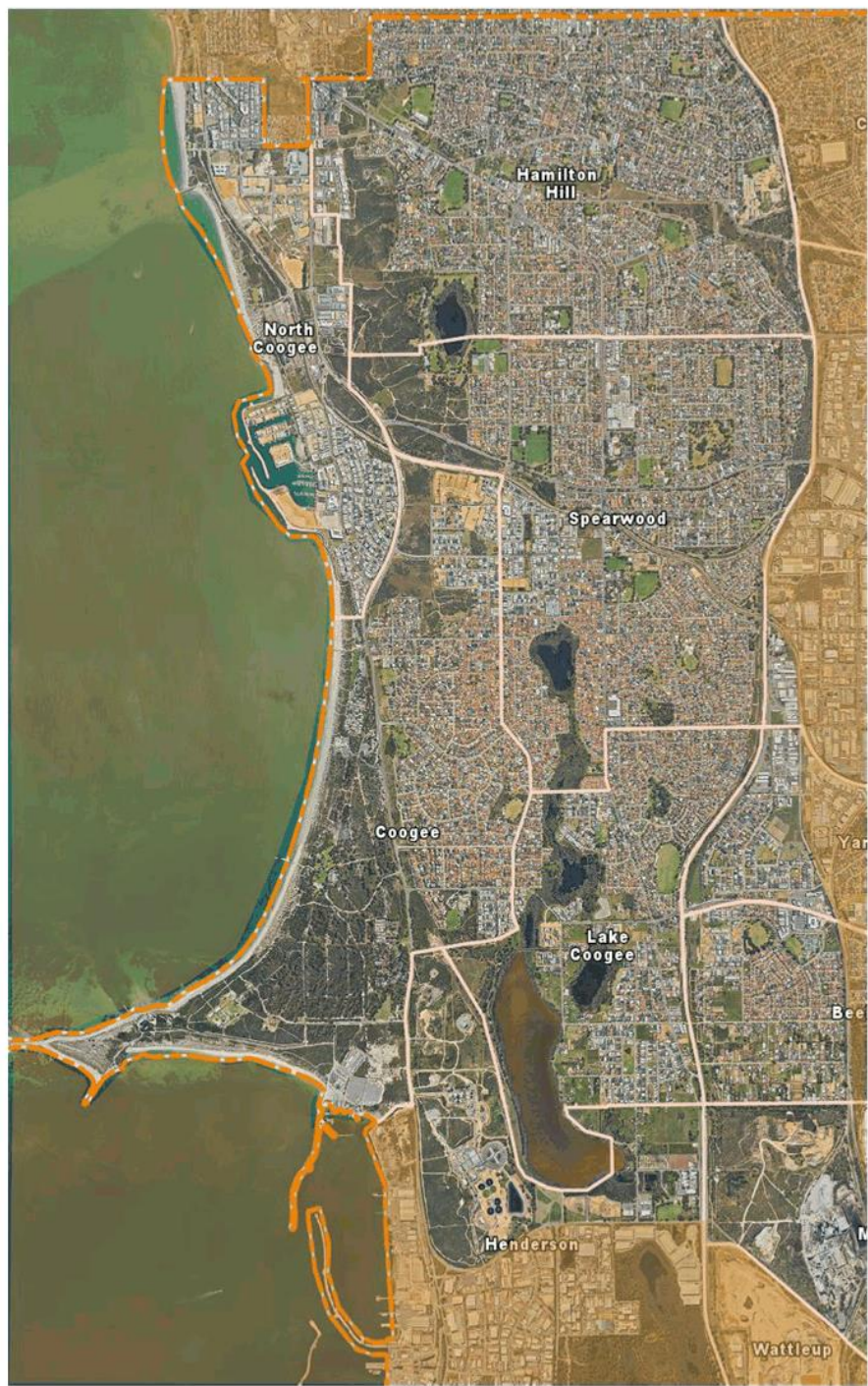
Mid term

High

Treatment: Maintain a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Ensure firebreaks are maintained.

Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn

Planning Area 6



Planning Area 6

Assets ID Asset Name	Risk rating before treatment	Estimated Cost	Estimate schedule time	Risk rating after treatment
CKBCEE188 Woodman Point Caravan Park	Extreme	\$20,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Ensure firebreaks are maintained. Responsible Land Owner: Conservation Commission of WA				
CKBCGE186 Water Corp Site – Mt. Brown	Extreme	\$5,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Create a 27m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Ensure firebreaks are maintained. Responsible Land Owner: Water Corporation				
CKBCGE207 Manning Park Homestead	Extreme	\$1,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Most of this area is green reticulated grass. Some sections need to ensure APZ is created and maintained to 21m. Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn				
CKBCGE197 Market Garden Swamp Urban Interface	Extreme	\$35,000	Short term	High
Treatment: Create a 27m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn				
CKBCGE209 Angus Ave/Blackwood Ave Urban Interface	Extreme	\$37,500	Short term	High
Treatment: Create a 27m, 21m & 33m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Responsible Land Owner: Partly City of Cockburn/Main Roads				
CKBCGE203 Troode Street Urban Interface	Extreme	\$12,500	Short term	High
Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray. Ensure firebreaks are maintained. Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn				
CKBCGE196 Pennlake Drive Urban Interface	Very High	\$4,000	Mid term	High

Treatment: Maintain a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray.

Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn

CKBCGE204

Munster Market Gardens

Very High

\$30,200

Mid term

High

Treatment: Maintain a 27m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray.

Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn

CKBCGE206

Emplacement Crescent

Very High

\$16,000

Mid term

High

Industrial Interface

Treatment: Maintain a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray.

Ensure firebreaks are maintained.

Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn

CKBCGE201

Rotary Park Urban Interface

Very High

\$1,300

Mid term

High

Treatment: Maintain a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray.

Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn

CKBCGE235

Coogee Primary School

Extreme

\$10,000

Short term

High

Treatment: Create a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray.

Responsible Land Owner: Department of Education

CKBCGE254

West of Market Garden

Extreme

\$15,000

Short term

High

Swamp

Treatment: Maintain a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray.

Ensure firebreaks are maintained.

Responsible Land Owner: City of Cockburn/Dept of education/DPLH

CKBCGE205

Cockburn Road Industrial

Extreme

\$1,000

Short term

High

Interface

Treatment: Maintain a 21m APZ with mechanical works and follow up chemical spray.

Ensure firebreaks are maintained.

Responsible Land Owner: Partly City of Cockburn

Contact Us

City of Cockburn

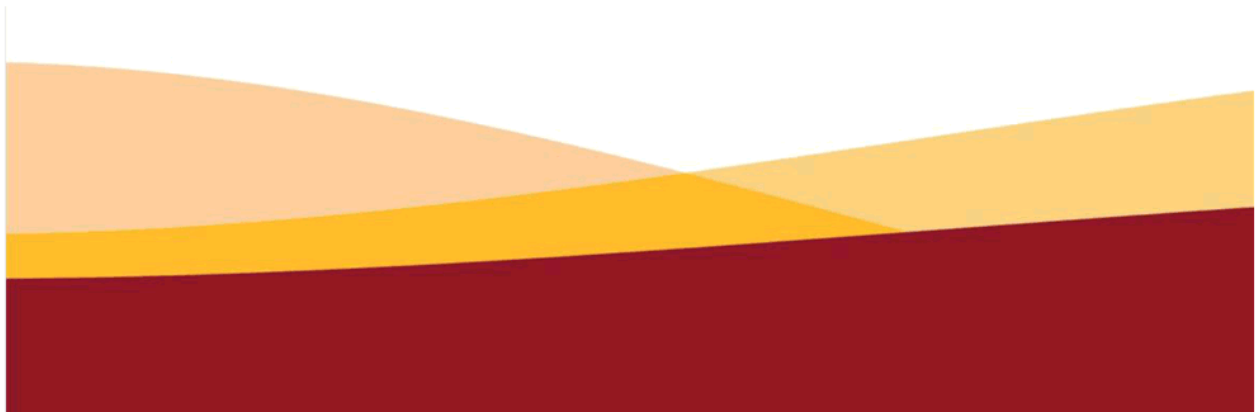
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17.4 Manning Park - Future Use of Historical Precinct

Author(s) Gail Bowman

Attachments 1. Final Report Manning Park Future Use [↓](#)
2. Memo to Elected Members from Progressing Priority Projects [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) RECEIVES all recommendations in the Manning Park Future Use Report; and
- (2) CONTINUES to investigate opportunities as a priority outside of Manning Park for a suitable location for the Cockburn Restoration Club to permanently operate.

Background

The Cockburn Restoration Club have requested to co-locate their Club in the Azelia Ley Museum Precinct, Manning Park.

Given that for several years there has been ongoing conflict between the Cockburn Restoration Club and the Historical Society of Cockburn, consultation was undertaken to ascertain the suitability of locating the Restoration Club within the museum precinct at Manning Park.

The City engaged consultant Lana Glogowski from Progressing Priority Projects (PPP) to identify the future aspirations, objectives, and requirements for the Cockburn Restoration Club and for the Cockburn Historical Society who are the existing custodians of the Azelia Ley Museum Precinct site.

Progressing Priority Projects was asked to work with the Cockburn Restoration Club to consider potential alternate recommendations of a site within Cockburn and these findings form part of the report.

The Cockburn Restoration Club has been meeting informally for approximately five years, becoming incorporated in late 2021.

The Historical Society of Cockburn incorporated in 1983 and have been the custodians of the City's collections at Azelia Ley Museum precinct for almost 40 years.

The Historical Society of Cockburn provides approximately \$115k worth of volunteer hours per year to the City.

The condition of the Azelia Ley collections is a much-debated point between the two groups, and a second consultancy is being undertaken by Cathy Day from Heritage Today, relating directly to the significance of the collections currently housed at the museum and wagon-houses, to better understand the condition and significance of these collections, as this was an outside PPP's expertise and scope.

Both groups have been involved and while this consultation is still being finalised, given its relevance to the PPP consultation it is important to acknowledge that this work is being undertaken and that the collection currently does have pieces of state significance.

The scope provided to PPP for the Manning Park Future Use Report included the following:

- Identify the aspirations purpose and objectives for their prospective groups and ascertain capacity building opportunities for the future
- Identify what is needed to achieve their deliverables and objectives
- Identify an appropriate location for the Restoration Club.

PPP were asked to provide a report with recommendations from an independent perspective inclusive of the following:

- Summary of each groups aspirations as outlined above, and the outcomes of the facilitated sessions
- An agreed plan between the groups and with the City for the future use of the Azelia Ley Museum precinct or the greater Manning Park area and what the agreed plan is
- An action plan for each group to achieve the agreed usage of the site. A recommendation to the City about how to progress the optimal solution for the long-term tenure of the Precinct by way of Lease(s) or Licence(s).

It is to be noted that an agreed plan for the co-location of both groups within the Azelia Ley Museum precinct was not successful.

Strategic and operational plans for each group outlining their way forward were created as part of this consultation and a recommendation to the City about how to progress the optimal solution for the long-term tenure of the Precinct by way of Lease(s)/License(s) or other was achieved.

Recommendations around MOU or other was suggested as it was identified that the Historical Society did not wish to enter into a lease agreement due to resourcing implications as they are an entirely volunteer organisation.

Submission

Summary of Recommendations

1. This report is accepted by the City of Cockburn.
2. The City of Cockburn consider renaming Manning Park the Manning Park Historical Precinct in recognition of the historic sites and buildings located within the park and in the surrounding areas and reflecting Aboriginal history, early European settlement, and the history of market gardening.

3. The City of Cockburn Manning Park Master Plan is reviewed to give priority to the following components (in order of priority):
 - Improvements to the caretaker cottage with specific reference to the workspace, meeting and storage needs of the Historical Society of Cockburn.
 - Define, establish, and protect the Davilak Ruins through the development of specific plans and consider properly securing the site to ensure no further degradation.
 - Define, establish, and prioritise the Azelia Ley Homestead through the development of a specific precinct plan.
 - Development of a heritage interpretive plan to reflect both Aboriginal and early European history.
 - Develop the concept of the heritage spine and establishment of an associated historic walkway.
 - Carpark upgrades considering the needs of tour bus movements.
 - Improved amenity through the addition of a café (or tearooms) within the park and priority consideration to the opportunity to utilise the old stables for this purpose.
4. Develop and implement a comprehensive marketing and communication plan for Manning Park to increase awareness of this asset and improve visitor numbers.
5. Undertake a community and key stakeholder consultation to seek feedback from the Cockburn community on these proposed recommendations.

Recommendations specific to the Historical Society of Cockburn Inc.

6. The City of Cockburn explores opportunities to recognise and acknowledge the significant role delivered by the Historical Society of Cockburn in managing, protecting, and promoting the Azelia Ley Museum as well as substantially contributing to a broad range of activities and events delivered within Manning Park over many decades.
7. Reflective of the decision by the Historical Society of Cockburn not to progress a lease arrangement, the City of Cockburn will formalise an alternative agreement with the Historical Society to maintain the Azelia Ley Museum and collections in its entirety to ensure its ongoing protection, continuing development, and sustainability over time.
8. The City of Cockburn negotiates a process to develop an MOU or similar with the Historical Society of Cockburn to clarify the society's ongoing volunteer commitment to the Azelia Ley Museum and the City of Cockburn's support for this organisation.
9. The MOU or similar would also articulate the requirements of the Historical Society of Cockburn to:
 - Adhere to the National Standards for Australian Museums and Galleries
 - Comply with the direction of the professional Curator and work collaboratively with the Education Officer (Recommendation 10).

10. The City of Cockburn establish and manage one full-time curator position initially, and a part-time education officer position when funds allow, to professionally manage the Azelia Ley Museum, the City's collection, and broader heritage and history interests across the City.
11. The City of Cockburn to undertake improvements to the wagon houses of the Azelia Ley Museum to improve the visitor experience including improved flooring; insulated wall lining; upgraded shelving and new display cases.

Recommendations specific to the Cockburn Restoration Club

12. The City of Cockburn negotiates a process to develop an MOU or similar with the Cockburn Restoration Club to clarify the club's ongoing volunteer commitment to the equipment and machinery history of the region and the City of Cockburn's support for this organisation.
13. The MOU or similar would also articulate the requirements of the Cockburn Restoration Club to:
 - Adhere to the National Standards for Australian Museums and Galleries;
 - Comply with the direction of the professional Curator and work collaboratively with the Education Officer (Recommendation 10); and
 - Commit to developing policies and procedures focused on rigorous health and safety considerations when working with machinery and equipment.
14. The City of Cockburn consider the construction of a restoration and conservation workshop, including additional exhibition spaces and an outdoor display area for the Cockburn Restoration Club.

This would only be progressed on receipt of a business case outlining proposed operational, governance and funding approaches to ensure the financial and social sustainability of both the club and facility.

Report

The Cockburn Restoration Club (CRC) have requested to co-locate their Club and future operation in the Azelia Ley Museum Precinct, Manning Park.

Given that for several years there has been well documented ongoing conflict between Cockburn Restoration Club members and the Historical Society of Cockburn (HSC) the consultation by PPP was to ascertain the appropriateness of co-locating the Restoration Club within the Museum Precinct at Manning Park.

While it is not uncommon for groups of similar interests to co-locate, the depth of the issues between these two groups would make co-location untenable.

As the Cockburn Restoration Club is a new Club looking to locate their premises and activities at the Azelia Ley Museum Precinct in Manning Park any development would be classed as a new building not an extension.

Any proposed development of the site would also need to undergo a rigorous application and assessment process and would require permission from the WA Planning Commission.

A request and approval process would also be required to try and change the conditions of the City's management plan with the State Government for Manning Park to accommodate the CRC activities and facilities at Manning Park.

The City believes that the CRC's quantity surveyor cost estimate for the building is underestimated substantially (due to it being outdated or otherwise), and that the cost of the facility would be approximately 60 percent over and above the cost estimate identified in the consultancy report.

Should the Council decide to co-locate the CRC at the Azelia Ley Museum precinct it is likely that they would lose the valuable volunteer services of the Historical Society of Cockburn who have managed the Azelia Ley Museum Precinct on behalf of the City, to a high standard, for almost 40 years.

This will have a financial impact for the City who will need to provide staff resources to replace the work done by the HSC volunteers regarding museum management processes.

The City of Cockburn's Azelia Ley Museum and Local History Collection has aesthetic, historic and social significance, some items are rare and provide opportunities for strong interpretation to allow local people and visitors to the area to gain a strong sense of the past.

As custodians of the City of Cockburn collection the HSC meets many benchmarks of the Australian Museums and Galleries National Standards and Guidelines. This includes the cleanliness, storage conditions and documentation of the collections.

The significance assessment process has indicated the collections are well maintained and looked after but that presentation could be updated to present a professional and modern approach to the telling of Cockburn's past, the HSC as a volunteer group do an excellent job but have limited capacity and access to modern exhibition processes.

The original draft report included a recommendation from the consultant to include the creation of an advisory committee to provide oversight of Manning Park but due to the consultant deciding that the co-location of the two groups was not feasible a curator position was recommended to work with both groups instead.

The Curator position recommended in the report would have the skills to introduce a modern interpretation of how the items are presented including telling the history of the items, its previous owners, and its relevance to Cockburn – enlivening the visitor experience.

It is envisioned the curator position would work with both CRC and HSC to ensure items of significance in both the City's collection and the collection of the CRC are identified and conserved for future generations to enjoy.

The curator position would also advise the CRC on documentation and collection techniques to ensure relevant information and provenance of items is captured.

The Historical Society of Cockburn has taken its role as custodians for the City's collections very seriously and a more formal arrangement with the City should be undertaken.

The consultation process by PPP investigated a lease model with the Historical Society of Cockburn and they felt as volunteers their energy was better directed in the area that best fits their interests in conserving and preserving the collection on behalf of the City not operating a business model under a lease for the museum.

A formalisation of the current arrangement between the City and the HSC by means of a *Terms of Use* does not constitute a Lease, Licence or Hire Agreement and gives no entitlement, or ownership of Azelia Ley Museum or the collection, it does however outline, give strength to and recognise the City's relationship with the Historical Society of Cockburn as volunteers who assist with acquisition, conservation and telling of the stories of the City's historical artefact collection.

There is an increasing Australia wide trend of society seeing Local Governments as the best placed to protect the moveable heritage of the area.

It is recommended that the City will continue work with the CRC to investigate opportunities for a suitable location to undertake their operation and consider the construction of a workshop for machinery restoration processes, additional exhibition spaces and an outdoor display area.

The CRC will be required to provide the City with a business case outlining their proposed operational, governance and funding approaches to ensure the financial and social sustainability of both the club and future facility.

Through the consultation process with PPP the Cockburn Restoration Club have indicated they would consider a lease arrangement with the City once established as unlike the Historical Society overseeing the City's collection and assets the Restoration Club would be managing their own collection and operations.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Community, Lifestyle & Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive and connected community.

- Accessible and inclusive community, recreation and cultural services and facilities that enrich our community.

Budget/Financial Implications

Should all recommendations be received as per the consultant's report, consideration will need to be given to the workforce plan in future years for allocation of resources.

The financial implications are not yet fully identified and costed and will need to be considered in the relevant financial year as part of the budget process.

The price to construct a 500m² storage shed is approx. \$810,000.

This represents a 60 percent greater cost than what the CRC have estimated for their facility, excluding the workshop that the CRC require, and any public building occupancy requirements such as fire protection.

Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

As per recommendation five of the report, it is recommended that community consultation be undertaken.

Risk Management Implications

If Council, choose to co locate the Cockburn Restoration Club with the Cockburn Historical Society at the Azelia Ley precinct in Manning Park it is likely that the City will need to provide further staff resources for the management of the site and collection as the HSC may choose to vacate.

Cockburn Restoration Club have no demonstrated experience in museum management practices to undertake this work on behalf of the City.

Noise from machinery restoration processes and loss of amenity by other users of Manning Park and the trails as the museum site is a popular throughfare for dog walkers and exercisers accessing the trails from the entry behind the museum wagon houses.

Storage and disposal of hazardous materials and waste from restoration processes much of which cannot go to landfill.

The amenity of the 'A' listed reserve with heritage listed buildings would also need to be considered.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A.

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

It is appropriate for Council to accept recommendations from an independent consultant report.



Project: Updated Manning Park Future Use

Brief descriptor:

Identify future aspirations of the Cockburn Restoration Club and Historical Society of Cockburn in relation to the Azelia Ley Museum in Manning Park

Client: City of Cockburn

Date: April 2022

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1.0 Summary of consultancy brief

Suitably qualified and experienced consultants were invited to identify the future aspirations, objectives, and requirements of the recently formed Cockburn Restoration Club and the Historical Society of Cockburn who are the existing custodians of the Azelia Ley Museum.

The Restoration Club had requested to co-locate their club within the Azelia Ley Museum precinct within Manning Park. Consultations were to be undertaken with the current custodians of the precinct, the Historical Society of Cockburn, to ascertain the suitability of locating the club within the precinct. Consideration into other areas within Manning Park as well as potential alternate recommendations into a suitable site will form a part of the report.

The consultant will use a neutral mediation approach that facilitates each group to:

1. Identify the aspirations, purpose, and objectives of their organisation;
2. Ascertain capacity building opportunities for the future;
3. Identify what is needed to achieve their deliverables and objectives;
4. Identify an appropriate location for the Restoration Club;
5. Provide a report with recommendations from an independent perspective inclusive of the following:
 - Summary of each group as outlined above, and the outcomes of the facilitated sessions;
 - An agreed plan between the groups and with the City for the future use of the Azelia Ley Museum precinct or the greater Manning Park area;
 - An action plan for each group to achieve the agreed usage of the site; and
 - Recommendation to the City about how to progress the optimal solution for the long-term tenure of the precinct by way of Lease(s) or Licence(s).

Relevant excerpts of the consultancy brief are attached in appendix 8.2



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2.0 Appointed consultant - Progressing Priority Projects



The City of Cockburn engaged Progressing Priority Projects (PPP) to undertake this consultancy and two staff have worked on this project – Lana Glogowski and Dinah Mujati.

Lana Glogowski, Director with Progressing Priority Projects (PPP) since 2009, is a highly experienced consultant operating in both the health and community services sectors. She has substantial and diverse project management experience including facility development including a Lotteries House (shared use facility); organisational audits; feasibility studies; strategic and operational planning; and workshop and conference facilitation. Lana has extensive experience working in the *not-for-profit* sector and an in-depth understanding of community-based organisations and the contribution of volunteers.

She is currently CEO of Palliative Care WA, a not-for-profit peak body for the palliative care sector.



Dinah Mutaji was sub-contracted to provide heritage architectural input. Dinah is a registered architect with 18 years' experience in architecture and conservation. She has well-developed design, documentation and contract administration skills and is currently Principal Architect at Hocking Heritage and Architecture.

Dinah has worked on high profile and low budget projects in retail, residential, commercial and government sectors. She has undertaken building condition assessments, heritage assessments and advocates for sustainable outcomes in built heritage. She has highly developed knowledge of the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter and their application to the repair, restoration, and re-construction of State and Local Government listed places.



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3.0 Executive Summary

The aim of this project was to identify the future aspirations, objectives, and requirements of the recently formed Cockburn Restoration Club along with the Historical Society of Cockburn who are the existing custodians of the Azelia Ley Museum at Manning Park.

Manning Park is historically significant to the Cockburn area in terms of both Aboriginal and early European settlement. While the City of Cockburn Master Plan has identified several initiatives to properly recognise this history, they have long-term timelines for implementation.

Both the Historical Society of Cockburn and the Cockburn Restoration Club are in mutual agreement in encouraging the City of Cockburn to give higher priority to several significant initiatives within the park including:

- refurbishment of the caretaker cottage;
- work to limit further degradation of the Davilak ruins;
- development of a heritage spine and the use of pedestrian walkways between the Azelia Ley Homestead and Davilak ruins; and
- establishment of a café (or tearooms).

Both organisations are also in mutual agreement regarding the opportunity to explore renaming the park the *Manning Park Historic Precinct* in recognition of its demonstrated history. Unfortunately, the two organisations have been in conflict for at least five years over the proposal for the Restoration Club to co-locate at Manning Park.

The Historical Society of Cockburn is still opposed to the Restoration Club locating anywhere within the park and no facilitated contact between the two organisations was achieved other than a brief meeting between the two Presidents. The Cockburn Restoration Club contends that establishing its operations within Manning Park, reflecting its historic focus, is the preferred location for their organisation. However, the Restoration Club is open to considering other sites although nothing suitable has yet been identified and this work is continuing with City of Cockburn staff.

Recommendations for consideration by the City of Cockburn resulting from this consultancy include:

- Recognition that the Historical Society of Cockburn does not wish to enter into a lease with the City of Cockburn and therefore the City of Cockburn should assume full management of the Azelia Ley Museum;
- Establishing professional museum Curator and Education officer positions; and
- Entering into separate MOUs or similar agreements with both organisations.



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4.0 Summary of Recommendations

1. *This report is accepted by the City of Cockburn.*
2. *The City of Cockburn consider renaming Manning Park the Manning Park Historical Precinct in recognition of the historic sites and buildings located within the park and in the surrounding areas and reflecting Aboriginal history, early European settlement, and the history of market gardening.*
3. *The City of Cockburn Manning Park Master plan is reviewed to give priority to the following components (in order of priority):*
 - *Improvements to the caretaker cottage with specific reference to the workspace, meeting and storage needs of the Historical Society of Cockburn*
 - *Define, establish, and protect the Davilak Ruins through the development of specific plans and consider properly securing the site to ensure no further degradation*
 - *Define, establish, and prioritise the Azelia Ley Homestead through the development of a specific precinct plan.*
 - *Development of a heritage interpretive plan to reflect both Aboriginal and early European history*
 - *Develop the concept of the heritage spine and establishment of an associated historic walkway*
 - *Car park upgrades considering the needs of tour bus movements*
 - *Improved amenity through the addition of a café (or tearooms) within the park and priority consideration to the opportunity to utilise the old stables for this purpose*
4. *Develop and implement a comprehensive marketing and communication plan for Manning Park to increase awareness of this asset and improve visitor numbers.*
5. *Undertake a community and key stakeholder consultation to seek feedback from the Cockburn community on these proposed recommendations.*



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Recommendations specific to the Historical Society of Cockburn Inc.

6. *The City of Cockburn explores opportunities to recognise and acknowledge the significant role delivered by the Historical Society of Cockburn in managing, protecting, and promoting the Azelia Ley Museum as well as substantially contributing to a broad range of activities and events delivered within Manning Park over many decades.*
7. *Reflective of the decision by the Historical Society of Cockburn not to progress a lease arrangement, the City of Cockburn will formalise an alternative agreement with the Historical Society to maintain the Azelia Ley Museum and collections in its entirety to ensure its ongoing protection, continuing development, and sustainability over time.*
8. *The City of Cockburn negotiates a process to develop an MOU or similar with the Historical Society of Cockburn to clarify the society's ongoing volunteer commitment to the Azelia Ley Museum and the City of Cockburn's support for this organisation.*
9. *The MOU or similar would also articulate the requirements of the Historical Society of Cockburn to:*
 - *Adhere to the National Standards for Australian Museums and Galleries¹; and*
 - *Comply with the direction of the professional Curator and work collaboratively with the Education Officer (Recommendation 10).*
10. *The City of Cockburn establish and manage one full-time curator position initially, and a part-time education officer position when funds allow, to professionally manage the Azelia Ley Museum, the City's collection, and broader heritage and history interests across the City.*
11. *The City of Cockburn to undertake improvements to the wagon houses of the Azelia Ley Museum to improve the visitor experience including improved flooring; insulated wall lining; upgraded shelving and new display cases.*

¹<https://www.amaga.org.au/resources/national-standards-for-australian-museums-and-galleries>



Recommendations specific to the Cockburn Restoration Club

12. *The City of Cockburn negotiates a process to develop an MOU or similar with the Cockburn Restoration Club to clarify the club's ongoing volunteer commitment to the equipment and machinery history of the region and the City of Cockburn's support for this organisation.*
13. *The MOU or similar would also articulate the requirements of the Cockburn Restoration Club to:*
 - *Adhere to the National Standards for Australian Museums and Galleries²;*
 - *Comply with the direction of the professional Curator and work collaboratively with the Education Officer (Recommendation 10); and*
 - *Commit to developing policies and procedures focused on rigorous health and safety considerations when working with machinery and equipment.*
14. *The City of Cockburn consider the construction of a restoration and conservation workshop, including additional exhibition spaces and an outdoor display area for the Cockburn Restoration Club. This would only be progressed on receipt of a business case outlining proposed operational, governance and funding approaches to ensure the financial and social sustainability of both the club and facility.*

5.0 Current situation

5.1 Manning Park

Manning Park includes items of historic significance including the Azelia Ley Homestead and other outbuildings, the Davilak ruins and places of Aboriginal significance including camping grounds and sites of spiritual importance (as identified in the City of Cockburn Manning Park Master Plan). It also features traditional park components including lawns, seating, children's play equipment and public toilets as well as other items of interest including the Manning Stairs and the sound shell. It is a popular and well-utilised community park and is a part of the Beeliar Regional Park Network.

²<https://www.amaga.org.au/resources/national-standards-for-australian-museums-and-galleries>



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The City of Cockburn Manning Park Master Plan³ was reviewed in 2018 and is a comprehensive 170-page document providing detailed plans for Manning Park over the next ten years.

Both organisations agree that components outlined in the Master Plan will eventually create a historic destination of significance, but timelines need to be brought forward and given a higher priority.

Table 1 - Current initiatives within the Manning Park Master Plan requiring greater urgency

4.2.4 - Progress the development of a heritage interpretive plan to reflect both Aboriginal and early European history	4.4.3 - Improved amenity through the addition of a café
5 – Define, establish, and prioritise Azelia Ley precinct (2024-30 \$140K)	6 – Define, establish & protect Davilak ruins (2025-30 \$1.05 million)
8 – Develop a heritage spine (2021/22 \$112K)	12. Improvements to caretaker cottage (2027-30 \$225K)
15. Car park upgrades (2021/22 \$160K)	

These options are further discussed in 7.1 **Future options – Manning Park**

5.2 Historical Society of Cockburn

The Cockburn Historical Society is a non-for-profit organisation formed in 1975 by residents concerned about the need to properly preserve and record the cultural heritage of the then Town of Cockburn. The resulting collection of artifacts by the Town of Cockburn saw the Historical Society of Cockburn made custodians of the council's collection housed within the restored Azelia ley homestead and purpose-built wagon house.

The Historical Society was very involved with the council in restoring the Azelia Ley Homestead and outbuildings as well as creating the internal displays and continues to maintain the collections on behalf of the City.

³ <https://www.cockburn.wa.gov.au/Building-Planning-and-Roads/City-Projects/Major-Projects/Manning-Park-Master-Plan>



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The homestead was officially opened as a museum in 1983, the society was incorporated in 1976 and has been meeting monthly ever since.

The objects of the association are as follows:

- To collect and preserve records relating to the history of the City of Cockburn;
- To inform the community and stimulate public interest in historical buildings, sites and materials via lectures, readings, discussions and exhibitions;
- Acquire buildings, sites and materials by purchase, gift, loan or otherwise;
- Be custodians of the Azelia Ley Museum and properly record all artifacts and archival material in its collection; and
- Promote social gatherings, tours, and visits to other historical societies

The City of Cockburn currently employs a part-time officer who is located at the museum to provide administration support to the Historical Society through tasks associated with collection management, program development, grant applications, tour, and event organisation. A coordinator within the Library and Cultural team also provides higher level support for supervision and budgeting purposes.

Currently there is no formal agreement in place between the Historical Society of Cockburn and the City of Cockburn and there is no lease arrangement in place for the Azelia Ley Museum.

The Historical Society opens the museum on Sunday afternoons, Wednesdays during school holidays and tour groups by arrangement. The membership registry, which was viewed by the consultant, indicates that numbers have been steady over the past ten years as summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 – Summary of Historical Society of Cockburn financial members

Financial year	Number of financial members
2011-2012	18
2012-2013	23
2013-2014	22
2014-2015	17
2015-2016	18
2016-2017	18
2017-2018	19
2018-2019	23
2019-2020	16
2020-2021	18
2021-2022	17



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5.3 Cockburn Restoration Club

The Cockburn Restoration Club is a non-for-profit organisation including several ex-members of the Historical Society of Cockburn who have met informally over the past five years.

The organisation became incorporated in 2021 and is in the process of further developing governance and administrative processes.

Its objects of association are:

- To establish a volunteer community-based, non-profit organisation that harnesses the passion for the restoration and preservation of machinery and equipment used by the early settlers and market gardeners in Cockburn;
- To make this historical machinery and equipment accessible to the Cockburn Community; and
- To enhance the memory of Cockburn's growth.

It is important to note that club has identified two main streams of activity:

1. Recognising that some machines and pieces of equipment are so significant and valuable to a museum collection that the priority is to **preserve** them for museum display; and
2. **Restoring** the remaining machines and pieces of equipment with integrity and in some instances to working order for the purposes of display and community education.

Table 3 – Summary of Cockburn Restoration Club financial members

Financial year	Number of financial members
2021-2022	44

NB: As the club incorporated in 2021, formal membership only commenced this year

The organisation does not currently have an operational workshop and there is no formal arrangement in place with the City of Cockburn.

However, they do have a substantial collection of approximately one hundred (100) pieces of historic machinery and equipment stored at various members' properties.



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5.4 Facilitated contact between the two organisations

The process used by PPP to facilitate contact between the two organisations was to attempt to build a relationship with each organisation separately and then encourage facilitated meetings with a small number of representatives from each group. Both organisations enthusiastically engaged with PPP to develop strategic and operational plans which were a deliverable for the project.

PPP facilitated one brief meeting between the Presidents of both organisations but was not able to facilitate any further contact.

While it was recognised that there had been considerable conflict between the two organisations, PPP took that view that no amount of further analysis of past events was going to resolve this situation because perspectives appeared to be entrenched.

PPP therefore attempted to identify their shared passion for history and use that common ground as a starting point for discussion and future planning. Unfortunately, this approach was not able to be tested as a joined-up meeting did not occur.

The Cockburn Restoration Club took the following actions to facilitate contact:

- Sent a formal letter to the Historical Society of Cockburn indicating an interest in working collaboratively and seeking a meeting which was subsequently acknowledged but not acted upon; and
- Three members of the Restoration Club of Cockburn formally applied to become members of the Historical Society of Cockburn, but their applications were rejected for reasons of conflict of interest relating to the current consultation processes being undertaken. The Historical Society of Cockburn have indicated that membership maybe considered later.

The Historical Society of Cockburn did not wish to have any contact with the Cockburn Restoration Club and therefore did not take any actions to facilitate contact.



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6.0 Local Museum Models

6.1 Site Visits

As part of building a relationship with both organisations and researching the activities of local museums in the region, a range of sites visits were organised with representatives from both groups.

Museums visited included:

- History House Museum (Armadale)
- Bert Tyle Vintage Machinery Museum (Armadale)
- Rockingham Museum
- Hugh Manning Tractor and Machinery Museum (Serpentine)
- Roger May Machinery Museum (Pinjarra) and
- Dardanup Heritage Park

A high-level summary of each museum, including photographs, is included at Appendix 8.3.



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6.2 Sample of Local Historical Societies

Below is a high-level summary of three selected Historical Societies operating in the region.

Table 4 – Historical Societies in the region

Name	Location	Brief description	Management model	Opening hours
South Perth Historical Society	Heritage House, corner Mends Street & Mill Point Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artwork displays & other historic collections • Quarterly newsletter • Heritage lectures • Publication of local stories 	Volunteer NFP incorporated organisation	Friday 10am to 1pm Saturday/Sunday 1-4pm
Kwinana Historical Society	Smirk's Cottage Heritage Sites 2 Beacham Crescent, Medina 6167	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smirk's Cottage fitted out historically • Settlement House • Museum with historic collections 	Volunteer NFP incorporated organisation	First Sunday of every month from 10am to 3pm otherwise by appointment
Mandurah Historical Society	History House 3 Pinjarra Road Mandurah (situated behind the Mandurah Community Museum which is operated by the Mandurah City Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages Halls Cottage (vested with the Mandurah City Council) • Member excursions • Coffee mornings • Guest speakers at meetings 	Volunteer NFP incorporated organisation Collaborative with the Mandurah City Council	Sundays 10am to 3pm

6.3 Sample of Local Government Operated Museums

Below is a high-level summary of three Local Government managed museums operating in the region.

Table 5 – Local Government operated museums in the region

Name	Location	Brief description	Management model	Opening hours
City of Gosnells	Wilkinson Homestead Museum 34 Homestead Road Gosnells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five employed staff – 1 full-time and 4 part-time staff totaling 3.66 FTE On-site tours (minimum of 3 staff – including volunteers) On-site education programs during school terms (also utilises volunteers) Large and small-scale events on-site 	Managed by the Heritage Services Department and staffed by the City of Gosnells with essential volunteer support NB: Volunteer numbers have been negatively affected by COVID-19	Tuesdays 9am to 1pm Sundays 10am to 1pm Or otherwise by appointment
City of Stirling	Mount Flora Regional Museum Elvire Street Watermans Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two full-time employees Curator-led on-site tours by appointment 	Managed by Libraries Administration and staffed by the City of Gosnells	Sundays 12-3pm
City of Melville	Wireless Hill Museum Telefunken Drive, Ardross Healthcote Gallery and Museum 58Duncraig Road, Applecross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage three collections (two site-based and one in storage) Approx 2FTE (Curator, Assistant Curator, Education Officer, Local History Officer, casual staff, and volunteers) School education program targeting Years 2&3 	Managed by Museums and Local History, City of Melville	Wireless Hill Museum: Wed & Fri 10am to 2pm Sat/Sun 12 to 4pm Heathcote Gallery & Museum: Tues to Fri 10am to 3pm Sat/Sun 12 to 4pm



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6.4 High level trends and observations

Reflecting the six site visits along with information collated on historic societies and Local Government managed museums, the following trends were identified.

Please note that this desk-top research was high-level and only sufficient to provide the consultant with some understanding of the museum and vehicle and machinery restoration sectors.

Naming historic precincts

The naming of areas with historical value as historic precincts highlights this feature and gives it added kudos e.g., Armadale Museum precinct. This naming convention in combination with an effective marketing and communications plan should result in an improved profile and increased visitor numbers.

Declining numbers of historical societies

While there are still some historical societies groups who have strong membership and the capacity to manage museums, the vast majority struggle to engage new members and have an older demographic. Many of these groups wish to continue work with their local museums but sometimes do not necessarily have the skills, energy, or numbers of volunteers to manage increasingly sophisticated museums.

Increasing numbers of Local Government managed museums

Recognising the trend of historical societies to fold, an increasing number of Local Governments are assuming responsibility of museum facilities.

Critical role of volunteers

However, for many Local Government Authorities it is essential to maintain a volunteer pool to contribute to the operating model of their museums. Critical roles that can be played by volunteers include:

- Providing tour guide services;
- Providing reception services during opening hours;
- Engaging in maintenance of collection items; and
- Undertaking research

Critical importance of rotated displays and adequate storage

To keep museums interesting and engaging it is important to rotate displays alongside the permanent collection(s). To do this, museums need adequate and appropriate storage space and some museums, including Azelia Ley, are not adequately resourced in this regard.

Increased use of technology

Museums are increasingly utilising technology to tell their stories and share their collections. Strategies to do this include interactive software programs as part of museum displays and collections available on-line.

Important role of machinery and equipment museums

While there are many stand-alone machinery and equipment museums, there are also several local museums, including the Azelia Ley Museum, that have these as displays as part of their collections.

Role of on-site repair and maintenance workshops

In all stand-alone machinery and equipment museums, there was also an on-site workshop area to enable members to undertake machinery and equipment maintenance as required. PPP's observation was that the ongoing engagement of volunteers was predicated on members having easy access to the machinery displays and workshop facility simultaneously so that they could enjoy the display, share their knowledge as required and undertake maintenance tasks.

Attraction of operational machinery and equipment

All stand-alone machinery and equipment museums emphasised the importance of being able to display operational exhibits. Either this was delivered at set-times, or the activity was an ongoing component of a display e.g., a water pump. All curators reported that operational exhibits were very popular with visitors and in particular children.



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7.0 Future options

7.1 Manning Park

Both the Historical Society of Cockburn and the Cockburn Restoration Club were fully supportive of the following recommendations.

7.1.1 Manning Park Historical Precinct

The City of Cockburn Manning Park Master Plan clearly identifies significant Aboriginal and early European settlement within the park and surrounds. The shared view of both organisations is that this important history should be appropriately reflected in the naming of the park. This naming approach would not detract in any way from the broad spectrum of other activities that occur within the park but would encourage a focus on one important element.

Recommendation

2. ***The City of Cockburn consider renaming Manning Park the Manning Park Historical Precinct in recognition of the historic sites and buildings located within the park and in the surrounding areas and reflecting Aboriginal history, early European settlement, and the history of market gardening.***

7.1.2 Increased priority to Master Plan components

The City of Cockburn Manning Park Master Plan identifies strategies to give added focus to the historic elements of the park including the development of heritage plans; specific plans for the Azelia Ley Homestead; provision of a café; protection of the Davilak ruins; establishment of a heritage spine; refurbishment of the caretaker cottage; and car park upgrades.

Resulting from consultations with the Historical Society of Cockburn and the Cockburn Restoration Club, the following four components were explored more fully;

- Refurbishment of the caretaker cottage;
- Protection of the Davilak ruins;
- Establishment of a heritage spine; and
- Provision of a café.



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Refurbishment of the caretaker cottage

The Historical Society of Cockburn is keen to explore the opportunity to refurbish the Caretaker Cottage to meet their office accommodation, meeting, and storage requirements.

Initial analysis suggests that the cottage would provide adequate space particularly if the carport area was enclosed and secured. The Society requires three to four work-stations – one for the Curator, one for the Educator officer and 2 for shared use between volunteers. The only other consideration is the need to modify the parking arrangements to facilitate on-site car parking.



Site location of caretaker cottage



West elevation of Caretaker's Residence



Existing carport at Caretaker's Cottage



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Protection of the Davilak ruins

Both the Historical Society of Cockburn and the Cockburn Restoration Club are concerned at the continuing degradation of the Davilak ruins and encourage the City of Cockburn to give the preservation of this site priority consideration.

This site could be considered for a rebuild utilising material available on site as well as introducing new material. This type of development would protect the original limestone fabric from further theft and deterioration. New additions could be contemporary in nature providing a contrast and link between the old and new.

With appropriate interpretive signage the story of this place could be meaningfully shared.



Existing Davilak House ruin in Manning Park



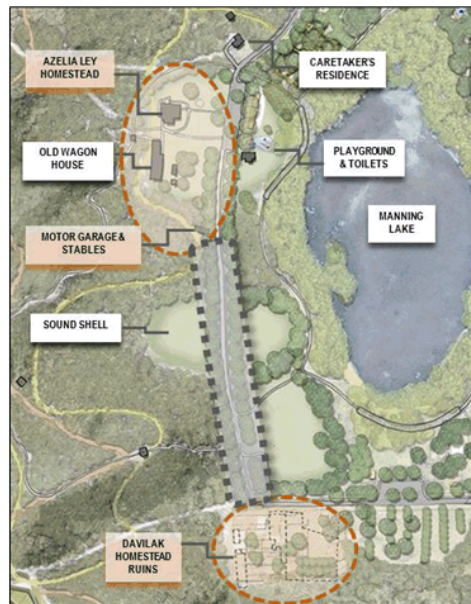
Before and after example of a contemporary addition to a Dovecote ruin, Suffolk, England



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Establishment of a heritage spine

The concept of a “heritage spine” is identified in the Manning Park Master Plan and this presents a significant opportunity to link the various Aboriginal and early European historic components within the park. A pedestrian pathways network could provide an accessible linkage between the various sites and in fact could also circle the Davilak ruins. This approach also provides an opportunity for interpretive signage.



Components of a heritage spine

Provision of a café

Given the desire to promote the historic components of Manning Park and encourage more visitors to the Azelia Ley Museum, consideration should be given to providing a café (or tearooms). It is further proposed to utilise the existing motor garage and stables for this purpose.

This use is in keeping with Policy 22 of the Manning Park Conservation Plan i.e., to retain and conserve the stable building. Major adaptation of this structure for a use such as office, storage, or café would be possible.



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It is currently unused and vulnerable to neglect, decay and even demolition. Adaptive reuse is one way that the stables would be properly cared for, revealed, or interpreted while making better use of the building itself. Executed well, the change of use for the stables could retain its historic character and conserve its significant fabric. The building is located at an ideal location with good foot traffic, access to the road and carpark, and it potentially could become a node between the Homestead to the north and the Davilak ruins to the south.



Existing Motor Garage & Stables, Manning Park



Adaptive Re-use of former stables, locations unknown



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Recommendation

3. ***The City of Cockburn Manning Park Master plan is reviewed to give priority to the following components (in order of priority):***
- ***Improvements to the caretaker cottage with specific reference to the workspace, meeting and storage needs of the Historical Society of Cockburn***
 - ***Define, establish, and protect the Davilak Ruins through the development of specific plans and consider properly securing the site to ensure no further degradation.***
 - ***Define, establish, and prioritise the Azelia Ley Homestead through the development of a specific precinct plan***
 - ***Development of a heritage interpretive plan to reflect both Aboriginal and early European history***
 - ***Develop the concept of the heritage spine and establishment of an associated historic walkway***
 - ***Car park upgrades considering the needs of tour bus movements and***
 - ***Improved amenity through the addition of a café (or tearooms) within the park and give priority consideration to the opportunity to utilise the historic stables for this purpose***



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7.1.3 Marketing and Communications Plan

If the City of Cockburn chooses to invest resources in further developing the historic elements of Manning Park, then it will be essential to develop and implement an effective marketing and communications plan.

Recommendation

4. ***Develop and implement a comprehensive marketing and communications plan for the Manning Park Historic Precinct to increase awareness of this asset and improve visitor numbers.***

Community and key stakeholder consultation

In recognition of the volume and diversity of community use at Manning Park, it is critically important that a community and key stakeholder consultation is undertaken to seek input into any adopted recommendations.

Recommendation

5. ***Undertake a community and key stakeholder consultation to seek feedback from the Cockburn community on the proposed recommendations.***

7.2 Historical Society of Cockburn

7.2.1 Acknowledge contribution of Historical Society of Cockburn

The Historical Society of Cockburn has played a significant role, over many decades, in managing, protecting, and promoting the Azelia Ley Museum. This work has been achieved totally through the commitment of highly skilled volunteers. While these volunteers do not seek accolades, it is important to acknowledge their significant contribution when appropriate.

Recommendation

6. ***The City of Cockburn explores opportunities to recognise and acknowledge the significant role delivered by the Historical Society of Cockburn in managing, maintaining, protecting, and promoting the Azelia Ley Museum as well as substantially contributing to a broad range of activities and events delivered within Manning Park over many decades.***



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7.2.2 City of Cockburn to manage Azelia Ley Museum

The consultant brief included exploring “an optimal solution for the long-term tenure of the precinct by way of lease(s) or licence(s)”. The Historical Society of Cockburn do not aspire to signing a lease arrangement with the City of Cockburn regarding the ongoing management of the Azelia Ley Museum.

The aging demographic of members and the increasing professionalism of museum management has led the society to this decision. Their preferred approach is for the City of Cockburn to manage the museum with a significant and ongoing contribution from the Society clearly articulated via an MOU or similar.

Recommendation

7. ***Reflective of the decision by the Historical Society of Cockburn not to progress a lease arrangement, the City of Cockburn will formalise an alternative agreement with the Historical Society to maintain the Azelia Ley Museum and collections in its entirety to ensure its ongoing protection, continuing development, and sustainability over time.***

7.2.2 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Despite not wishing to sign a lease, the Historical Society of Cockburn is keen to formalise their arrangement with the City of Cockburn and demonstrate their ongoing commitment to the Azelia Ley Museum.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or similar will provide an opportunity to clarify roles and responsibilities; review funding support arrangements; and consider the implication of their newly developed strategic and operational plans.

Recommendation

8. ***The City of Cockburn negotiates a process to develop an MOU or similar with the Historical Society of Cockburn to clarify the society's ongoing volunteer commitment the Azelia Ley Museum and the City of Cockburn's support for this organisation.***



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7.2.3 Components of the MOU

More specifically the MOU or similar will clearly outline the standards to which the Historical Society of Cockburn will need to comply and clarify respective roles in relation the proposed Curator and Education Officer.

Recommendation

9. *The MOU or similar would also articulate the requirements of the Historical Society of Cockburn to:*

- *Adhere to the National Standards for Australian Museums and Galleries⁴; and*
- *Comply with the direction of the professional Curator and work collaboratively with the Education Officer (Recommendation 10).*

7.2.4 Create professional curator and educator officer positions

Informed by consultations with other Local Governments and Historical Societies, it is highly recommended that the City of Cockburn consider appointing both a professional curator and an education officer.

The curator's role consists of acquiring, collecting, and cataloging museum artefacts as well as ensuring their overall care. Often working behind the scenes, a curator significantly influences museum displays. The Education Officer plays a significant role in taking the museum to schools as well as delivering community education.

Generally, these positions are viewed as professional appointments where volunteers may assist but do not generally take the lead role.

Recommendation

10. *The City of Cockburn establish and manage one full-time curator position initially, and a part-time education officer position when funds allow, to professionally manage the Azelia Ley Museum, its collection, and broader museum interests across the City.*

⁴<https://www.amaga.org.au/resources/national-standards-for-australian-museums-and-galleries>



7.2.5 Improvements to the Wagon Houses

While not a priority, consideration should be given to upgrading the interior of the wagon houses. Improved flooring will make it easier to clean the facility while insulated wall lining may improve temperature control. Upgraded shelving and new display cases will improve the visitor experience.

Recommendation

11. ***The City of Cockburn to undertake improvements to the wagon houses of the Azelia Ley Museum to improve the visitor experience including improved flooring; insulated wall lining; upgraded shelving and new display cases.***

7.3 Cockburn Restoration Club

7.3.1 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

The Restoration Club of Cockburn is keen to formalise an arrangement with the City of Cockburn and demonstrate their ongoing commitment to the Azelia Ley Museum including the wagon houses and conservation and/or restoration of historic machinery and equipment.

Recommendation:

12. ***The City of Cockburn negotiates a process to develop an MOU or similar with the Cockburn Restoration Club to clarify the club's ongoing volunteer commitment to the equipment and machinery history of the region and the City of Cockburn's support for this organisation.***

7.3.2 Components of the MOU

The MOU will clearly outline the standards to which the Restoration Club of Cockburn will need to comply; clarify respective roles in relation to the proposed Curator and Education Officer; and outline a commitment to rigorous health and safety considerations when working with machinery and equipment.



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Recommendation:**13. The MOU or similar would also articulate the requirements of the Cockburn Restoration Club to:**

- **Adhere to the National Standards for Australian Museums and Galleries⁵;**
- **Comply with the direction of the professional Curator and work collaboratively with the Education Officer (Recommendation 10); and**
- **Commit to developing policies and procedures focused on rigorous health and safety considerations when working with machinery and equipment.**

7.3.3 Establishment of a workshop and additional exhibition space

The Cockburn Restoration Club have clarified their building and exhibition requirements which are as follows:

1. Workshop

An operational workshop of some 50-80m² with power, water, and fire protection facilities. Specific facilities will need to include:

- Secure lockable, storage for essential tools and equipment
- Overhead crane
- Office/tea-room
- Access to toilet facilities

2. Storage adjacent to the Operational Workshop

Enclosed and secure area of 75-100m² to store machinery and equipment requiring preservation, restoration, or maintenance.

3. Enclosed exhibition space

Enclosed and secure area of approx. 800-1200m² to display the Cockburn Restoration Club's collection of market garden historic machinery and equipment, including 150-200m² of secure, partially enclosed, well-ventilated area for operational machinery, and area for future expansion, with ready access to a large open operational display area.

4. Outdoor Operational Display Area

An adjacent outdoor area, sufficiently large enough to safely display operational machinery and equipment, with a co-located static display area, as required from time to time for public open exhibitions or Heritage Days. A minimum suitable designated grassed area of 150m by 150m.

⁵<https://www.amaga.org.au/resources/national-standards-for-australian-museums-and-galleries>



The Cockburn Restoration Club have also summarised sites that have been considered thus far in collaboration with the City of Cockburn as follows:

1. South Coogee Agricultural Hall

Address: Stock Rd, Henderson (Rockingham Road, Lake Coogee)

This historic hall was relocated from its original location and rebuilt in Munster. It has been managed by the City of Cockburn with the most recent tenant being the Jervoise Bay Sea Scouts who used it as a meeting hall. However, the facility is on land managed by Landcorp and is earmarked for development. Land to the west of the Agricultural Hall adjacent to the Oval was also explored but was also subject to Landcorp development.

2. Men's Shed

Address: 2 Sullivan Street, Cockburn Central

It is recognised that the City of Cockburn has invested significant resources in this facility but unfortunately the shed itself does not offer the Restoration Club a dedicated, adequate, or secure space within the facility and does not meet the restoration clubs building and exhibition requirements. The land adjoining the Men's Shed facility is not large enough to meet the needs of the Restoration Club.

3. Community Garden in Coogee

Address: 20 King Street, Coogee

The community garden is being developed on an A Class Reserve under strict Department of Planning Management Order conditions and the type of facility being proposed by the Restoration Club would not be permitted. The proposed golf course will take up most of the available area. Again, the proposed shed at this location does not meet the restoration clubs building and exhibition requirements.

4. Old Fire Station in Wattelup

Address: Deep Dene Park, Marban Way (just off Wattelup Road, near the railway line)

This structure has now been demolished and the land has been flagged for sale by the City of Cockburn.

5. Small Shed in Bibra Lake

Address: East of Stock Rd, in Bibra Lake industrial area.

This land is also flagged for sale by the City of Cockburn.

6. Old Fire Station, Jandakot

Address: Hammond Road Jandakot.

This facility was closed following cancer scare investigations.



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The Cockburn Restoration Club believes that the construction of an additional facility surrounding the current wagon houses, as part of the Azelia Ley Museum, is their best option and a brief rationale has been developed. This rationale was shared with the Historical Society of Cockburn and both responses are summarised below:

Table 6: Cockburn Restoration Club rationale and Historical Society response

<i>Cockburn Restoration Club rationale</i>	<i>Historical Society of Cockburn's response</i>
The Wagon Houses are not part of the homestead outbuildings and have little cultural significance' (extract from the Manning Park Conservation Plan Sept 2011, Clause 3.4 Azalea Ley Homestead pg. 54) and therefore there are no historic restrictions to consider when building an extension adjacent to the existing shed.	Archaeological significance of the site was never proposed as grounds for rejecting the Restoration Club proposal. However, disruption to the site and risks from fire, people and vehicle movement are potentially more significant.
The proposed location within Manning Park is deemed a "compatible" use under the guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013, is consistent with the Heritage Significance under Town Planning Scheme No. 3 and with State Planning Policies.	It may be a compatible use, but it is an unnecessary duplication of a high-quality display already established in the wagon sheds that is well maintained and highly valued. The Wagon House Museum already has a display of market garden history that has been developed over the last forty years and includes some unique items in good condition.
Activities proposed by the Restoration Club are not new and have been delivered from the wagon houses for many years. Activities including welding, grinding or other noisy or smelly activities will be managed off-site.	There seems little point to establishing an expensive workshop space if much of the work will be delivered off-site.
The extension will have minimal visual impact on the Manning Park precinct and the footprint of the extension will have minimal impact on the vegetation with minimal impact or removal of flora and fauna, specifically trees.	Suggest that the proposal is not an extension to an existing building but rather a new facility being established for a new organisation. The visual impact of the development is not minimal as the proposed footprint appears to be twice the size of the current building. It needs to be recognised that some vegetation will be affected, and fire plans and other mitigating strategies will need to be factored in. The site will require adjustments and the final levelling required will be significant. The limestone ridge behind the Wagon Houses will need to be partially removed.

Proximity to the existing Wagon houses will provide an opportunity for combined exhibits.	The Wagon Houses currently houses a display of historic machinery, including some unique items with all exhibits in good condition, which will only be duplicated by the Cockburn Restoration Club exhibits.
Machinery and equipment currently displayed in the Wagon houses will require ongoing maintenance which will be more easily provided from an adjacent workshop.	Ongoing maintenance of the existing machines within the Wagon house is not required because they are part of a static display.
Proximity to the Historical Society also potentially facilitates an increased number of volunteers as well as shared support and training systems.	Historical Society of Cockburn volunteers have provided competent assistance to members of the public for over thirty-five years.
The proposed extension could result in shared access and facilities for people with a disability. The establishments of public toilets within/or adjacent to the proposed extension to the Wagon houses will help meet the requirement for public toilet access for visitors to the Azelia Ley homestead. Currently, the nearest public toilets are adjacent to the lake in the middle of the park which is approximately one hundred metres away.	The Historical Society of Cockburn have their own toilet facilities and public toilets have been recently built in the park only a short walk away.
Manning Park has limited open space with little to be gained by constructing another building that will encroach on the existing space and potentially detract from the visual amenity of the area.	The size of the proposed extension is such that it encroaches on the existing space and detract from the visual amenity of the area.
Furthermore, building costs are less when adding an extension in comparison to establishing a new site and building.	Suggest that this comment is not entirely accurate, as in fact it is generally accepted that an extension to a building, particularly one that is older and/or has heritage considerations, costs more than constructing a new building.
The proposed Wagon Houses extension strengthens the recommendation to create a Manning Park heritage spine by providing another site of interest. Potential increased visitor numbers also support the stables being established as a tearoom facility.	The establishment of tearooms is speculative only as is the establishment of a heritage spine and in the opinion of the Historical Society, the establishment of a Restoration Club facility will not significantly increase visitor numbers.



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The Cockburn Restoration Club proposed expansion to the existing wagon houses includes:

A. Secure Ventilated Workshop & Storage area:

An operational workshop with water, power, and fire protection facilities. The main machinery restoration area will include a tool storage area adequately equipped with tools and equipment including an overhead crane and a tea/coffee facility. Also included is an area for storage of machinery and equipment awaiting preservation, restoration, or maintenance.

B. Ventilated Operational Machinery Display Area (along the Eastern side of the existing wagon houses):

This includes a secure and safe area to display historical equipment and machinery to the public, operational as appropriate, and to present historical guides and artwork from the historic Cockburn market gardens. The eastern side of this area would have a visually permeable wall allowing visitors to view the exhibits during park open hours with an adjacent publicly accessible foot path/raised deck to suit and accommodate accessibility and the existing ground levels.

C. Market Garden Public Display and Exhibition Area (west of the workshop area):

This will provide a safe and secure area to display historical equipment and machinery to the public, as well as to present historical guides and artwork on historic market gardens interconnected with the existing wagon houses for public display access.

D. Large Open Operational Display Area (existing)

This area will allow the club to safely display operational machinery and equipment, with an adjacent static display area, as required from time to time for public open exhibitions or heritage days.

Concept plans are attached at Appendix 8.4

The high-level cost estimate for the proposed facility building, developed by the Restoration Club, is \$500,000.

This is based upon the following square meter estimate rates sourced from a Quantity Surveyor as follows:

- Shed costs @ \$1,000/m²
- Cost for the retaining wall = \$350/m + \$110/m for the capping
- Raised decking – composite decking - \$195/m²

Table 7 – Cost estimate for Wagon houses extension

Description	Units/ Measurement		Cost /unit	Estimated cost
Workshop	180	sqm	\$1,000.00	\$180,000.00
Public display area	150	sqm	\$1,000.00	\$150,000.00
Ventilated operational machinery display area	150	sqm	\$700.00	\$105,000.00
Retaining to rear of display shed	20	l/m	\$350.00	\$7,000.00
Retaining to ventilated machinery display area	30	l/m	\$460.00	\$13,800.00
Raised deck to front of ventilated machinery display area	26	l/m	\$300.00	\$7,800.00
Access driveway to workshop	300	sqm	\$100.00	\$30,000.00
Predicted Building cost \$493,600				



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Feedback from the City of Cockburn suggests that the costings for this proposed development are potentially underestimated. In the last 12 months, the City of Cockburn has observed construction costs rising by up to 40%.

Aside from this, the scope provided to the quantity surveyor has not been provided to the City of Cockburn and therefore it is not known if all components required for the construction have been considered. It is noted that this scope must include public building occupancy considerations including electrical, plumbing, ventilation, and fire protection. This is particularly critical considering the nature of the storage in the proposed building with flammable/hazardous materials and vehicles to be stored and operated inside the building.

For bench-marking purposes, the City of Cockburn has provided high-level estimates costings (without any quantity surveyor input) for the construction of a 500m2 shed on another site in the City of Cockburn which is being developed for storage purposes only. This estimate does not include additional public building occupancy considerations or the inclusion of a workshop facility.

The current price to construct a 500m2 storage shed is \$810,000.

This represents a 60% greater cost than what the Restoration Club have estimated for their facility without including a workshop and meeting public building occupancy requirements such as fire protection.

Recommendation:

- 14. The City of Cockburn consider the construction of a restoration and conservation workshop, including additional exhibition spaces and an outdoor display area for the Cockburn Restoration Club. This would only be progressed on receipt of a business case outlining proposed operational, governance and funding approaches to ensure the financial and social sustainability of both the club and facility***



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8.0 Appendices

8.1 Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the contribution of Dinah Mutaji for her skilled heritage architectural input.

I would also like to sincerely thank members of the Historical Society of Cockburn who attended many meetings and joined me on visits to other museums on top of their ongoing commitments. I very much respect the volunteer work that they do and enjoyed our free-ranging and robust discussions.

Members involved were:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| • Helen Greer (President) | • Sue Baker (Treasurer) |
| • Frankie Atkinson (Vice-President) | • Helen Richards |
| • Jane Robertson (Secretary) | • Alma Wilson |
| | • Paul McGrath |

Similarly, I would like to thank members of the Cockburn Restoration Club for attending many meetings and organising a trip travelling as far as Dardanup to visit machinery and equipment museums. I was impressed by the energy and commitment demonstrated by this emerging organisation.

Members involved were:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| • Duane Sain (President) | • Don Slaughter |
| • Daryll Smith (V-President) | • Alex Campbell |
| • Dollin Knight (Secretary) | • Phil Myers |
| • Bob Pallet (Treasurer) | |

I would particularly like to thank and acknowledge the substantive work undertaken by Daniela Fiore Sain in developing architectural drawings for the Cockburn Restoration Club.

Finally, I would like to thank City of Cockburn staff who have provided invaluable assistance to the Progressing Priority Projects team.

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Director



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8.2 Consultancy brief



QUOTATION REQUEST

Quotation Request	CONSULTANCY SERVICES Manning Park Future Use Plan
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Quotation Lodgement Details	
Deadline:	2:00pm (AWST) Monday 28 June 2021
Address for Delivery:	events@cockburn.wa.gov.au

Quotation Number:	RFQ MLF01 / 2021
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This document is available in alternative formats on request.

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1 PRINCIPAL'S REQUEST

We invite submissions from a suitably qualified and experienced Consultant to identify the future aspirations, objectives and requirements of the recently formed Cockburn Restoration Club and for the Cockburn Historical Society who are the existing custodians of the Azelia Ley Museum Precinct site.

The Restoration Club have requested to co-locate their club within the Azelia Ley Museum Precinct, Manning Park. Therefore, consultation will need to be undertaken with the current Custodians of the precinct - The Cockburn Historical Society to ascertain the suitability of the Club within the precinct. Consideration into other areas within Manning Park as well as potential alternate recommendations into a suitable site will form a part of the report.

The consultant will use a neutral mediation approach that facilitates each group to;

- Identify the aspirations purpose and objectives for their prospective organisation and ascertain capacity building opportunities for the future;
- Identify what is needed to achieve their deliverables and objectives; and
- Identify an appropriate location for the Restoration Club.

The consultant will provide a report with recommendations from an independent perspective inclusive of the following;

- Summary of each group as outlined above, and the outcomes of the facilitated sessions;
- An agreed plan between the groups and with the City for the future use of the Azelia Ley Museum precinct or the greater Manning Park area and what the agreed plan is; and
- An action plan for each group to achieve the agreed usage of the site. A recommendation to the City about how to progress the optimal solution for the long term tenure of the Precinct by way of Lease(s) or Licence(s).

The consultant will need to;

- Familiarise themselves with the context and background of the Precinct and any the State Government and City's requirements; and
- Brief the CEO/ Executive and then the Elected Members about the process, recommendations and outcomes.

For details of the submission requirements and the closing date, your attention is directed to the Part 2 - Conditions of Responding.

Please confirm receipt of this Request for Quotation and your intention to submit a Quotation.

If at any stage you find that you are unable to quote please notify the Principal's Contact immediately.

City of Cockburn

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3 SCOPE OF SERVICES

3.1 Background and Purpose

The City of Cockburn (The Principal) is seeking a suitably qualified and experienced Consultant to identify the future aspirations, objectives and requirements for the newly formed Cockburn Restoration Club and for the Cockburn Historical Society who are the existing custodians of the Azelia Ley Museum Precinct site.

The Restoration Club have requested to co-locate their club in the Azelia Ley Museum Precinct, Manning Park. Therefore consultation will need to be undertaken with the Custodians of the precinct, the Cockburn Historical Society to ascertain the suitability of the Club within the precinct. Consideration into other areas within Manning Park as well as potential alternate recommendations into a suitable site within Cockburn will form a part of the report.

3.2 Consultation and Engagement

The consultant will use a neutral independent mediation approach that facilitates each group to;

- Identify the aspirations purpose and objectives for the prospective organisations and ascertain capacity building opportunities;
- Identify what is needed to achieve their deliverables and objectives; and
- Consultant to seek expert advice from specialists in the field of restoration and conservation in identifying a suitable location.

Provision of information will be given the consultant to assist them in achieving the identified outcomes. The City staff will use the consultant's report and recommendations to prepare a report for Council consideration based on the key findings of the consultancy; any recommended proposed lease/licences and any other considerations about the best future use arrangements for the Azelia Ley Museum and Manning Park precinct.

3.3 Deliverables from Consultant

The consultant will provide a report with recommendations from an independent perspective inclusive of the following:

- Professionally facilitated sessions that result in satisfactory outcomes and achievement of the objectives.
- An agreed plan for future community and recreational use of the Azelia Ley Museum precinct or the greater Manning Park area and what the agreed plan is.
- An action plan for each group on the way forward.
- A recommendation to the City about how to progress the optimal solution for the long term tenure of the Precinct by way of Lease(s) or Licence(s).



3.4 Reporting

Report 1

Documenting the process of the consultancy and the outcomes of the meetings with each group.

Final report

Documenting the outcomes of the facilitation sessions with each group and meetings with the City about the park/precinct and what is feasible with recommendations to the City about each group as well as the precinct and the tenure arrangements proposed. Documentation of an action plan with key deliverables for each entity is also required.

CEO and Elected Member Presentations

Initial presentation to the CEO / Executive and then a second presentation to a Council briefing session of the outcomes, recommendations and key findings.

It is the Principal's expectation that the Contract will commence in July 2021 for an estimated period of three (3) months from the date of award of the Contract, with the completion by the end of September 2021.

The draft report and final report will be provided in an electronic format suitable to meet the Principal's needs.

All notes and information gathered during the research and consultation (external and internal) will be provided to the Principal.

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8.3 Summary of museums visited

History House Museum in Armadale

In 1967, residents were concerned that the Armadale Kelmscott area was not preserving its rich heritage, so they formed the Armadale Kelmscott Historical Society and began collecting significant items from the district. To accommodate the growing collection, History House was built in Minnawarra Park in 1976 with the support of the Shire.

The Armadale Kelmscott Historical Society successfully ran History House for over 20 years diligently collecting the districts history and offering exhibitions. Unfortunately falling membership and the increasing cost of keeping the museum open saw the City of Armadale take up the management of History House in 2003.

The current staffing structure includes:

- 1 FTE Curator responsible for the museum and collections, staff and volunteer supervision, budget and reporting and promotion and publicity
- 0.5 FTE Education Officer (soon to be fulltime) responsible for the development and delivery of curriculum-linked programs in schools as well as community education activities
- 0.08FTE and 3 casual museum officers responsible for weekend opening of the museum with volunteer support



Armadale Museum Precinct



Professional displays



Quality storage



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Bert Tyler Vintage Machinery Museum in Armadale

Bert and Beryl Tyler moved to Kelmscott in 1976 and were instrumental in preserving the area's history and in particular the history of machinery and equipment. In 1993, Bert gifted his private collection to City of Armadale and the collection moved to the Perth Hills Armadale Visitors Centre. The museum includes Bert's beloved Hornsby, Sunshine, and Lister engines as well as machinery associated with various trades from the Perth Hills regions.

Visitors Centre staff manage the collection in consultation with the History House Museum Curator. This enables the collection to be available to the public seven days a week (Monday to Friday from 9am - 4pm, Saturday and Sunday from 9am - 2pm).



Bert Tyler Workshop



Farm machinery



Square baler

The Rockingham Museum

The Rockingham District Historical Society formed as a branch of the Royal West Australian Historical Society and in 1979 they opened a museum in the old Roads Boards building. This art deco building was extended in 1988, joining it to the Shire's library which has since been added to the museum.

This museum is managed by the historical society with support from the City of Rockingham. The Society manages both permanent and themed displays, a local history library, map collection, produces quarterly newsletters, information brochures and other materials.

The museum is open five days a week (Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday) from 1-4pm.



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Enclosed quality displays in the Rockingham Museum



Quality storage

Hugh Manning Tractor and Machinery Museum (Serpentine)

This museum was a long-held dream of the organisation's founder, Mr. Hugh Manning, who had been an avid collector of agricultural tractors and machinery since the 1960's. With sponsorship from Alcoa and support from the Serpentine/Jarrahdale Shire, the building was constructed, and the museum opened in 1993. The main facility houses over sixty vintage tractors while the verandah, which covers one side of the building, contains vintage machinery.

The museum is managed by a not-for-profit incorporated association, and is open Saturdays, Sunday's, and public holidays from 10am to 3pm and otherwise by appointment. Maintenance and service days occur every 2nd and 4th Wednesday from 10 to 1pm.

In 1994, the Museum won an Australia Day Award for 'Community Event of the Year'.



Hugh Manning museum entry



Vintage tractors



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Roger May Machinery Museum

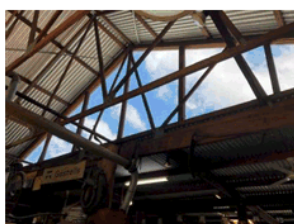
The Roger May Machinery Museum, named after a local heritage machinery enthusiast, is located at the rear of the historic Edenvale Homestead Precinct in Pinjarra. The Edenvale Heritage Precinct is over 125 years old and is the site of the award winning, heritage listed home of former WA Premier, Sir Ross McLarty.

The heritage precinct contains the following components:

- Edenvale Tea Rooms - operated by Fairbridge WA Inc.
- ***Roger May Machinery Museum***
- Liveringa Art Gallery
- Heritage Rose Garden
- St John's Church
- Artisan Makers Shop - Pinjarra Art Hub Retail Store
- Pinjarra Visitor Information Point
- Pinjarra Patchwork and Quilters/ Murray Districts Arts and Crafts Society
- ***Murray Districts Historical Society***

The Roger May Museum contains heritage vehicles, machinery, and farming equipment as well as a wide selection of old tools, cream separators, butter-makers, and early wood burning stoves. The centerpiece item is the 1938 Ruston 5VQB Stationary Diesel Engine that provided power at the nearby Fairbridge Village.

The museum is open daily from 10 to 3pm.



Well ventilated building



Active displays



On-site workshop



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Dardanup Heritage Park

Dardanup Heritage Park is a private collection featuring an extensive 6,500 square metre display of farming and industrial machinery such as tractors, horse drawn equipment, engines, bull dozers and a broad range of other memorabilia.

The creator of the park, Gary Brookes, began restoring tractors as a hobby before taking on the restoration of a range of other machinery and equipment. Unfortunately, Gary died recently but the park continues to be successfully operated by his widow, along with paid staff and a committed group of volunteers.

Located 15 minutes' drive from Bunbury, the park is open Wednesdays and Sundays from 9.30am to 4pm.



Tractor shed



Conservation display




*Volunteers in
on-site workshop*



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8.4 Concept plans – workshop and additional exhibition space



 SK.01 - LOCATION PLAN
Scale: 1:1000
Date: 21.11.2022



SK.02 - PROPOSED PART SITE PLAN
Scale: 1:500
Date: 21.11.2021

NOTE: All dimensions are approximate only.



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Memo: Elected Members, City of Cockburn

Re: Manning Park Future Use project – agreed amendments to final report

Date: 20/05/2022

CC: Gail Bowman
Brittany Cover

1.0 Background

A further briefing on the Manning Park Future Use project was held on Wednesday 18th May to allow Elected Members ask further questions of the consultant. One of the questions asked focused on edits made to my report subsequent to meetings with City of Cockburn staff and if there were any changes that I was not in agreement with.

2.0 Report edits

I have operated my consulting business since 2008 (fourteen years) and during that time have authored substantial reports for major clients including the WA Maritime Museum, WA Symphony Orchestra, State and Local Governments.

My approach has always been to recognise the significant role I play in providing independent advice but also recognise that there may be information internal to the organisation that needs to be considered particularly when developing recommendations.

3.0 Recommendation on proposed Manning Park advisory group

My draft final report included a recommendation for the establishment of an Advisory Group for Manning Park that was independently chaired and involved representatives from all stakeholder groups including the Cockburn Historical Society and Cockburn Restoration Club. After reflecting on discussion with City of Cockburn staff, I recognised that this recommendation would only be useful if the Restoration Club was located in Manning Park. Given the fact that my work was unable to bring the two groups together and facilitate an agreement regarding locating the Restoration Club somewhere in Manning Park, this draft recommendation was somewhat moot. I therefore agreed to remove the recommendation but suggested at the meeting on Wednesday that I would have preferred that it remained in the report. That comment was in error as I failed to remember the rationale for the decision to remove it.

Lana Glogowski, Director

17.5 Department of Fire and Emergency Services Memorandums of Understanding

Author(s) Gail Bowman

Attachments

1. 12.2 BWT Memorandum of Understanding [↓](#)
2. South Coogee BFB Mobilisation Memorandum of Understanding [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) ENDORSES entering the Bulk Water Tanker (12.2BWT) Appliance and the Mobilisation of the South Coogee Volunteer Bushfire Brigade Memorandum of Understandings with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services; and
- (2) AUTHORISES the Chief Executive Officer, and his delegate, to sign the MOU.

Background

The City of Cockburn manages the Jandakot and South Coogee Volunteer Bushfire Brigades (BFB) as part of the City's fire response service.

Historically, large areas of the Cockburn district fell outside the Gazetted Fire District, and the response to bushfires was a requirement for the City.

Currently, the only non-gazetted fire district is parts of Banjup and Treeby.

To ensure the City can still effectively respond to bushfires, the City actively maintains both Brigades.

The Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES), via a grants scheme, provides an operational budget and fleet to support the Brigade activities.

As part of the fleet supplied by DFES, the Jandakot BFB has been provided with a 12.2 Bulk Water Tanker.

Submission

N/A

Report

Two Memorandums of Understandings (MOU) between the City and DFES are due for renewal:

1. Provision of a Bulk Water Tanker Appliance (vehicle)
2. The mobilisation of the South Coogee BFB within the gazetted Fire District.

Both MOUs have been referred to and supported by the City's Bushfire Reference Group (BFARG) as part of the City's due diligence.

Further detail on each MOU has been outlined below.

Provision of a Bulk Water Tanker Appliance (vehicle)

Via a DFES ran to risk to resource process, the Jandakot BFB were provided with a 12.2 bulk water tanker (BWT).

The vehicle carries 12 tonnes (12,000 litres) of water to support fire response in non-hydrant areas and provide support for metropolitan fire operations when requested by DFES.

As part of the agreement to secure and maintain the 12.2 BWT, the City entered into an MOU that supports the vehicle's maintenance and the active availability of the appliance for regional fire response.

The Jandakot BFB, BFARG and City officers recommend the City enter this MOU.

Mobilisation of the South Coogee Bushfire Brigade

The development of this MOU occurred when the areas under the South Coogee BFB became a Gazetted Fire District.

The basis for this MOU is to have DFES automatically request South Coogee BFB attend bushfires within identified conservation reserves upon reports of bushfires.

Having an arrangement like this reduces time in responding to bushfires. The MOU increases the capability of firefighters by providing South Coogee's specialist fleet to enter boggy and bush environments and combat fires before they spread.

The South Coogee Bushfire Brigade leadership, BFARG members and the City have reviewed this new MOU and recommend the City enter into this MOU.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Environmental Responsibility

A leader in environmental management that enhances and sustainably manages our local natural areas and resources.

- Protection and enhancement of our natural areas, bushland, parks and open spaces.

Community, Lifestyle & Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive and connected community.

- A safe and healthy community that is socially connected.

Budget/Financial Implications

N/A

Legal Implications

The City manages its bushfire response in accordance with the Bushfires Act 1954.

Both MOUs are not legally binding but do support the City's normal brigade activities.

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

Should the City not enter an MOU with DFES for the 12.2 BWT, there is a possible risk that DFES may request the vehicle's return or refuse to upgrade the vehicle in the future.

In such an event there will be almost certain reputational risk from members of the volunteer Bushfire Brigades and local resident groups.

Such an event could lead to 'moderate' reputational risk to the City.

Failure to enter into the South Coogee Mobilisation MOU will almost certainly lead to an adverse reaction from the City's bushfire brigade volunteers and some residents who reside in bushfire prone areas.

As a result, there could be a 'moderate' reputational risk to the City.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING*(Non-Binding)*

BETWEEN THE

Department of Fire and Emergency Services

ABN: 39 563 851 304

20 Stockton Bend

Cockburn Central WA 6164

AND

City of Cockburn

ABN: 27 471 341 209

9 Colville Crescent

Spearwood WA 6164

FOR

**THE PROVISION OF A LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT SCHEME
(LGGS) FUNDED EMERGENCY RESPONSE BULK WATER
TANKER (12.2 BWT) APPLIANCE**

DFES File Reference

D18274

City of Cockburn File Reference

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 This Memorandum of Understanding (**MOU**) is intended to identify and document the arrangement between Department of Fire and Emergency Services (**DFES**) and the City of Cockburn (**City**) for the provision of a Local Government Grant Scheme (**LGGS**) funded Emergency Response Bulk Water Tanker (**BWT**) appliance.
- 1.2 This MOU does not constitute or create, and shall not be deemed to constitute, any legally binding or enforceable obligations on the part of any party.

2. DEFINITION

BWT	Bulk Water Tanker (Appliance)
City	City of Cockburn (Local Government)
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
CBFCO	Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
CESM	Community Emergency Services Manager
JVBFB	Jandakot Volunteer Bushfire Brigade
LGGS	Local Government Grant Scheme
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

3. MOU OBJECTIVE

- 3.1 To establish specific responsibilities with respect to the description of purpose in particular regarding:
 - a. The standards for funding, maintenance, and operations for the allocated appliance
 - b. minimum standards of brigade capability in relation to brigade response times
 - c. service delivery standards, turnout arrangements and other authorised uses of the appliance

- d. any future Resource to Risk review requirements, including confirming the understanding that the appliance may be recommended to be reallocated to reflect changes in the community risk profile.

4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND UNDERTAKINGS BY DFES

DFES acknowledges that it will:

- 4.1 provide a BWT appliance to the City through LGGS funding, with livery reflecting the Jandakot Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade (JVBFB) and DFES, for operational use within the City of Cockburn by that Brigade
- 4.2 support the City by providing specifications for the servicing and maintenance of the BWT, including an audit and technical support function to ensure the allocated appliance reaches the expected serviceable life
- 4.3 provide LGGS funds to support the operation and maintenance of the BWT under the terms of this MOU
- 4.4 notify the CESM through appropriate means at any time that the appliance is mobilised to an area outside of the City.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND UNDERTAKINGS BY THE CITY OF COCKBURN

The City of Cockburn acknowledges that:

- 5.1 the BWT is a strategically allocated appliance that forms a part of an integrated network of regional response arrangements across Western Australia
- 5.2 the BWT will be required to respond to areas outside of the City, with the appliance mobilising regularly and for extended durations at the discretion of DFES, with notification to the CESM
- 5.3 emergency vehicles are required to respond in a timely manner and therefore the JVBFB will be required to maintain a capability to mobilise the appliance for extended periods of time
- 5.4 Where the JVBFB is consistently unable to maintain a capability to respond in the appliance, it will be surrendered to DFES for reallocation. (Note: a lack of capability is not demonstrated by a single event outlined in clause 5.5)
- 5.5 Should the JVBFB be unable to turnout the BWT then DFES will be provided access so they may provide crew to deploy the appliance
- 5.6 the BWT will be utilised to support *normal brigade activities* as defined by the *Bushfires Act 1954*. Use of the appliance outside of these activities as defined requires approval from the DFES Deputy Commissioner – Operations, or authorised officer.

- 5.7 DFES may periodically reassess the location of the BWT through a risk to resource review. Where the review identifies an opportunity to improve operational service delivery to the community by relocating the BWT, then the City upon receiving a request to do so, agrees to surrender the appliance to DFES for reallocation.

6. DURATION AND AMENDMENT

- 6.1 This MOU will remain in force for the initial period that an LGGS funded and maintained BWT remains with the City, with a formal review to be conducted between the parties at least every three (3) years.
- 6.2 This MOU will not be altered, varied or modified in any respect except by agreement in writing and signed by both parties.

7. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- 7.1 The parties must first attempt to resolve any dispute arising between them in relation to any matter the subject of this MOU, by way of conference and negotiation. The parties must confer and negotiate within 7 days of receiving a notice from the other party setting out the nature of the dispute.
- 7.2 If the issue cannot be resolved by negotiation then the matter of dispute is to be conferred, deliberated and resolved by the FES Commissioner or a nominated delegate and the name of other party or a nominated delegate.

8. TERMINATION

- 8.1 This MOU may be terminated:
- by either party by giving three months' notice in writing to the other party at any other party at any time, or
 - by surrendering the BWT appliance back to DFES, or
 - at any time by written agreement between the parties.

9. NOTICES

- 9.1 Notices or other communications by each part to each other and under this MOU must, unless otherwise notified in writing, be addressed and forwarded as follows:

DFES	CITY OF COCKBURN
FES Commissioner Emergency Services Complex 20 Stockton Bend COCKBURN CENTRAL WA 6164 (Postal) PO Box P1174 PERTH WA 6844 Email: DFES@dfes.wa.gov.au	Chief Executive Officer City of Cockburn 9 Colville Crescent SPEARWOOD WA 6164 (Postal) PO Box 1215 BIBRA LAKE WA 6965 Email: customer@cockburn.wa.gov.au

10. ASCENDANCY OF LEGISLATION

- a. The parties recognise that the relevant legislation of or applicable in Western Australia (including subsidiary legislation) prevails over this MOU to the extent of any inconsistency.

11. SIGNATORIES

SIGNED for and on behalf of the **Department of Fire and Emergency Services**
by:

**DARREN KLEMM AFSM
COMMISSIONER**

DATE: 2022

SIGNED for and on behalf of **City of Cockburn** by:

**TONY BRUN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

DATE: 2022

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING*(Non-Binding)*

BETWEEN THE

Department of Fire and Emergency Services

ABN: 39 563 851 304

20 Stockton Bend

Cockburn Central WA 6164

AND

City of Cockburn

ABN: 27 471 341 209

9 Coleville Crescent

SPEARWOOD WA 6164

FOR

**THE MOBILISATION OF THE SOUTH COOGEE
VOLUNTEER BUSHFIRE BRIGADE (BRIGADE)**

DFES File Reference

D18274

City of Cockburn File Reference

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. This Memorandum of Understanding (**MOU**) is intended to identify and document the arrangements between the City of Cockburn (**City**) and the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (**DFES**) for mobilising the South Coogee Volunteer Bushfire Brigade (**Brigade**).
- 1.1 This MOU does not constitute or create, and shall not be deemed to constitute, any legally binding or enforceable obligations on the part of any party.

2. DEFINITION

Brigade	South Coogee Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade
CESM	Community Emergency Services Manager (Cockburn)
City	City of Cockburn
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
FRS	Fire and Rescue Service (Career and Volunteer)
GFD	Gazetted Fire District (<i>Fire Brigades Act 1942</i>)
HTP	High Threat Period as defined by DFES SAP 3.1.G – Managing the State Duty Rosters.
SAP	Standard Administrative Procedure
SOP	Standard Operational Procedure

3. MOU OBJECTIVE

- 3.1 To identify agreed parameters and responsibilities associated with the mobilisation of the Brigade to within the GFD area of the City of Cockburn.

4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND UNDERTAKINGS BY DFES

DFES acknowledges that:

- 4.1 The City supports the mobilisation arrangements as defined within clause 5.
- 4.2 The Brigade appliances are available to assist to minimise the impact of bushfires occurring in sensitive wetlands and bushland reserves and provide support to efforts made to minimise consequential environmental impact from fire.
- 4.3 The City retains responsibility for recovery on their reserves, with this arrangement considered essential by them to minimise the impact from fire.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND UNDERTAKINGS BY THE CITY OF COCKBURN

The City of Cockburn acknowledges that:

- 5.1 **For Bush Fires:** The brigade will form part of an enhanced mobilising arrangement for bush fire incidents reported within Area 1 and 2 (Attachment 1), with the response considered additional to FRS response arrangements within the City of Cockburn GFD.
- 5.2 **For Structure Fires:** The Brigade will be mobilised (in conjunction with a Bulk Water Tanker) as part of an initial response to structure fires reported within Area 1 (Attachment 1) within the GFD where limited or no reticulated water supply exists and the Brigade appliances can provide on site firefighting water supplies.
- 5.3 **For Other Areas:** The Brigade may be requested to mobilise, to bushfire incidents outside of these areas by the Cockburn CESM or, as appropriate, DFES Communications Centre.
- 5.4 **Standard Operational Procedure:** The Brigade will conduct all operational response activities in accordance with DFES Operational Directives, as applicable.

6. DURATION AND AMENDMENT

- 6.1 This MOU will remain in force for an initial period of three (3) years with an option to extend for a further period of three (3) years by written agreement of all parties.
- 6.2 This MOU will not be altered, varied or modified in any respect except by agreement in writing and signed by both parties.

7. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- 7.1 The parties must first attempt to resolve any dispute arising between them in relation to any matter the subject of this MOU, by way of conference and negotiation. The parties must confer and negotiate within 7 days of receiving a notice from the other party setting out the nature of the dispute.
- 7.2 If the issue cannot be resolved by negotiation then the matter of dispute is to be conferred, deliberated and resolved by the FES Commissioner or a nominated delegate and the City of Cockburn Chief Executive Officer or a nominated delegate.

8. TERMINATION

- 8.1 This MOU may be terminated:
- by either party by giving three months' notice in writing to the other party at any time
 - at any time by written agreement.

9. NOTICES

- 9.1 Notices or other communications by each part to each other and under this MOU must, unless otherwise notified in writing, be addressed and forwarded as follows:

DFES	Name of Other Party
FES Commissioner Emergency Services Complex 20 Stockton Bend COCKBURN CENTRAL WA 6164	Chief Executive Officer City of Cockburn 9 Coleville Crescent SPEARWOOD WA 6164
(Postal) PO Box P1174 PERTH WA 6844 Email: dfes@dfes.wa.gov.au	(Postal) PO Box 1215 BIBRA LAKE WA 6965 Email: customer@cockburn.wa.gov.au

10. ASCENDANCY OF LEGISLATION

The parties recognise that the relevant legislation of or applicable in Western Australia (including subsidiary legislation) prevails over this MOU to the extent of any inconsistency.

11. SIGNATORIES

SIGNED for and on behalf of the **Department of Fire and Emergency Services**
by:

**DARREN KLEMM AFSM
COMMISSIONER**

DATE: ____/____/2022

SIGNED for and on behalf of **City of Cockburn** by:

**TONY BRUN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

DATE: ____/____/2022

ATTACHMENT 1:



AREA 1:		
Wattleup	Munster	Henderson
AREA 2:		
Thompson Lake	Market Garden Swamp	Bibra Lake
Harry Waring Marsupial Reserve	Yangebup Lake	Manning Lake/Park
Mt Brown Reserve	North Lake	Little Rush Lake
Lake Coogee	Kogolup Lake	Frankland Park
Woodman Point	South Lake	

18. Governance and Strategy

18.1 Minutes - Expenditure Revenue Committee Meeting 19 May 2022

Author(s) Stuart Downing

Attachments

1. Minutes - Expenditure Review Committee Meeting 19 May 2022
[↓](#)
2. Confidential Minutes - Expenditure Review Committee Meeting 19 May 2022 **(Confidential)**

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) RECEIVES the Minutes of the Expenditure Review Committee Meeting of 19 May 2022; and
 - (2) ADOPTS the recommendations therein
- as attached to the Agenda.

TO BE CARRIED BY AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF COUNCIL

Background

The Expenditure Review Committee (ERC) is a formally appointed Committee of Council.

The Expenditure Review Committee conducted a meeting on 19 May 2022.

The Minutes of the meeting are required to be presented to Council.

Submission

N/A

Report

The Expenditure Review Committee meeting was held on 19 May 2022.

The Minutes of that meeting are attached for consideration by Council and include the following items:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Item 9.1 | Demolition and clearing of a hazardous site – 40 (L147) Mopsa Way, Coolbellup |
| Item 10.1 | Terms of Reference – Expenditure Review Committee |
| Item 10.2 | Expenditure Review Committee – Annual Calendar of Business |
| Item 10.3 | Funding for Port Coogee Marina Expansion Stage 3 Construction Project |
| Item 10.4 | Budget Amendments for FY22 Municipal Budget |

Item 10.5	Referral to Expenditure Review Committee – Women’s Shed
Item 10.6	Funding Request from Spearwood Dalmatinac Sporting and Community Club – assistance in upgrading Club facilities
Item 11.1	Bulk Verge Review
Item 12.1	Grants, Donations and Sponsorship Allocations for 2021–2022
Item 12.2	Annual Calendar of Community Events 2022-2023
Item 12.3	Malabar Park, (Cockburn BMX) Redevelopment
Item 13.1	Service Review – People Experience and Transformation

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Local Economy

A sustainable and diverse local economy that attracts increased investment and provides local employment.

- Increased Investment, economic growth and local employment.

Listening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

There three items (9.1, 10.3 and 10.4) that will impact the FY22 Amended Municipal Budget and two items (10.5 and 10.6) that will have to be included in the FY23 Budget papers.

Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

Community consultation was considered for a range of items and the ERC committee received community deputations on items 10.6 and 12.3.

Risk Management Implications

A number of items have budget implications, and several items have brand implications if they do not proceed.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



The Council of the City of Cockburn Expenditure Review Committee **Minutes**

For Thursday, 19 May 2022

These Minutes are subject to confirmation

Presiding Member's signature

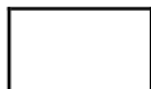
Date: 21 July 2022

ERC 19/05/2022

The Council of the City of Cockburn
Expenditure Review Committee Meeting
Thursday 19 May 2022

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ERC 19/05/2022

The Council of the City of Cockburn
Expenditure Review Committee Meeting
Thursday 19 May 2022

Minutes

PRESENT

Elected Members

Ms P Corke	- Councillor (Presiding Member)
Mr T Widenbar	- Deputy Mayor
Mr T Dewan	- Councillor (eMeeting)
Mr M Separovich	- Councillor
Ms C Stone	- Councillor

In Attendance

Mr T Brun	- Chief Executive Officer
Mr S Downing	- Chief Financial Officer
Ms G Bowman	- Chief of Community Services
Mr A Lees	- Chief of Operations
Ms E Milne	- Executive Governance and Strategy (eMeeting)
Ms J Iles	- Executive People Experience and Transformation
Mr L Santoriello	- Acting Chief of Built and Natural Environment
Mr D Burton	- Recreation Services Manager (eMeeting)
Ms B Cover	- Head of Library and Cultural Services (eMeeting)
Mr L Davieson	- Waste Services Manager
Ms M Le Frenais	- Events and Culture Manager (eMeeting)
Mr N Mauricio	- Head of Finance
Mr M Todd	- Manager Legal and Compliance
Mr A Tomlinson	- Head of Recreation Services (eMeeting)
Ms K Rosenfeld	- Grants and Research Coordinator (eMeeting)
Mr N Sandiford	- System Support Officer (IT Support)
Mrs B Pinto	- Governance Officer
Mrs S D'Agnone	- Council Minute Officer

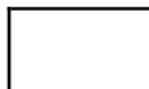
1. Declaration of Meeting

The Chief Financial Officer declared the meeting open at 6.01pm.

"Kaya, Wanju Wadjuk Budjar" which means "Hello, Welcome to Wadjuk Land"

The Chief Financial Officer acknowledged the Nyungar People who are the traditional custodians of the land on which the meeting was being held and paid respect to the

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ERC 19/05/2022

Elders of the Nyungar Nation, both past and present and extended that respect to Indigenous Australians who were present.

2. Appointment of Presiding Member

The Chief Financial Officer advised two nominations for the position of Presiding Member had been received, one each from Cr Corke and Deputy Mayor Widenbar.

Deputy Mayor Widenbar advised he was withdrawing his nomination for Presiding Member.

The Chief Financial Officer invited any further nominations for Presiding Member.

Cr Separovich put forward a nomination for Presiding Member.

The Chief Financial Officer requested that the Chief Executive Officer, being the Returning Officer, to conduct a secret ballot for the position of Presiding Member.

As Cr Dewan was participating in the meeting remotely, his vote was sent by email to the CEO for the record.

The Chief Executive Officer conducted the ballot.

After voting was complete and the ballots were counted, the Chief Executive Officer announced the results:

Cr Corke – three votes

Cr Separovich – two votes

The Chief Financial Officer declared Cr Corke as Presiding Member for the Expenditure Review Committee.

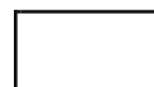
Cr Corke assumed the role of Presiding Member.

3. Acknowledgement of Receipt of Written Declarations of Financial Interests and Conflict of Interest (by Presiding Member)

Cr T Dewan	-	Impartiality Interest – Item 10.6
Cr P Corke	-	Impartiality Interest – Item 12.1
Cr C Stone	-	Impartiality Interest – Item 12.3

4. Apologies & Leave of Absence

Nil



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ERC 19/05/2022

5. Confirmation of Minutes

As this is the inaugural meeting of the Committee, there are no minutes to be confirmed.

6. Deputations

The Presiding Member invited the following deputations:

Deputation 1 - Item 12.3 Malabar Park, (Cockburn BMX) Redevelopment
Leighton Pratt (President), Michael Whiting, Aaron Maher, Kirk Taylor, Cockburn BMX Club

Deputation 2 - Item 10.6 Funding Request from the Spearwood Dalmatinac Sporting and Community Club - Assistance in Upgrading Club facilities
Denis Tomasich (President), Jason Petkovic, Spearwood Dalmatinac sport and Community Club

Deputation 3 - Item 12.3 Malabar Park, (Cockburn BMX) Redevelopment
Norm Dale, Serena Anderson, Friends of the Community Inc.

The Presiding Member thanked all for their deputations.

7. Business Left Over from Previous Meeting (if adjourned)

Nil

8. Declaration by Members who have Not Given Due Consideration to Matters Contained in the Business Paper Presented before the Meeting

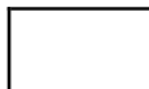
Nil

En Bloc Resolutions

6.43pm The following Items were carried by En Bloc Resolution of Council:

9.1	10.2	13.1
	10.3	
	10.4	

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Item 9.1

ERC 19/05/2022

9. Built and Natural Environment**9.1 (2022/MINUTE NO 0001) Demolition and Clearing of Hazardous Site - 40 (Lot 147) Mopsa Way, Coolbellup****Author** Daniel Arndt**Attachments** N/A**Recommendation of the Committee**

That Council:

- (1) ALLOCATES \$80,000 for the cost of demolishing the residential dwelling/outbuildings and clearing the property at 40 (Lot 147) Mopsa Way, Coolbellup; and
- (2) AUTHORISES the funds to be transferred from the Waste and Recycling Reserve to the Operating Account OP9851 6200 – demolition and clearing of 40 Mopsa Way, Coolbellup and amend the 2021-22 Municipal budget accordingly.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Cr M Separovich SECONDED Cr C Stone

That the recommendation be adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 5/0**Background**

The owner of 40 Mopsa Way, Coolbellup died intestate in February 2021.

The house is dilapidated and unfit for habitation.

The house and site contain substantial volumes of rubbish and there is a chronic rodent infestation.

The property is also a significant fire hazard.

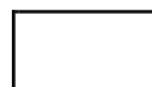
Submission

N/A

Report

Due to waste food in the yard and the overgrown nature of the vegetation, neighbours have been impacted by rodents and flies for several years.

The long-term occupant of the house was a hoarder of electrical equipment resulting in large volumes of plastic materials in the yard, shed and house.



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ERC 19/05/2022

Item 9.1

In March 2022 a fire started in the roof space caused by defective solar panels.

The fire was attended by Fire and Emergency Services and has raised neighbours' concerns about the volume of fuel and the risk of a substantial fire.



A claim for Administrator of the estate has been lodged with the WA Supreme Court and is now in dispute.

This means that the case is likely to take some time to be resolved.

The house is a fire risk and is unsanitary and has been accessed by trespassers.

The public health risks associated with the chronic rodent infestation, foul odours from rotting food within the waste materials, flies, and the detrimental and potentially catastrophic impact of a fire, mean that the situation cannot be allowed to remain.

The City has the authority under the Health Act to demolish the buildings, clear the block and place the cost as a charge against the property, to be recouped when the property is sold.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

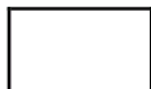
Environmental Responsibility

A leader in environmental management that enhances and sustainably manages our local natural areas and resources.

Community, Lifestyle & Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive, and connected community.

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Item 9.1ERC 19/05/2022

Budget/Financial Implications

The cost of demolishing the house and associated clearing of the yard is complicated by the large volumes of disused materials stored there and the dilapidated, unstable and unsanitary condition of the house and outbuildings.

This means that the contractor will need to mitigate unique risks to workers and neighbours.

The estimated cost is not estimated to exceed \$80,000.

A total of \$80,000 needs to be transferred from Waste and Recycling reserve (contaminated sites) to account OP9851 6200.

If the ERC approves this project, Council will need to adopt the recommendation by Absolute Majority as the Municipal Budget will need to be amended.

Legal Implications

Notices under the Health Act have been served on the Public Trustee and two interested parties are involved in the claim for administrator of the estate.

The Notices declare the house unfit and require it to be demolished and the block cleared.

The City intends to carry out the work in default of the Notice and place the cost as a charge against the property.

The costs will be recovered from the Administrator of the estate when one is appointed.

The estimated value of the property is more than \$500,000 meaning that the estate will have the funds necessary to repay the costs which are unlikely to exceed \$80,000.

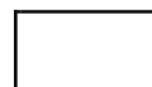
A caveat will be placed onto the property's title to protect the City's financial interest.

Community Consultation

Neighbours will be consulted throughout the project.

Risk Management Implications

The public health risks to neighbours have been addressed in this report. The reputational risk to the City of a major fire due to inaction is relevant.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

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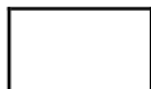
ERC 19/05/2022

Item 9.1

The Proponent(s) and those who lodged a submission on the proposal have been advised that this matter is to be considered at the 19 May 2022 Expenditure Review Committee.

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



Item 10.1

ERC 19/05/2022

10. Finance**10.1 (2022/MINUTE NO 0002) Terms of Reference - Expenditure Review Committee****Author** Stuart Downing**Attachments**

1. Draft Expenditure Review Committee Terms of Reference
2. Guidelines: Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals
3. Former Terms of Reference - Grants and Donations Committee
4. Former Terms of Reference Cockburn Community Events Committee

Recommendation of the Committee

That Council:

- (1) RECEIVES this report;
- (2) REVIEWS the Draft Terms of Reference – Expenditure Review Committee; and
- (3) RECOMMENDS the Final Terms of Reference to Council.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Cr M Separovich SECONDED Deputy Mayor T Widenbar

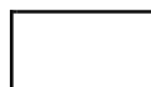
That Committee recommend to Council:

- (1) RECEIVES the report;
- (2) REVIEWS the Draft Terms of Reference – Expenditure Review Committee; and
- (3) RECOMMENDS the final Terms of Reference to Council subject to an addition by the officers to exclude funding being received by political organisations or groups.

MOTION WITHDRAWN

MOVED Cr T Dewan SECONDED Cr M Separovich

That Committee recommends that Council adopt the Officer's recommendation.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 5/0

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Background

The Governance Review Steering Committee (GRSC) conducted a meeting on 23 February 2022.

The primary theme for the Meeting was to review the Council's Committee Meeting Structure.

The Committee recommendations made at that Meeting were presented for consideration and were endorsed at the 10 March 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting.

The Committee has made recommendations along the following lines:

1. Disband the current five Standing Committees established under the *Local Government Act 1995* (Act) and establish four new Standing Committees, to undertake the functions of the previous Committees, plus incorporate other new key responsibilities.
2. Refer the Draft Terms of Reference (TOR) to each new Committee to the inaugural Meeting of that Committee for consideration, recommending changes to those proposed, including scheduling and commencement time of all Committee meetings.
3. Refer the Terms of Reference from the former Grants and Donations and the Community Events Committees to the Expenditure Review Committee for review of their Terms of Reference to ensure continuity of the roles under each former committee.
4. Amend the Corporate Strategic Budget and Planning Policy section (1) 4 to reflect the functions of the Grants and Donations Committee, and section (1) 5 to reflect the Community Events Committee functions are both now implemented by the Expenditure Review Committee.

The Expenditure Review Committee (ERC) is a formally appointed Committee of Council.

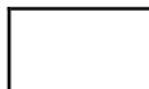
The ERC will review each Service Level Plan produced for all Business and Service Units established in accordance with the City's adopted organisational structure to ensure the need, standards, resourcing, and benchmarking for each plan is warranted.

Section 6.8 (1) and (2) of the *Local Government Act 1995* stipulates the requirements for authorising expenditure proposals to be incurred in addition to the adopted Budget.

Council Policy "Corporate Strategy and Budget Policy" states that:

4. *Provisional allocation for Donations and Grants is to be up to a maximum of 1.5% of Rates Revenue (excluding any specified area rates). The Council committee (established for this purpose) makes recommendations regarding individual donations and grants.*

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5. *Provisional allocation for Community Events is to be up to a maximum of 0.8% of Rates Revenue (excluding any specified area rates). Council approves the annual calendar of events each year.*

Council has an adopted Policy titled "Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals (Grants, Donations and Sponsorships) which provides a framework for the provision of funding allocated by Council for distribution to worthwhile individuals and community-initiated projects.

The former Grants and Donations and Community Events Committees Terms of Reference have been reviewed and considered in the development of the draft ERC Terms of Reference to ensure continuity of roles (refer Attachment 3).

Submission

N/A

Report

Pursuant to Part 5, Division 2, s.5.8 of the Act and Part 7, Division 1A, s. 7.1A of the Act, this report presents the Draft Terms of Reference for the newly named Expenditure Review Committee (ERC).

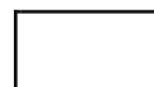
There have been a number of additions to the original Terms of Reference approved by the Governance Review Steering Committee.

To cover the review role the ERC will be involved in with Grants and Donations and Annual Community Event Program.

The changes in the attached Terms of Reference are highlighted and are numbers 3 and 7, under Objectives and Duties Section.

Objectives and Duties are as follows:

1. The ERC will review each Service Level Plan produced for all units established in accordance with the City's adopted Organisation Structure to ensure that each Plan contains sufficient information related to the need, standards, resourcing and benchmarking.
2. The ERC will assess all expenditure proposals not otherwise allocated in the City's annual budget and make recommendations to Council on whether the proposals should be accepted.
3. The ERC will be responsible for assessing and recommending the allocation of funding in the Major Donations and Significant Sponsorship Categories of the "Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals (Grants,



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Donations and Sponsorships) Policy, as well as considering applications for Funding proposals received outside of established guidelines.

4. The ERC will monitor the expenditure of funds from the annual allocation of funds to the Grants, Donations and Sponsorship Budget.
5. The ERC will be responsible for reviewing the Community Funding Guidelines and recommending any proposed amendments, as considered appropriate.

A copy of the Funding Guidelines is attached to this report.

6. The ERC will be responsible for the review of the annual community events program funded by Council and to recommend a calendar of events for the following financial year.
7. The ERC will be presented with a report on the statistics for the previous year's events program to demonstrate the success (or otherwise) of the various events and to review the community feedback received for the adopted events.

Membership

1. The ERC will comprise a minimum of four Elected Members, who shall be appointed by Council.
2. Relevant City staff shall attend each meeting of the ERC to provide the necessary advisory, administrative and secretarial support to the Committee.

Meetings

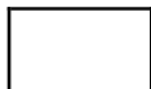
1. The ERC shall meet five times each year, on the third Thursday in March, May, July, September and November.
The ERC may meet on other occasions to consider any urgent matters related to the functions of the ERC.
2. The Committee shall be held in person at 6:00pm to 7:00pm or at 7:30 to 8:30pm on a rotating basis with the other three Committees as determined in advance, in accordance with the two-year Electoral cycle.

Delegations

1. The ERC will not have any delegation powers.

Reporting

1. The ERC shall ensure that the Minutes of each Meeting are forwarded for inclusion on the Agenda of the next practicable Ordinary Council Meeting for the ERC recommendations to be considered.



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2. The Report to Council accompanying the Minutes shall provide a summary of the matters considered at the ERC meeting and any relevant clarifying commentary.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsListening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

N/A

Legal Implications

Sections 5.11 (1) (c), 5.8 and 5.10 (1) of the *Local Government Act 1995* refers in relation to the disbanding of the current Committee, establishment of proposed new Committee, and appointment of membership to the proposed new Committee.

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

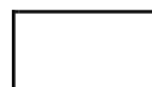
There is a "Low" level of "Brand / Reputation" and "Compliance" risk associated with this item.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



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**DRAFT**

Expenditure Review Committee (ERC)

Terms of reference

Background

1. The Expenditure Review Committee (ERC) is a formally appointed Committee of Council.
2. The ERC will review each Service Level Plan produced for all Business and Service Units established in accordance with the City's adopted organisation structure to ensure the need, standards, resourcing, and benchmarking for each Plan is warranted.
3. Section 6.8 of the Local Government Act 1995 stipulates the requirements for authorising expenditure proposals to be incurred in addition to the adopted Budget.
4. Provisional allocation for Donations and Grants is to be up to a maximum of 1.5% of Rates Revenue (excluding any specified area rates). The Council committee (established for this purpose) makes recommendations regarding individual donations and grants.
5. Provisional allocation for Community Events is to be up to a maximum of 0.8% of Rates Revenue (excluding any specified area rates). Council approves the annual calendar of events each year.

Objectives and Duties

1. The ERC will review each Service Level Plan produced for all units established in accordance with the City's adopted Organisation Structure to ensure that each Plan contains sufficient information related to the need, standards, resourcing and benchmarking.
2. The ERC will assess all expenditure proposals not otherwise allocated in the City's annual budget and make recommendations to Council on whether the proposals should be accepted.
3. The ERC will be responsible for assessing and recommending the allocation of funding in the Major Donations and Significant Sponsorship Categories of the "Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals"



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(Grants, Donations and Sponsorships) Policy, as well as considering applications for Funding proposals received outside of established guidelines.

4. The ERC will monitor the expenditure of funds from the annual allocation of funds to the Grants, Donations and Sponsorship Budget.
5. The ERC will be responsible for reviewing the Community Funding Guidelines and recommending any proposed amendments, as considered appropriate. A copy of the Funding Guidelines is attached to this report.
6. The ERC will be responsible for the review of the annual community events program funded by Council and to recommend a calendar of events for the following financial year.
7. The ERC will be presented with a report on the statistics for the previous year's events program to demonstrate the success (or otherwise) of the various events and to review the community feedback received for the adopted events.

Membership

1. The ERC will comprise of a minimum of four Elected Members, who shall be appointed by Council.
2. Relevant City staff shall attend each Meeting of the Committee to provide the necessary advisory, administrative and secretarial support to the Committee.

Meetings

1. The Committee shall meet five (5) times each year, on the third Thursday in March, May, July, September, and November and may meet on other occasions to consider any urgent matters related to the functions of the Committee.
2. The Committee shall be held in person at 6:00pm to 7:00pm or at 7:30 to 8:30pm on a rotating basis with the other 3 Committees as determined in advance, in accordance with the two-year electoral cycle.

Delegation

Nil.

Reporting

1. The Committee shall ensure that that Minutes of each Meeting are forwarded for inclusion on the Agenda of the next practicable Ordinary Council Meeting for the Committee recommendations to be considered.

Item 10.1 Attachment 1**ERC 19/05/2022**

2. The Report to Council accompanying the Minutes shall provide a summary of the matters considered at the Committee meeting and any relevant clarifying commentary.



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City of Cockburn
Guidelines:
**Community Funding for
Community Organisations
and Individuals**

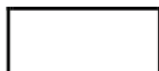
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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

Objective

The purpose of these guidelines is to complement the associated Policy 'Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals (Grants, Donations & Sponsorships)' that provide a framework for the provision of community funding to local community groups, organisations and individuals.

Council provides up to two per cent of the annual rates income to a budget for grants, donations, sponsorships and subsidies. To ensure that these funds are distributed in a rational way, eligibility, selection and evaluation criteria are required for the assessment and prioritisation of applications to be funded.

The funds allocated to local community groups, organisations and individuals are to assist in the provision of the activities and services that benefit the local community. This program is divided into seven (7) categories to encourage and cater for a range of applications and activities.

Community Funding Category	Description	Open for applications	Maximum amount available per application	Approval
Category A - Community Grants	One-off projects, programs or activities that benefit the wider Cockburn community.	Twice a year, in March and September	\$15,000	Delegated Authority
Category B - Cultural Grants	Events, projects, workshops and residencies that embody at least one of the diverse art and cultural interests of the Cockburn community.	Twice a year, in March and September	\$5,000	Delegated Authority
Category C - Sustainability Grants	Projects or activities that demonstrate Sustainability principles and themes for the benefit of the Cockburn community.	Annually in March	\$4,000	Delegated Authority
Category D - Small Events Sponsorship	Small-scale neighbourhood events across Cockburn.	Open all year round	\$3,000	Delegated Authority



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

Community Funding Category	Description	Open for applications	Maximum amount available per application	Approval
Category E - Donations	Covers operating or ongoing expenses to assist the disadvantaged and/or vulnerable within the Cockburn community.	Twice a year, in March and September	\$20,000	Council Decision
Category F - Sponsorships	Financial contribution to a significant event, activity, service or endeavour to either a Group or Individual and, in return, the City receives public recognition for its contribution.	Groups - Twice a year, in March and September Individuals - open all year round	Groups - \$20,000 Individuals - \$1,000	Groups – Council Decision Individuals – Delegated Authority
Category G - Major and Minor Funding	Major funding proposals, minor funding and requests outside of established categories.	Upon enquiry and invitation to apply	Dependent on funding type	Dependent on funding type. Applications over \$5,000 are to be referred to Council for decision

These guidelines assist how the City responds to requests for financial assistance in line with the City's Strategic Community Plan and aim to optimise the use of Council funds to support community groups, organisations and individuals to deliver social, environmental and economic benefits. These outline the relevant selection criteria, evaluation and limitations of each funding category, and are to be utilised in conjunction with the associated Policy 'Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals (Grants, Donations & Sponsorships)'.

Applicants for funding to be distributed from the Grants and Donations budget are required to apply and address the relevant criteria in one of the funding categories. Assessment and approval will be done according to the category and be done under the relevant delegated authority or recommendation by the Grants and Donations Committee to Council, and applicants cannot bypass these processes.



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

For applications in Categories A, E, F and G, any requests over \$5,000 will require a copy of the most recent, audited financial statements to be provided with the application.

An applicant may successfully apply for and receive funding from two different categories from the Policy per financial year, provided they meet the criteria for the particular category, however, the applications cannot be for the same project. Applicants that have been successful in previous years are eligible to apply provided all previous funding has been satisfactorily acquitted.



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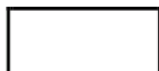


**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

Cockburn Community Fund

Community Grants

1. Eligibility Criteria:
 - (a) Organisations based within the City of Cockburn or whom primarily service residents and/or the interests of the City are eligible to apply for funds.
 - (b) Applications from not-for-profit organisations including sporting, welfare, educational, arts/cultural, youth, seniors, children, ethnic and related groups are eligible to apply.
 - (c) Applications must include a financial and/or in-kind contribution to the project.
2. Selection Criteria:
 - (a) Primarily serve residents of the City.
 - (b) Is an established and incorporated not-for-profit organisation (or auspiced by an incorporated not-for-profit organisation) and can demonstrate a high level of community support.
 - (c) Can demonstrate it is financially sound or key personnel have demonstrated ability to manage the proposal for which funds are being sought.
 - (d) Must hold public liability insurance to a value as agreed with the City.
3. Evaluation Criteria for Project or Activity:
 - (a) Can demonstrate how project or activity outcomes will be of benefit to the local community and/or City of Cockburn generally.
 - (b) Meets an identified need in line with one of the themes of the City's Strategic Community Plan.
 - (c) Applicants have a demonstrated ability to manage their affairs effectively.
 - (d) Applications will not require commitment to ongoing funding from Council.
 - (e) Applications from organisations that can demonstrate a financial or in-kind contribution to the project will be considered favourable.
 - (f) Project does not duplicate an activity already available in the local area.
 - (g) As the funding pool is limited, applications that demonstrate the best value for money will be prioritised, and priority will also be given to applicants that have not previously been funded.
4. Funding Rounds:
 - (a) Applications are invited twice per year, closing at the end of March and September as advertised during each round.
5. Grant Limitations:
 - (a) The maximum grant available to any one group or organisation in the Community Grants category will not exceed \$15,000.



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

- (b) There are caps of:
 - (i) \$3,000 for equipment (equipment must not be for personal use, be accessible for community or member use, and be durable – must last over 12 months).
 - (ii) \$3,000 for recurring community events. Recurring community events are defined as types of events that have already been funded by Community Grants or Small Events Sponsorship and are regularly applied for and funded, such as Christmas events and neighbourhood movie nights (also applies under Small Events Sponsorship).
 - (iii) \$1,000 for costs associated with incorporation of a new organisation (N.B. Residents associations can access funds under LGACS7 for these purposes, so these grants are intended for community groups that are not residents associations).
 - (c) Funds will not be provided for consumables or personal items unless the applicant can demonstrate that the general community will benefit from their provision.
 - (d) Funding will not be provided retrospectively for projects or events that have already occurred or are due to occur within two months of the closing date for applications.
6. Elected Members are to be informed of the outcome of applications for Community Grants.

Cultural Grants

1. Eligibility Criteria:
 - (a) Organisations based within the City of Cockburn and primarily service the residents of the City of Cockburn or organisations who will be working with a majority of Cockburn residents through the life of the project and can show considerable community support for the program/project.
 - (b) Individual applicants may be considered if they are residents of the City of Cockburn and/or:
 - (i) They are invited by the community and can demonstrate a high level of community support for 'Artist in the Community' or 'Telling Community Stories' program; or
 - (ii) Individuals who have been selected as an 'Artist in the Community' outside of Cockburn may be considered on presentation of supporting documentation.
 - (c) Schools and other educational institutions in accordance with Schools eligibility.
2. Selection Criteria:
 - (a) Can demonstrate the ability to manage financial affairs effectively.
 - (b) Priority will be given to applicants who haven't previously been funded.



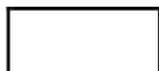
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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

- (c) Program/project needs to represent the residents of Cockburn or embody one or more of the diverse art and cultural interests of the City of Cockburn through one of the following areas:
 - (i) Artist in the Community Program
 - (ii) Celebrating Community Program
 - (iii) Creative Community Program
 - (iv) Telling Community Stories Program
 - (d) Applicants who are able to contribute toward the activity in cash or in-kind will be considered favourably, as will those who source funding from other sources.
 - (e) Funding will not be for personal items such as costumes, food consumables or catering costs.
 - (f) Program/Project does not duplicate an activity already available in the local area.
3. Evaluation Criteria for Project or Activity:
- (a) Can demonstrate how program/project outcomes will be of benefit to the local community and/or City of Cockburn generally.
 - (b) Programs/Projects should:
 - (i) Develop and nurture the skill base of the local community;
 - (ii) Develop and nurture the skill base of individual artists (all art forms);
 - (iii) Express local culture and identity;
 - (c) Applicants have a demonstrated ability to manage their affairs effectively.
 - (d) Will not require commitment to ongoing funding from Council.
4. Funding Rounds:
- (a) Applications are invited twice per year, closing at the end of March and September as advertised during each round.
5. Grant Limitations:
- (a) The maximum grant available to any one group or organisation in the Cultural Grants category will not exceed \$5,000.
6. Elected Members are to be informed of the outcome of the applications for Cultural Grants.



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

Sustainability Grants

1. Eligibility Criteria:
 - (a) The following groups who are based within the City of Cockburn and/or provide services primarily within Cockburn:
 - (i) Community groups
 - (ii) Not-for-profit organisations
 - (iii) Collective households (>2)
 - (iv) Small businesses (<20 employees)
 - (v) Schools
2. Evaluation Criteria for Project or Activity:
 - (a) Project or activity must relate to one or more of the below themes:
 - (i) Giving Back
 - (ii) Protecting our Future
 - (iii) Strong Communities
 - (iv) Water, Energy and Waste
 - (v) TravelSmart
 - (vi) Healthy Lifestyles
 - (b) Applications from organisations that can demonstrate a financial or in-kind contribution to the project will be considered favourable.
3. Funding Rounds:
 - (a) Applications are invited annually, closing at the end of March each year, as advertised.
4. Grant Limitations:
 - (a) The maximum grant available to any one group or organisation in the Sustainability Grants category will not exceed \$4,000.
5. Elected Members are to be informed of the outcome of the applications for Sustainability Grants.

Small Events Sponsorship

1. Eligibility Criteria:
 - (a) Organisations based within the City of Cockburn or whom primarily service residents and/or the interests of the City are eligible to apply for funds.
 - (b) Applications from not-for-profit organisations including sporting, welfare, educational, arts/cultural, youth, seniors, children, ethnic and related groups are eligible to apply.
 - (c) Applications must include a financial and/or in-kind contribution to the project.



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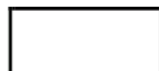
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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

2. Selection Criteria:
 - (a) Primarily serve residents of the City.
 - (b) Is an established and incorporated not-for-profit organisation (or auspiced by an incorporated not-for-profit organisation) and can demonstrate a high level of community support.
 - (c) Can demonstrate it is financially sound or key personnel have demonstrated ability to manage the proposal for which funds are being sought.
3. Evaluation Criteria for Project or Activity:
 - (a) Project or activity will be of benefit to the local community and/or City of Cockburn generally.
 - (b) Project meets an identified need in line with one of the themes of the City's Strategic Community Plan.
 - (c) Applicants have a demonstrated ability to manage their affairs effectively.
 - (d) Project will not require commitment to ongoing funding from Council.
 - (e) Applications from Schools and other educational institutions must be in accordance with school specific eligibility criteria.
 - (f) Applications from organisations that can demonstrate a financial or in-kind contribution to the project will be considered favourable, as will those who source funding from other sources.
 - (g) Project does not duplicate an activity already available in the local area.
4. Funding Rounds:
 - (a) Applications will be invited year-round, assessed and notified within a month.
5. Funding Limitations:
 - (a) The maximum funding available to any one group or organisation in the Small Events Sponsorship category will not exceed \$3,000.
 - (b) Only one successful application in this category per financial year per organisation.
 - (c) Funds will not be provided for consumables or personal items unless the applicant can demonstrate that the general community will benefit from their provision.
 - (d) Funding will not be provided retrospectively for projects or events that have already occurred or are due to occur within two months of the closing date for applications.
6. Elected Members are to be informed of the outcome of the applications for Small Events Sponsorship.



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

Donations

1. Eligibility Criteria:
 - (a) Eligible applicants include not-for-profit benevolent organisations that directly assist the disadvantaged and/or vulnerable within the Cockburn community. This does not include sports clubs, residents associations or other special interest groups.
2. Selection Criteria:
 - (a) Not-for-profit benevolent organisations that primarily serve and can demonstrate direct improved social outcomes for City residents and the Cockburn community.
 - (b) Is an established and incorporated not-for-profit organisation (or auspiced by an incorporated not-for-profit organisation) and can demonstrate a high level of community support.
 - (c) Can demonstrate it is financially sound or key personnel have demonstrated ability to manage the proposal for which funds are being sought. For requests over \$5,000, a copy of the most recent, audited financial statement must be provided with the application.
3. Evaluation Criteria:
 - (a) A Donation is a contribution of money towards a groups day-to-day running costs.
 - (b) A Donation is not for a specific project or activity.
 - (c) Priority will be given to applications that can demonstrate:
 - (i) How they will provide direct outcomes for the disadvantaged and/or vulnerable in the Cockburn community.
 - (ii) Overall benefits to City residents.
 - (iii) Improved access to services or activities for Cockburn residents.
 - (iv) Value for money and/or value adding as a result of the proposed funding.
 - (v) Other funding sources so that the funding is subsidising operations rather than relying solely on funding from the City.
 - (vi) Alignment with the objectives in the City's Strategic Community Plan.
4. Funding Rounds:
 - (a) Applications are invited twice per year, closing at the end of March and September as advertised during each round.
5. Donation Limitations:
 - (a) The maximum donation available to any one group or organisation will not exceed \$20,000.



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

Sponsorships

1. Eligibility Criteria for Group Sponsorship:
 - (a) Applicants are eligible for Group Sponsorship if their project or activity provides brand exposure and public recognition benefits to the City of Cockburn and meets the eligibility, selection and evaluation criteria outlined in the Community Grants paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. Private organisations are also eligible to apply for Group Sponsorship.
 - (b) Applications must include a financial and/or in-kind contribution to the project.
 - (c) In addition to satisfying paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) above, Sporting Teams/Clubs can only apply if they are:
 - (i) representing at a National or International level event at which they have been selected based on their endeavours in their chosen activity; or
 - (ii) hosting a sporting event or activity in the City of Cockburn that is of State, National or International significance that will add value to the City of Cockburn.
2. Eligibility Criteria for Individual Sponsorship:
 - (a) Individual applicants are eligible if they are residents of the City of Cockburn and they can demonstrate a high level of community support.
 - (b) Individuals attending a significant event or activity at a National or International level at which he or she has been selected on the basis of their individual endeavours in their chosen activity. (Individuals must supply supporting documentation from the relevant governing association of the activity).
 - (c) Individuals attending or completing a significant activity that benefits the community.
 - (d) Applications are invited from all ages for a range of projects, events or activities including sporting, welfare, education and arts/cultural, unless eligible to apply for funding through the City's Junior Sports Travel Assistance Program, or Youth Art Scholarship Program.
3. Evaluation Criteria for Activity/Event:
 - (a) Activity/Event will be of long-term benefit to the local community and/or the City of Cockburn generally.
 - (b) Activity/Event will provide brand exposure and public recognition benefits to the City of Cockburn.
 - (c) Activity/Event will increase awareness and raise the profile of the City of Cockburn, in line with its desired image.
 - (d) Applicants who are able to contribute toward the activity in cash or in-kind will be considered favourably, as will those who source funding from other sources.



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City of Cockburn Guidelines: Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals

- (e) Funding will not be for personal items such as uniforms, food consumables or catering costs.
- 4. Funding Rounds:
 - (a) Applications for Group Sponsorships are invited twice per year, closing at the end of March and September as advertised during each round.
 - (b) Applications for Individual Sponsorships are invited year round.
- 5. Sponsorship Limitations:
 - (a) The maximum sponsorship available to any one group or organisation will not exceed \$20,000.
 - (b) The maximum sponsorship available to any one individual will not exceed \$1,000.
 - (c) The successful request for sponsorship in any year does not imply any ongoing commitment of the same or similar contribution in following years.

Major and Minor Funding

This Category incorporates a large range of funding opportunities under both Council Decision and Delegated Authorities.

Major Funding Proposals and Committed and Contractual Funding

Most of the Cockburn Community Fund budget is distributed to community groups, organisations and individuals through established grants, donations and sponsorship programs and application processes in accordance with Council Policy 'Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals (Grants, Donations & Sponsorships)' and these guidelines.

There are also some donations made annually out of this budget that are deemed to be committed by legal agreements, such as leases, or by Council Decision.

Occasionally, the City receives new requests for funding that fall outside of the scope of the category rounds and other limitations. Hence why this category was established to include a process and assessment criteria for funding requests received that do not fit within the other established categories and processes, which may include major or partnership funding proposals, or committed or contractual funding arrangements.

- 1. Eligibility Criteria:
 - (a) As per the relevant category from these guidelines that the funding request would normally apply to.



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

2. Project Selection and Evaluation Criteria:
 - (a) Funding requests that align with the evaluation criteria of one of the funding categories described in these guidelines, must follow the process below for consideration.
 - (b) A proposal for funding must be submitted to the City which outlines:
 - (i) How it meets the evaluation criteria of one of the funding categories of the Policy 'Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals (Grants, Donations & Sponsorships)' and within these guidelines and a statement addressing the eligibility, selection and evaluation criteria of the category.
 - (ii) The justification for the funding request and why it cannot be accommodated within the established programs and processes outlined in the other categories within these guidelines.
 - (iii) The amount of funding requested.
 - (iv) The proposed term of funding or partnership.
 - (v) Key terms and conditions.
 - (vi) Proposed outputs, outcomes or benefits of the proposed funding arrangement to the Cockburn community, and how these will be evaluated.
 - (vii) Any contractual considerations.
3. Process:
 - (a) The proposal must be submitted to the City's Grants and Research service unit for initial assessment at least one month prior to the next scheduled Grants and Donations Committee Meeting.
 - (b) The Manager, Community Development will review the proposal and provide a report with a recommendation to the Grants and Donations Committee for consideration at its next meeting. The Manager, Community Development may exclude a proposal from being considered by the Committee if the applicant does not provide adequate information or does not meet the evaluation criteria of one of the funding categories.
 - (c) The Grants and Donations Committee will make their recommendation for consideration by Council.

Community Innovation and Participatory Budgeting

1. Eligibility Criteria:
 - (a) Applicant is a not-for-profit or private organisation that primarily services residents and/or the interests of the City, or has a specific project that intends to do so.
 - (b) Applicant is an incorporated organisation.
 - (c) Applicant can demonstrate it is financially sound.
 - (d) Applicant holds appropriate insurance/s to a value as agreed with the City.



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

2. Project Selection Criteria:
 - (a) The project primarily serves residents and/or ratepayers of the City.
 - (b) The applicant can demonstrate it is financially sound or key personnel have demonstrated ability to manage the proposal for which funds are being sought.
3. Evaluation Criteria:
 - (a) The Project/Activity demonstrates innovation.
 - (b) The Project/Activity meets a community need, and can demonstrate how the project or activity outcomes will benefit the local Cockburn community.
 - (c) The applicant can demonstrate clear community involvement and support through the participatory budgeting process.
 - (d) Project/Activity gives consideration to sustainability principles as outlined in the Sustainability Policy.
 - (e) Risks posed to the community or the organisation can be mitigated, including safety and legal liability.
 - (f) The Project/Activity does not require commitment to ongoing funding from Council.
 - (g) There are sufficient resources available to meet community objectives for the life of the project.
 - (h) Project/Activity does not duplicate an activity already available in the local area.
 - (i) The Project/Activity is in accordance with eligibility criteria for applications from schools and other educational institutions.
 - (j) The Project/Activity attracts a financial and/or in-kind contribution.
4. Funding Conditions:
 - (a) Applications will be sought through the participatory budgeting process at a frequency and an allocation determined by Council.
 - (b) Consideration will be given to whether an organisation has been funded previously within the financial year.
 - (c) Projects are only eligible for once-off funding, and applicants cannot apply through other Council sources.
 - (d) Projects must start within six months of funding allocation and funding should be spent within 12 months of the project start date.
 - (e) The distribution of funding to approved projects will be in accordance with the participatory budgeting community voting process.
5. Elected Members are to be informed of the outcome of the applications for participatory budgeting funding.



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

Minor Funding

The City also has provisions for minor funding contributions through allocations in the Grants and Donations budget allocation.

1. The majority of these fall under the following Delegated Authorities:
 - (a) LGASC2 Local Government Act, 1995 – Minor Funding (Small grants, donations and subsidies)
 - (i) Minor Donations
 - (ii) Subsidies
 - (iii) Minor Grants
 - (iv) Youth Reward and Recognition
 - (v) Donations to Schools – Reimbursements
 - (vi) Community Welfare Funding
 - (b) LGACS7 Local Government Act, 1995 – Funding Assistance for Community Associations
 - (i) Publication & Distribution of Newsletters
 - (ii) Cockburn Community Insurance Program
 - (iii) Hire of Council Community Centres & Halls
 - (iv) Resident Association Support

Minor Donations

No donation can be made to non-local groups or individuals (other than charitable groups). Excluding donations relating to point 4 below, there is a delegated authority to make donations of up to \$200 to individuals and groups, but only after consultation with the Mayor.

The following minor donations can be requested for consideration by the Manager, Community Development.

1. Up to six tip passes or equivalent rubbish removal costs for schools/welfare groups or vulnerable individuals with a disability undertaking an essential clean-up of their area.
2. The cost of hall hire less cleaning costs for School Award/Graduation functions in respect of halls under Council control, subject to the provisions of Part 7 of the City of Cockburn Consolidated Local Laws.
3. Half the cost of hall hire for local groups based in Cockburn and charitable groups, where the groups are conducting fundraising functions for purposes which may benefit the City and its ratepayers, subject to the provisions of Part 7 of the City of Cockburn Consolidated Local Laws.





**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

4. Donations of up to \$200 to individuals and groups after consultation with the Mayor.
5. On a dollar for dollar basis to match funds raised by City staff for benevolent purposes as approved by the Chief Executive Officer.

Subsidies

Bus Subsidy for not-for-profit community groups based in the City of Cockburn, servicing a significant number of Cockburn residents for 50% of bus hire costs (excluding City of Cockburn bus hire) up to \$100 per claim (maximum 1 claim per month and for a maximum of \$500 per financial year).

Minor Grants

To small grants programs approved by Council from time to time. This includes guidelines for the below Minor Grants program that is administered under the Delegated Authority LGACS2.

Environmental Education for Schools Grants

1. Eligibility Criteria:
 - (a) All primary and secondary schools within the City of Cockburn are eligible to apply.
2. Selection Criteria:
 - (a) A teacher or group of teachers must be nominated as a point of contact and to coordinate the funded activities. The City of Cockburn will provide assistance but will not coordinate the program.
 - (b) Demonstrate a commitment to incorporating environmental and sustainability principles into the school and local community, through existing school activities and participation in school, local or state programs.
 - (c) The grant is to fund sustainability and environmental educators to deliver activities, presentations or programs either at school as in-class sessions or off the school grounds as part of an excursion.
3. Funding Rounds:
 - (a) The funding is available annually, with the grant opening in early February and closing at the end of March.
4. Grant Limitations:
 - (a) Schools can apply for a maximum of \$1,000.



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

5. Elected Members are to be informed of the outcome of the applications for Environmental Education for Schools Grants.

Youth Recognition and Reward

Youth Academic Assistance

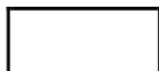
To allocate funds for youth residing in the City of Cockburn to attend academic events.

1. Eligibility Criteria:
 - (a) Applicants must:
 - (i) be either studying full-time or part-time at an education institution recognised by the State or Commonwealth Government, and;
 - (ii) be 21 years of age or younger, and;
 - (iii) reside within the City of Cockburn.
2. Selection Criteria:
 - (b) Applications must:
 - (i) be in writing, advising of when the event is to occur and the costs likely to be paid by the applicant as a result of participation in the event, and;
 - (ii) include written evidence of selection or participation by the applicant from the organising group or a representative of the academic body with which the student is associated.
3. The funds are available for travel assistance to a maximum of \$350 to any one individual for an event, with the actual amount to be determined at the discretion of the Delegated Officer in consideration of the overall cost of the travel.

Youth Arts Scholarships

The funds are available for Youth Art Scholarships to a maximum of \$500 to any one individual, with the actual amount to be determined at the discretion of the delegated officer in consideration of the overall cost of the travel or study and previous applications in accordance with established criteria.

1. Eligibility Criteria:
 - (a) Any person aged 18 or younger as of the application closing date is eligible to obtain a Youth Art Scholarship in any one of the following categories:
 - (i) Travel - Individual
 - (ii) Further Study
 - (b) Applicants must be residents of the City of Cockburn.



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

2. Travel – Individual Scholarships:
 - (a) These will be awarded to individuals who have been given the opportunity to study or perform within the arts arena interstate, overseas or outside the Perth metropolitan area.
 - (b) Travel - Individual Scholarships will be up to \$500.
3. Further Study Scholarships:
 - (a) These scholarships are designed to assist young people with fees, materials or similar who wish to pursue the arts in further study at a TAFE/University level or specialist Art high school such as John Curtin SHS or extracurricular arts based activity.
 - (b) Further Study Scholarships will be up to \$500.
4. Selection Criteria:
 - (a) Applicants who have shown initiative and endeavour to raise funds for themselves will be highly considered.
 - (b) These awards will be based on results obtained at your current school especially in the area of artistic talent, teacher recommendations, and school and community participation.
 - (c) Proof of enrolment/acceptance in a full time course will be required.
5. Funding Rounds:
 - (a) Applications are invited twice per year, closing at the end of March and September as advertised.

Donations to Schools – Reimbursements

The following items can be requested from schools located within the City boundaries for the reimbursement of costs for the items/activities designated. These are recorded as donations.

1. Upon receipt of an invoice from the Principal of any school within the boundaries of the City, for the supply of sand to that school, delegates are authorised to reimburse costs incurred for the supply and delivery, up to a maximum of 6m³ in any one year.
2. Each school in the municipality will be reimbursed the cost of one bus trip per year to the annual inter-school sports day.
3. The City will reimburse the cost of a maximum of 20 trees and shrubs per year up to a total value of \$200 to schools upon receipt of an invoice from the Principal.



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Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

4. In the case of the City undertaking work for the improvement of school sports grounds, such work will be charged at cost, provided that the school will contribute one-half of the total cost of the work done and give assurance the sports ground will be available to the general public out of school hours.
5. The City will provide all schools within the City with a book voucher for presentation as an annual student graduation prize. The award (of a Community Service nature) is \$50 for Primary Schools and \$100 for Secondary Schools issued as a book voucher. An optional additional book voucher will be provided for a graduating Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) student as per the City's Reconciliation Action Plan. An acknowledgement of the City at the presentation ceremony will be requested.

For items 1 – 4 above, all requests for reimbursements need to be emailed to customer@cockburn.wa.gov.au with the attached invoice and receipt showing that the school has purchased the applicable items and is seeking reimbursement from the City.

Graduation Prizes

For item 5 above, the City will contact all local schools each year seeking confirmation if they would like to receive the additional ATSI award and the book vouchers will be distributed prior to graduation each year.

Community Welfare Funding

To approve enrolment fees for identified disadvantaged children to enrol in Holiday Care Programmes.

1. Satisfactory evidence of the children's inability to pay fees required, prior to funding approval being given.

Funding Assistance for Community Associations

Publication & Distribution of Newsletters

1. Local Resident Associations are eligible for a subsidy under this program if the following conditions are met:
 - (a) A draft copy of the publication is provided for approval;
 - (b) The newsletter must be widely available and free of charge to those who live in the area;
 - (c) The newsletter must not promote the individual interests or platform of an Elected Member or an individual who is seeking election to Council;



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

- (d) Articles must be accurate and factual to the best of their ability and provide a balanced view of the issue considered.
- (e) The publication and distribution cost (printed or electronic) will be subsidised by an agreed amount up to \$4,200 annually.

Cockburn Community Insurance Program

1. Resident Associations and not-for-profit community groups are eligible to apply for an insurance subsidy under this program if the following conditions are met:
 - (a) It can demonstrate it is a local Residents Association;
 - (b) The group is affiliated with (a member of, or relationship with) a local Resident Association;
 - (c) The group is a not-for-profit group which can demonstrate that they are providing a community benefit to Cockburn residents and that it has no more than \$5,000 in annual net profit generated from (a) core business or (b) donations or sponsorships for operational costs;
 - (d) The group or organisation does not have the option to affiliate to a peak body or State/National organisation with insurance provisions, and/or cannot access insurance cover by other means;
 - (e) The group or organisation is not a religious body or a political interest group or party.
2. Subsidy Conditions:
 - (a) Eligible associations or groups can apply for Public Liability and Volunteer Accident Insurance of up to \$10 million, or up to \$20 million where the organisation leases a City facility.
 - (b) All applicants will need to accept the insurance coverage period is from 1st October – 30th September annually.
 - (c) All applicants must complete an insurance application form and provide current financial statements.
 - (d) The applicant commits to notifying Community Development staff of any changes to information provided on the application form as well as any new events/activities.
 - (e) The applicant commits to reapplying and providing updated insurance information annually in July to ensure the City's insurer has the correct information.
3. Participation of each association or group in the Cockburn Community Insurance Program will be reviewed annually by the City.



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**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

Hire of Council Community Centres & Halls

1. Resident Associations or a group affiliated with a Resident Association (member of, relationship with) are eligible to apply for:
 - (a) Funds to cover the cost of hall hire for up to 12 meetings per financial year for Cockburn Resident Association meetings.
 - (b) Funds to cover costs for storage if required and available.
 - (c) Funds to cover cost of facility hire when running community events up to a maximum of 6 events per financial year.
2. Not-for-profit organisations are eligible to apply for:
 - (a) Funds to cover the cost of facility hire when running community events that benefit the local Cockburn community for up to a maximum of 6 events per financial year where:
 - (i) The group has no more than \$5,000 in annual net profit generated from (a) core business or (b) donations or sponsorships for operational costs; and
 - (ii) The group is not a religious body or a political interest group or party.

Resident Association Support

Resident Associations are eligible to apply for:

1. Funds to cover costs for PO Box hire each financial year.
2. A once-off donation of \$1,000 for the establishment of a resident association for the purpose of a facility bond, float, signage, logo, stationery.





**City of Cockburn Guidelines:
Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals**

Schools and Educational Institutions

The City receives requests from Schools, Parents and Citizens (P&Cs), and Parents and Friends Associations (P&Fs) for funding and reimbursements for the cost of certain items/activities.

School Specific Application Criteria

1. Applications from Schools, P&Cs, P&Fs and other educational institutions must be in accordance with the eligibility for the funding category they are applying for, and satisfy the following additional criteria:
 - (a) There is an identified community need for the project or activity.
 - (b) The project or activity is extra-curricular and accessible to the wider Cockburn community outside of school hours (clearly outside the Education Department's area of responsibility).
 - (c) There is a financial or in-kind contribution of at least 50% or more to the project or activity.

Reimbursements

The following items can be requested from schools located within the City boundaries for the reimbursement of costs for the items/activities designated. These are recorded as donations, as per the Minor Donations criteria.

1. Costs incurred for the supply and delivery of sand, up to a maximum of 6m³ in any one year.
2. Cost of one bus trip per year to the annual inter-school sports day.
3. Cost of a maximum of 20 trees and shrubs per year up to a total value of \$200.
4. In the case of the City undertaking work for the improvement of school sports grounds, such work will be charged at cost, provided that the school will contribute one-half of the total cost of the work done and give assurance the sports ground will be available to the general public out of school hours.
5. The City will provide all schools within the City with a book voucher for presentation as an annual student graduation prize. An optional additional book voucher will be provided for a graduating Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander student as per the City's Reconciliation Action Plan. An acknowledgement of the City at the presentation ceremony will be requested.



GRANTS AND DONATIONS COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE**1. Background**

- 1.1 The Grants and Donations (GAD) Committee is a formally appointed Committee of Council
- 1.2 Council Policy "Budget and Business Planning" states that *"Provisional allocation for Grants and Donations is to up to a maximum of 2.0% of Rates Revenue (excluding waste management and community surveillance Service Charges and Interim Rates). Council Committee to make recommendations regarding individual Grants, Donations and Sponsorships"*.

2. Objectives and Duties

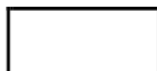
- 2.1 Council has an adopted Policy titled "Community Funding for Community Organisations and Individuals (Grants, Donations and Sponsorships) which provides a framework for the provision of funding allocated by Council for distribution to worthwhile individuals and community initiated projects. The GAD Committee is responsible for assessing and recommending the allocation of funding in the Major Donations and Significant Sponsorship Categories of the Policy, as well as considering applications for Funding proposals received outside of established guidelines.
- 2.2 The GAD Committee will monitor the expenditure of funds from the annual allocation of funds to the Grants, Donations and Sponsorship Budget
- 2.3 The GAD Committee will be responsible for reviewing the Community Funding Guidelines and recommending any proposed amendments, as considered appropriate.

3. Membership

- 3.1 The GAD Committee will comprise of at least three (3) elected members who shall be appointed by Council, following each biennial election cycle
- 3.2 The Mayor may be appointed on an *ex officio* basis, upon indication to this effect
- 3.3 Relevant Senior staff shall attend each Meeting of the Committee to provide the necessary advisory, administrative and secretarial support to the Committee

4. Meetings

- 4.1 The Committee shall meet at least three (3) times each year, in April, July and October, to consider the annual allocation of Council funding and identify the amounts apportioned to each category and applications received in accordance with the adopted Council Policy and Guidelines. The Committee may meet on other occasions considered appropriate by the Presiding Member, Committee or Council

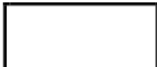


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Item 10.1 Attachment 3

5. Reporting

5.1 The Committee shall ensure that that Minutes of each Meeting are forwarded for inclusion on the Agenda of the next practicable Ordinary Council Meeting for the Committee recommendations to be considered. The Report to Council accompanying the Minutes shall provide a summary of the matters considered by the Committee and any relevant clarifying commentary



COCKBURN COMMUNITY EVENTS COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE**1 Background**

- 1.1 The Cockburn Community Events Committee (CCEC) is a formally appointed Committee of Council
- 1.2 Council Policy "Budget and Business Planning" states that *"Provisional allocation for Community Events is to be up to a maximum of 1.0% of Rates Revenue (excluding Waste Management and Community Surveillance Service Charges and Interim Rates). Council to approve a Calendar of Events."*
- 1.3 Council has resolved that this process be monitored and overseen by the CCEC

2 Objectives and Duties

- 2.1 The CCEC will be responsible for the review of the annual community events programme funded by Council and to recommend a calendar of events for the following financial year
- 2.2 The CCEC will be presented with a report on the statistics for the previous year's events programme to demonstrate the success (or otherwise) of the various events and to review the community feedback received for the adopted events

3 Membership

- 3.1 The CCEC will comprise of at least (3) elected Members who shall be appointed by Council, following each biennial election cycle
- 3.2 The Mayor may be appointed on an *ex officio* basis, upon indication to this effect
- 3.3 Relevant staff shall attend each Meeting of the Committee to provide the necessary advisory, administrative and secretarial support to the Committee

4 Meetings

- 4.1 The CCEC shall meet at least annually in May to consider the review of the previous year's activities and recommend a proposed calendar of events for the following financial year, in accordance with Council Policy. The CCEC may meet on other occasions considered appropriate by the Presiding Member, Committee or Council



Item 10.2

ERC 19/05/2022

10.2 (2022/MINUTE NO 0003) Expenditure Review Committee - Annual Calendar of Business**Author** Stuart Downing**Attachments** 1. Annual Calendar of Events - Expenditure Review Committee 2022**Recommendation of the Committee**

That Council:

- (1) NOTES the Officer report; and
- (2) ACCEPTS the proposed Annual Calendar of Events for 2022.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Cr M Separovich SECONDED Cr C Stone

That the recommendation be adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 5/0**Background**

The Expenditure Review Committee (ERC) was formally appointed by Council at the 10 March 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting.

As this is a newly formed Committee, the Annual Calendar of Business is presented for review and agreement.

Submission

N/A

Report

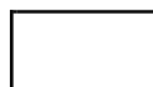
In order to assist with effective planning and preparation for the operations of the Committee, it is recommended the Committee adopts a Calendar of Activities (refer Attachment 1).

The calendar is indicative, in that additional matters may be raised and also orders may amend to reflect priority areas or changes from external drivers.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsListening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.



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Item 10.2

Budget/Financial Implications

N/A

Legal Implications

- Compliance with the Council functions under Part 6 of the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) in relation to the City's financial management
- Part 7 of the Act in relation to Audit requirements
- Regulation 17 (3) and Regulation 14 of the *Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996*
- Regulation 5 (2) (c) of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*.

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

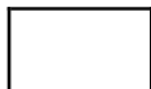
There is a "Low" level of "Brand/Reputation" and "Compliance" risk associated with the implementation of this item.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



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Item 10.2 Attachment 1

EXPENDITURE REVIEW COMMITTEE (ERC)**Annual Calendar of Business**

March	May	July	September	November
Review Service Level Plans Service Plans for Community Services	Review Service Level Plans Service Plans for People Experience and Transformation and Corporate Affairs	Review Service Level Plans Service Plans for Built and Natural Environment	Review Service Level Plans Service Plans for Operations Division	Review Service Level Plans Service Plans for Finance and Governance and Strategy
Grants, Donations and Sponsorship. Requests outside of funding rounds and in accordance with Policy	Grants, Donations and Sponsorship. Review of Round 2 Recommended funding allocations	Grants, Donations and Sponsorship. Review of annual funding allocations following budget adoption Review of Community Funding Guidelines	Grants, Donations and Sponsorship. Requests outside of funding rounds and in accordance with Policy	Grants, Donations and Sponsorship. Review of Round 1 Recommended funding allocations
Annual review of Calendar of Community Events	Annual review of Calendar of Community Events			
Review of Expenditure proposals	Review of Expenditure proposals	Review of Expenditure proposals	Review of Expenditure proposals	Review of Expenditure proposals

Standing Items

Service Level Reviews
 Grants, Donations and Sponsorship Reviews
 Expenditure Review Proposals

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Item 10.3

10.3 (2022/MINUTE NO 0004) Funding for Port Coogee Marina Expansion Stage 3 Construction Project

Author Stuart Downing

Attachments N/A

Recommendation of the Committee

That Council:

- (1) FUNDS the construction of Port Coogee Marina Expansion Stage 3 from the Land Development and Investment Fund Reserve for up to \$6M;
- (2) TRANSFERS \$6M from the Land Development and Investment Fund Reserve to the Municipal Fund CW 4946 – Port Coogee Marina Expansion Stage 3; and
- (3) AMENDS the FY22 Municipal Budget accordingly.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Cr M Separovich SECONDED Cr C Stone

That the recommendation be adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 5/0

Background

Council endorsed the Business Case for the expansion of the Marina at the 12 September 2019 Ordinary Council Meeting and the Tender for Construction of Port Coogee Marina Expansion Stage 3 at the 13 May 2021 Ordinary Council Meeting for \$5.5M.

As part of the funding, Council agreed that a loan was to be raised for the payment of the expansion Stage 3 and was to be repaid over twenty years from the surplus generated from the Port Coogee Marina expansion as noted in the Business Case.

Submission

N/A

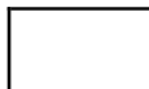
Report

As the end of the financial year approaches, the City is required to raise a loan with WA Treasury Corporation (WATC).

The project to date has been funded from cashflow as were the two prior projects which had WATC borrowings, being the Cockburn ARC and the underground power projects in Hamilton Hill and Coolbellup.

This is done to minimise the interest payments on any loan during the construction period.

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It is proposed that instead of borrowing from the WATC using the twenty year borrowing rate of 3.78 percent plus the State Government's loan tax of 0.7 percent for a total of 4.48 percent, the City will borrow from its reserves which are earning an average 0.9 percent (as per the May 2022 Monthly Finance Report).

The net saving to the City will be 3.58 percent pa in cash that will not have to be paid to the WATC in interest expense charges.

Whilst term loan and deposit interest rates will rise over the next two years as interest rates normalise, the margin of 3.58 percent will remain in place.

The net saving on a \$6.0M loan will be \$2.25M over the life of the loan (term deposit interest income foregone is \$0.567m and interest expense will be \$2.822m).

Capital repayments on the use of the reserves will be \$300,000 pa with an internal interest charge of the average term deposit rate plus 0.5 percent as an additional capital repayment for using the reserves funds.

It is not considered an interest expense charge as the "internal" interest expense charge would be eliminated when the consolidated financial statements are prepared annually.

The Port Coogee Marina would repay \$6.88M to the reserves rather than \$8.822M to WATC.

The City currently has budgeted for FY22 \$159.57M in all reserves and \$138.4M in general reserves (which excludes DCA funded reserves and restricted reserves).

The current FY17–FY26 Long Term Financial Plan has a minimum balance in all reserves, if all projects are fully funded as per the LTFP of \$97.12M of and \$76M in general reserves.

The City will use the following reserves to fund the monies to the Port Coogee Marina Expansion Stage 3:

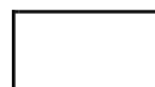
- Land Development Reserve \$6.0M (FY22 balance \$12.50M).

There is no requirement to change the purpose of the reserve as it was established to fund commercial enterprises such as the Port Coogee Marina, which is a commercial venture.

This method could also be used for:

- South Lake East Underground Power Project \$4.0M
- Cockburn ARC Expansion \$3.0M (with \$2.5M already quarantined in reserve).
- Smart LED street lighting project \$10.0M.

In conclusion, the use of the reserves is a means to save substantial interest expense expenditure and still retain substantial cash backed reserves as per the Long Term Financial Plan.



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Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsListening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

The need to fund the capital expenditure is to be finalised by 30 June 2022.

The construction cost of \$5.5M is to be supplemented by a contingency of \$0.5M as the project has not been finalised and there are a number of cost overruns as a result of project delays.

The opportunity to use the financial strength of Cockburn to further save interest expenditure is one that should not be overlooked as it will enable Cockburn to retain up to a net \$2.2M over the life of the "loan".

The funds in the Land Development and Investment Fund Reserve have not been allocated for other purposes since COVID-19 deferred the New Council and Administration Centre Project.

An Absolute Majority of Council will be required to amend the budget.

Legal Implications

The use of the Land Development and Investment Reserve is in accordance with the Local Government Act.

Community Consultation

Completed as part of the adoption of the 2021-2022 Annual Budget.

Risk Management Implications

The City is required to fund all capital transactions including the funding of the Port Coogee Marina Expansion Stage 3.

Not funding this transaction will leave the City with a funding shortfall.

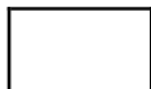
As such, this is normal operating procedure to fund capital transactions.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) Local Government Act 1995

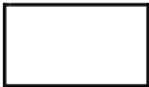
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Nil



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Item 10.4

10.4 (2022/MINUTE NO 0005) Budget Amendments for the FY22 Municipal Budget

Author Stuart Downing

Attachments N/A

Recommendation of the Committee

That Council:

- (1) AMENDS the FY22 Municipal Budget as detailed and summarised below:

Nature	Non-Cash	Budget Surplus Impact \$
Existing Budget Surplus (12 May OCM)		250,745
Operating Revenue - Increase		164,571
Operating Expenditure - Increase		(120,000)
Depreciation Expenditure - Decrease	2,192,476	
Capital expenditure – Increase		(35,000)
Profit & Loss - Decrease	(990,000)	
Net Budget Surplus - Increase		9,571
Amended Budget Surplus		260,316

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Cr M Separovich SECONDED Cr C Stone

That the recommendation be adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 5/0

Background

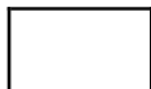
The Expenditure Review Committee (ERC) will review amendments to the adopted Municipal Budget before Council amends the budget, as required under the Terms of Reference of the ERC.

Submission

N/A

Report

A number of budget expenditure amendments have been submitted for consideration of the ERC.



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The following expenditure amendments are submitted for consideration and recommendation to the next Ordinary Council Meeting, in this case 9 June 2022:

Account/Service unit	Amount	Comment	Impact on Budget Surplus
Building Permits Revenue – Building Services	\$50,000	Additional income due to higher levels of activity than forecast in MYBR (OpRev)	Increase
Legal Expenses – Building Services	\$50,000	Higher legal fees for compliance on building orders (OpEx)	Decrease
DAIP – Playground Equipment – OP	\$35,000	Reallocate operational funding for DAIP accessible playground equipment (OpEx)	Decrease
DAIP – Playground Equipment (CW 6153)	\$35,000	Provide DAIP compliant accessible playground equipment at Coolbellup Hub playground renewal (CapEx)	Increase
Port Coogee Marina Services Building	\$114,571	Increase Lease and outgoings revenue recovered from tenant (OpRev)	Increase
Port Coogee Car Park Lease	\$105,000	Payment for leasing car park land from Frasers (OpEx)	Decrease
Sale of Lot 1 Semple Court	\$990,000	Offset sale proceeds with the book value of land sold (to reflect net profit on sale).	N/A (non-cash)
Net reduction in Depreciation expense	2,192,476	Depreciation adjustments due to EOFY revaluations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings (-\$2.22M) • Marina (-\$0.36M) • Roads (+\$0.18M) • Parks (+\$0.21M). 	N/A (non-cash)

The overall impact on the budget surplus is an increase of \$9,571, with the book value on the sale of Semple Court and Depreciation being non-cash transactions and having no impact on the FY22 Budget Surplus.

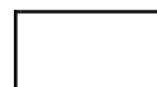
Budget amendments involving only revenue with no expenditure impact will go to Council via the monthly financial report.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Listening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.



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Budget/Financial Implications

The impact on the budget surplus from the budget amendments in this report will be a net increase of \$9,571 to \$260,316.

An Absolute Majority of Council will be required to amend the FY22 Municipal budget.

Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

The budget amendments required are for the good governance of the City.

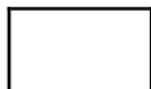
There is a low level risk if Council chose to approve the budget amendments.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



Item 10.5

ERC 19/05/2022

10.5 (2022/MINUTE NO 0006) Referral to Expenditure Review Committee - Women's Shed**Author** Stuart Downing**Attachments** N/A**Recommendation of the Committee**

That Council:

- (1) REQUESTS an investigation into the establishment of a Women's Shed in line with the referral recommendation;
- (2) DIRECTS officers to include a potential Women's Shed in the 2022 review of the City of Cockburn Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Plan; and
- (3) ALLOCATES \$20,000 in the 2022–2023 Municipal Budget to undertake the investigation.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Cr M Separovich SECONDED Cr T Dewan

That the recommendation be adopted.

CARRIED 3/2**For:** Deputy Mayor T Widenbar, Cr P Corke, Cr M Separovich**Against:** Cr T Dewan, Cr C Stone**Background**

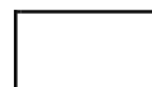
At the April 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting, the Council resolved:

That Council:

- (1) NOTES that the Women's Shed Movement WA Inc. has enquired about the possibility of establishing a Women's Shed in Cockburn;
- (2) REFERS the request to consider an investigation into the possibility of assisting the Women's Shed Movement WA Inc. to establish a Women's Shed in Cockburn to the next meeting of the Expenditure Review Committee (ERC).

The scope of this investigation to be determined by the ERC but to include identifying possible locations for a suitable site for a Women's Shed, including consideration of the vacant land next to the Men's Shed; and

- (3) REQUESTS the potential Cockburn Women's Shed be considered as part of the 2022 review of the City of Cockburn Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Plan.



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Item 10.5

Submission

N/A

Report

The Council has referred the matter to investigate the potential establishment of a Women's Shed to the ERC.

An investigation can be made in line with the recommendation of the 14 April 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting covering:

- Identifying possible locations for a suitable site for a Women's Shed, including consideration of the vacant land next to the Men's Shed
- A service model and possible building requirements will also need to be identified as part of any investigation.

The ERC can also request that the Women's Shed be included in the 2022 review of the City of Cockburn Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Plan.

The investigation is a significant transaction, and a budget should be established to cover the allocation of staff resources and potential consultants to cover the costs to implement the investigation.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsLocal Economy

A sustainable and diverse local economy that attracts increased investment and provides local employment.

- Increased Investment, economic growth and local employment.

Community, Lifestyle & Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive, and connected community.

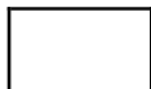
- Accessible and inclusive community, recreation and cultural services and facilities that enrich our community.

Budget/Financial Implications

At present there are no funds allocated for the progression of this project in the 2022 – 2023 Budget.

It is estimated that a cost of \$20,000 be allocated to undertake the investigation into the establishment of a Women's Shed.

The funds are to be sourced from the 2022–2023 Municipal Budget.



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Legal Implications

The City currently has a lease with the Men's Shed, which will need to be taken into account during any investigation.

Community Consultation

Community consultation has not been undertaken, other than an initial discussion between the management of the Men's Shed and the proponents of a possible Women's Shed.

Risk Management Implications

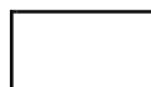
At this stage, there are a few risks associated with the investigation, noting the sizeable cost of acquiring land for a potential new facility or including it in the Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Plan, which already has sizeable commitments from a capital perspective.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

The Proponent(s) and those who lodged a submission on the proposal have been advised that this matter is to be considered at the 19 May 2022 Expenditure Review Committee.

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



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Item 10.6

Declarations of Interest

The Presiding Member advised that the following declarations of interest have been received:

Type of Interest	Nature of Interest
Cr Tarun Dewan submitted a Declaration of Impartiality Interest, pursuant to Regulation 22 of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021.	Cr Dewan has been a member of the Club, for less than six months, and knows a few people during social gatherings.
Cr Michael Separovich submitted a Declaration of Impartiality Interest, pursuant to Regulation 22 of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021	Most of the original funding was conducted in my grandfather's garage.

10.6 (2022/MINUTE NO 0007) Funding Request from the Spearwood Dalmatinac Sporting and Community Club - Assistance in Upgrading Club facilities

Author Stuart Downing

Attachments N/A

Recommendation of the Committee

That Council:

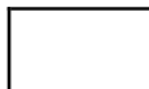
- (1) DIRECTS officers to include a potential funding contribution to the Spearwood Dalmatinac Sporting and Community Club (SDSCC) to upgrade facilities for \$1.5M in the upcoming review of Council's Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Plan (CSRFP); and
- (2) REPORTS back to the Committee after completion of the review of the CSRFP on the Plan's findings and recommendations in relation to the SDSCC's funding request.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Cr C Stone SECONDED Cr M Separovich

That the recommendation be adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 5/0



Item 10.6

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Background

At the April 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting, Council resolved to refer the request for financial support to upgrade facilities at the Spearwood Dalmatinac Sporting and Community Club (SDSCC) to the Expenditure Review Committee (ERC) for consideration and investigation.

Submission

N/A

Report

The Spearwood Dalmatinac Sporting and Community Club (SDSCC) is located on the corner of Hamilton Road and Azelia Way in Spearwood.

The SDSCC provides a wide range of sporting and social activities to the Cockburn community including but not limited to:

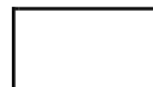
- Bowling
- Netball
- Football (Soccer)
- Futsal
- Darts
- Various social and community functions.

The request from the SDSCC (via Cr Phil Eva) is for financial support for \$1.5m to assist them in facilitating the following upgrades:

- Enclosing 'C' Bowling Green to support a wider range of club activities
- Resurfacing existing netball courts
- Improving storage and toilet facilities
- Upgrading 'D' Bowling Green to support a wider range of sporting activities
- Improved lighting.

The SDSCC recently developed an estimated \$28.18M (as of early 2021) Master Plan to redevelop the entire site.

This Plan proposes a major upgrade of SDSCC facilities on both City and SDSCC owned land (as per the table below), and approaches have been made for financial assistance to both the State and Commonwealth governments, now including the City of Cockburn.



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The SDSCC grounds consist of:

Address	Ownership	Size of land	Facilities
Lot 2 (42) Azelia Road, Spearwood	Spearwood Dalmatinac Club (Inc) Freehold	0.809 Ha	Club building and facilities Carpark
Lot 101 Hamilton Road, Spearwood	City of Cockburn Leased to the SDSCC	2.247Ha	Soccer pitch (home to Cockburn City), Lawn Bowls (4), Tennis/ Netball courts (2), Carpark

The current draft 2022-23 budget has not provided for any financial assistance to the SDSCC, nor has the current Long Term Financial Plan.

The City is in the process of planning the review of the current Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Plan.

The current Plan identifies a major upgrade of \$3.15M to the existing changerooms on City owned land scheduled for 2031-32.

At the time of the development of the current Plan, the City did not envisage funding or part funding the upgrade of SDSCC facilities, due to consultation undertaken in 2017 and 2018 as part of the Plan's development in the format submitted.

As such, the review of the CSRFP could be directed to examine such a funding request (including the overall Master Plan) as part of a revised CSRFP, and prioritise any such funding request against the existing funding priorities (including those already planned for 2031-32).

This would then allow the ERC to assess all similar requests already in the CSRFP.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Local Economy

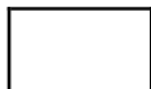
A sustainable and diverse local economy that attracts increased investment and provides local employment.

- Increased Investment, economic growth and local employment.

Community, Lifestyle and Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive and connected community.

- Accessible and inclusive community, recreation and cultural services and facilities that enrich our community.



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Budget/Financial Implications

At present there are no funds allocated for the progression of this request in the draft 2022–2023 Budget.

Legal Implications

As part of the review into the request, the City will need to confirm whether the requested funds will be expended on Council land or land that is held in freehold by the SDSCC.

Community Consultation

At this stage no community consultation has been undertaken by the City in relation to this request.

Risk Management Implications

The request for financial support has not been factored into either the 2022-23 draft Budget nor the current Long Term Financial Plan.

There is a considerable amount of capital works still to be completed in the current Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Plan (CSRFP).

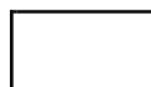
As such the Committee, and ultimately Council, will need to assess the priorities of the current request and the current outstanding capital works in the CSRFP, given limited financial resources.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

The Proponent(s) and those who lodged a submission on the proposal have been advised that this matter is to be considered at the 19 May 2022 Expenditure Review Committee.

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



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Item 11.1

11. Operations**11.1 (2022/MINUTE NO 0008) Bulk Verge Service Review****Author** Anton Lees**Attachments** 1. Advantages and Disadvantages - Service Level Comparison
2. City of Swan Report to Council**Recommendation of Committee**

That Council:

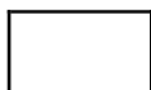
- (1) ADOPTS Option 4 – In house, pre-booked, rear loader service for one hard waste and one green waste collection per annum;
- (2) INCLUDES a Capital Expenditure provision of \$988,000 in the FY24 budget; and
- (3) INCLUDES an Operation Expenditure provision of \$663,000 in the FY25 budget.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Deputy Mayor T Widenbar SECONDED Cr M Separovich

That Council:

- (1) ADOPTS Option 6A – Contractor, Skip Bin Pre-booked for Both Services - 1 Hard Waste and 1 Green Waste Service - Contractor Disposal; and
- (2) INCLUDES an Operational Expenditure provision of \$1,871,000 in the FY25 Budget.

LOST 2/3**For:** Deputy Mayor T Widenbar, Cr M Separovich**Against:** Cr P Corke, Cr T Dewan, Cr C Stone

Item 11.1

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Adjournment of Meeting

The Presiding Member made the following announcement:

‘Due to time restrictions, this meeting will now be adjourned and reconvened at the same point in the agenda, at 8pm, in the Council Chambers.

I declare the meeting adjourned at 7.25pm.’

Meeting Reconvened

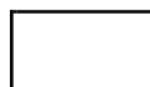
The Presiding Member reconvened the meeting at 8.03pm.

Present**Elected Members**

Ms P Corke	- Councillor (Presiding Member)
Mr T Widenbar	- Deputy Mayor
Mr T Dewan	- Councillor (eMeeting)
Mr M Separovich	- Councillor
Ms C Stone	- Councillor

In Attendance

Mr T Brun	- Chief Executive Officer
Mr S Downing	- Chief Financial Officer
Ms G Bowman	- Chief of Community Services
Mr A Lees	- Chief of Operations
Mr D Burton	- Recreation Services Manager
Ms B Cover	- Head of Library and Cultural Services
Mr L Davieson	- Waste Services Manager
Ms M Le Frenais	- Events and Culture Manager
Mr N Mauricio	- Head of Finance
Mr M Todd	- Manager Legal and Compliance
Mr A Tomlinson	- Head of Recreation Services
Ms K Rosenfeld	- Grants and Research Coordinator (eMeeting)
Mr N Sandiford	- System Support Officer (IT Support)
Mrs B Pinto	- Governance Officer
Mrs S D'Agnone	- Council Minute Officer



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Item 11.1

11.1 Bulk Verge Service Review**Recommendation of the Committee**

MOVED Cr C Stone SECONDED Cr T Dewan

That Council:

- (1) ADOPTS Option 4 – In house, pre-booked, rear loader service for one hard waste and one green waste collection per annum;
- (2) INCLUDES a Capital Expenditure provision of \$988,000 in the FY24 Budget; and
- (3) INCLUDES an Operation Expenditure provision of \$663,000 in the FY25 Budget.

CARRIED 3/2**For:** Cr P Corke, Cr T Dewan, Cr C Stone**Against:** Deputy Mayor T Widenbar, Cr M Separovich**Background**

At the 11 April 2019 Ordinary Council Meeting, the following Matter for Investigation without Debate was submitted by Cr Kirkwood:

A report be prepared to look at the viability of replacing household junk verge collections with two annual skip bins and four tip passes per year.

Reason

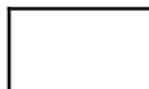
The City of Stirling has already successfully succeeded in this switch. By removing household junk collections, it will eliminate the ongoing issues that junk verge collections bring to the suburbs and reduce collection times.

In parallel to this request, the Waste Management Team had commenced a review into improving the bulk verge collection program, as the current program had reached capacity.

The City's urban development has grown to a point where a second verge collection crew is required to continue with the existing scheduled service.

Reviewing the number of trailer passes issued would address the principles outlined in the Waste Strategy 2020-2030.

Community consultation was initiated in 2021 to understand the community's views on the existing verge collection program and opportunities for alternative collection methodologies.



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A summary paper on the results was issued to the Elected Members in December 2021 for review and feedback.

Deputy Mayor Widenbar requested the following two options be considered in the collection review process:

1. A pre-booked skip bin service by an external contractor for one green waste and one hard waste collection annually to provide the bin, the service, and the booking process.

This option is to compare the cost associated with the external contractor disposing of the waste with the cost associated with the disposal of the waste at the Henderson Waste Recovery Park.

2. A pre-booked skip bin service by an external contractor for two green waste and two hard waste collection annually to provide the bin, the service and the booking process.

This option is to compare the cost associated with the external contractor disposing of the waste with the cost associated with the disposal of the waste at the Henderson Waste Recovery Park.

Whilst the consultation highlights that the current collection program is highly valued, the City's growth has driven demand beyond capacity, resulting in the opportunity to explore new collection options which are explored in the report.

Submission

N/A

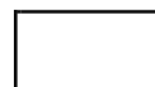
Report

In delivering a verge collection service, the City is seeking to respond to the following criteria:

- Providing effective customer service to meets community needs
- Providing an economic service
- Increasing resource recovery and reduce waste to landfill
- Protecting the environment, human health and neighbourhood amenity
- Reducing the likelihood of illegal dumping
- Ensuring the service is undertaken in a way which meets Occupational Health and Safety outcomes.

Currently one verge collection team (four staff, one articulated loader and two rear compactor trucks) services the green waste and hard waste program.

Over recent years the collection services have been supported by the engagement of contractors to meet the expanding residential development throughout the City.



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Even with the support of contractors, there are times during the year when higher presentations occur resulting in delays which have a compounding effect on collection times and placement of additional waste in the next suburb.

This leads to the potential for waste to be vandalised or scattered in the street.

Complimenting this service is the engagement of Soft Landings (social enterprise company) to collect steel, mattresses and e-waste prior to the City in-house verge collection.

In order to determine the most advantageous collection service, investigations have centred on the following key areas.

Hard Waste Collection

WALGA research has found that the amount of hard waste collected by Local Governments providing one collection a year is very similar to the amount generated per household from two collections a year.

More material is not necessarily being collected in this second service, so a single, annual, collection may reduce costs.

Research shows Local Governments providing one collection per year are collecting an average of 85.5kg/household, whereas Local Governments providing two collections per year are collecting 85.2kg/household in total.

In FY21, the City collected 94kg/household of hard waste: 59kg/household in the summer and 35kg/household in the winter.

For future better practice, the approach suggested by WALGA is that hard waste collections move from verge side collections to a pre-booked service that functions in partnership with charities and business.

This type of collection service would work in conjunction with other services provided by the City, such as the Community Drop-Off Facility at HWRP and the generous number of trailer passes offered annually.

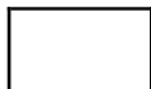
Green Waste Collection

WALGA reports there is a clear correlation between the number of green waste collections and the amount of material collected.

As green waste collected through the verge side collection has a market and is usually recovered efficiently with no contaminants, other factors such as budgets and other services should determine frequency.

On average 56.9kg/household of green waste is collected by Local Governments offering a single green waste collection and 85.6kg/household offering two green waste collections per year.

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In FY21 the City collected 36.8kg/household of green waste: 25.2kg/household in the autumn and 11.6kg/household in the spring.

Pre-Booked Program Benefits

With a pre-booked collection system, residents are required to contact their Local Government (or contracted service provider), to schedule a collection at the next available date offered by the Local Government.

Many Local Governments across Australia have established efficient pre-booked collection systems where a periodic collection run occurs, for example, on the fourth Thursday of each month, with a limited number of bookings made available to the community.

Residents then place material on the verge and any material that has not been booked in for a collection is treated as illegal dumping.

The main goal for a verge collection program should be to reduce the amount of material that is disposed of through the collection system.

A pre-booked system in which residents have to book a collection via telephone or an online booking system, presents Local Government with an opportunity at the point of contact to suggest alternative uses for material (e.g. have you considered donating quality unwanted items to charity?) and ensure only the correct type and volume of material is placed out for collection.

Additionally, by registering contact details for a collection service, there is an opportunity to ask residents if they would like to receive tips or news on sustainable living throughout the year.

Pre-booked services provide greater flexibility for residents as they can schedule collections when it is convenient for them, i.e. when they are moving to a new house or renovating.

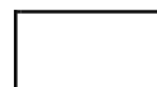
This system also allows service requirements to be spread more evenly across the year.

Research from interstate shows that collections managed through a pre-booked service have overall lower costs and less material collected per household.

This type of system can easily be transitioned to a user pays system or even a need-based system at a later date if the Local Government chooses.

Online Booking System

A pre-booked service relies on a fully functional software program that is simple to use and links directly to a Local Governments ERP.



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When a resident requires a service, they will enter their address and be offered a series of options to ensure on a specified day there are times available for green waste or hard waste collections in that area.

When the maximum number of collections are reached in an area on a given day, that option will close.

Residents that book early will have a greater chance of securing the service on the day of their choice.

A Booking Officer will still be required to manage the online system and take calls from those residents that are uncomfortable with booking online.

These conversations will allow opportunities to speak to the residents and ensure the waste is presented correctly and that they have explored every possible option (reuse, advertising free or a charity) to divert material from landfill.

The online solutions enable economies of scale for the collection program and improved management of the service

Trailer Passes

For at least 30 years, the City has offered trailer passes to residential properties for use at the Henderson Waste Recovery Park.

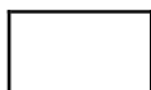
Currently six trailer passes are issued each year, with the apportionment of costs recovered from all rateable residential properties.

The table below provides data on the number of trailer passes presented at the weighbridge in FY21, totalling 15,335 tonnes of waste:

Passes Redeemed	Number Properties	Redeemed versus Total Property Numbers	Issued Passes
1	5031	30%	1.86%
2	3457	20.5%	2.55%
3	2435	14.5%	2.69%
4	1835	11%	2.71%
5	1530	9%	2.82%
6	2526	15%	5.58%
Total	16,814	100%	18.21%

The program counts the number of times a property shows up in the sales/voucher transactions over the period specified.

Each count is exclusive of other counts, i.e. 2526 properties presented all their allotted six passes, and 1530 properties presented five of their allotted six passes.



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Changes to the level of service for the collection of hard and green waste is likely to impact the behaviours of property owners resulting in potential variances in presentations to HWRP, however trailer passes will complement the range of options outlined below and should be continually reviewed in order to reduce the current \$2.28M allocated.

Other Local Government Authorities

A review of City of Stirling's pre-booked skip bin service and City of Swan's on call rear loader service have been undertaken to inform the research.

The City of Swan provided details of their research which included:

- Skip bin providers
- Five metropolitan Local Government verge collection programs
- Nine Local Government verge collection programs in the eastern states.

In establishing a pre-booked verge program, the City of Swan reduced their green waste tonnes by 54 percent and hard waste by 32 percent, with the recovery of steel resulting in an increase in income by 46 percent.

Whilst the City of Stirling reduced their hard waste collection from 8,500t to 5,500t (35 percent) as a result of the move to a pre-booked skip bin service, the City of Stirling reports a 20 percent participation rate with the pre-booked skip, hard waste service.

A summary of City of Swan's research and a comparison between the City of Swan, City of Stirling and City of Cockburn is attached.

Community Consultation

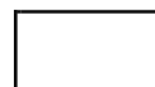
To gauge public opinion on the current verge collection program and opportunities for alternative collection methodologies, an extensive public consultation program was undertaken in 2021.

City wide information bulletins, random sampling, advertising and educating on the options by electronic and hard copy means were used to get a wide range of opinions.

The consultation results revealed that waste collection is a valuable and critical service undertaken by the City.

Any future collection method should align with the community's top priorities for verge collections, which are:

- Convenience and ease of use
- Reducing waste to landfill and minimising environmental impacts
- A timely and cost-effective service.



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Residents were satisfied with the existing verge collection system and mostly supportive of a new approach to adopting a pre-booked system.

Whilst additional ideas for managing verge collection waste were raised, the existing verge collection system and pre-booked service were the options most preferred by the community.

Options Analysis

Option 1 - Scheduled 2 x Green waste and 2 x Hard Waste Service by Council with a Second Verge Team

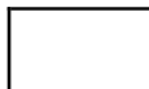
- Continuing the current level of service will require the establishment of another crew and associated plant and equipment
- A capital investment of \$953,000 will be required, along with increase in operational expenditure of \$568,000
- Contract mattress, E-Waste and steel collection
- Advantages and disadvantages of this service are attached.

Item	Capex	Opex
Supervisor		\$116,000
Verge crew		\$333,000
2 x Trucks	\$770,000	\$75,000
1 x Loader	\$118,000	\$24,000
Loader trailer	\$30,000	\$7,000
Supervisor's Ute	\$35,000	\$8,000
Depreciation		\$155,000
Projected savings		-\$151,000
Operating Exp. FY22		\$1,775,000
Total	\$953,000	\$2,343,000

Option 2 - Skip Bin Service by Council for 1 x Hard waste and 1 x Green waste both Pre-booked

- Residential properties 2020/21 estimate is 46,400
- 20 percent of properties could request a skip annually or 9,300. A conservative figure of 28 percent (13,000) of properties requesting a skip service annually is used here for analysis
- Residents offered collection dates, subject to availability
- Bin will be on the verge for a maximum of 3 days
- 450 bins located at 4 sites throughout the City
- 33 bins/day will need to be delivered and collected/emptied
- Council delivers one scheduled green waste collection per year
- Additional Booking Officer to manage bookings
- Contract mattress, E-Waste and steel collection
- Advantages and disadvantages of this service are attached.

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Item	Capex	Opex
Booking officer		\$99,000
Supervisor		\$116,000
Verge crew		\$164,000
2 x Trucks	\$420,000	\$70,000
1 x Front lift	\$400,000	\$80,000
Skip bins	\$675,000	\$15,000
Marketing plan		\$50,000
Supervisor's ute	\$35,000	\$8,000
Software program	\$120,000	\$5,000
O/Head increase		\$58,000
New depreciation		\$204,000
Projected savings		-\$585,000
Operating Exp. FY22		\$1,775,000
Total	\$1,650,000	\$2,060,000

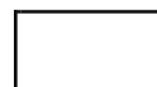
Option 3 - Skip Bin Pre-booked Hard Waste Service by Contractor and Pre-booked Green waste Service by Council

- The contract skip service will cost \$54/3m³ lift
- This does not include the cost of disposal of \$163/t
- The contractor to empty 13,000 skips annually weighing an average of 250kgs
- The City will deliver 1 pre-booked green waste collection
- Contract mattress, e-waste and steel collection
- Advantages and disadvantages of this service are attached.

Item	Capex	Opex
Booking Officer		\$99,000
Supervisor		\$116,000
1 Truck	\$210,000	\$35,000
Software Program	\$120,000	\$5,000
Marketing Plan		\$50,000
Contractor Service		\$702,000
Supervisor's Ute	\$35,000	\$8,000
O/Head Increase		\$29,000
New Depreciation		\$54,000
Existing Savings		-\$585,000
Operating Exp. FY22		\$1,775,000
Total	\$365,000	\$2,289,000

Option 4 - Pre-booked Rear Loader Service for Hard waste and Green waste by Council

- Residents offered 26 booking dates per year
- One booking for hard and one booking for green waste per year. (3m³ max for each in house service)



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- Two in-house mattress collections per year
- Metal and e-waste included in the hard waste (in house)
- Waste not to be presented more than two days prior to collection
- Waste to be removed by City within two days
- Scheduling assistant and booking/scheduling software required
- Advantages and disadvantages of this service are attached.

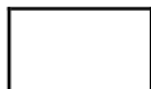
Item	Capex	Opex
Booking officer		\$97,000
Supervisor		\$116,000
2 x Verge staff		\$164,000
1 x Rear loader	\$385,000	\$47,000
1 x Mattress truck	\$210,000	\$35,000
1 x Pilot truck	\$90,000	\$35,000
Verge loader	\$118,000	\$30,000
Loader trailer	\$30,000	\$7,000
Software program	\$120,000	\$5,000
Marketing plan		\$50,000
Supervisor's ute	\$35,000	\$8,000
O/Head increase		\$58,000
New depreciation		\$152,000
Projected savings		-\$143,000
Operating Exp. FY22		\$1,775,000
Total	\$988,000	\$2,438,000

Option 5 – 1 x Scheduled Green waste and Hard waste both by Council

- Residents issued dates from website or Resource Recovery Calendar
- Residence receives one green waste collection operating over six months of the year
- Residence receives one hard waste collection operating over six months of the year
- Waste not to be presented more than three days prior to collection
- Advantages and disadvantages of this service are attached.

Item	Capex	Opex
Supervisor		\$116,000
Supervisor's ute	\$35,000	\$8,000
Marketing plan		\$50,000
O/Head increase		\$14,000
New depreciation		\$4,000
Projected savings		-\$442,000
Operating Exp FY22		\$1,775,000
Total	\$35,000	\$1,526,000

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Option 6 – Contractor, Skip Bin Pre-booked for Both Services - 1 Hard Waste and 1 Green waste Service. HWRP Disposal

- Residential properties 46,400
- Average residential annual hard waste disposal of 95kgs/ property
- The contract skip service will cost \$54/3m³ lift
- This option evaluates the cost of contractor pick-up and HWRP disposal
- The contractor to empty 13,000 skips annually weighing an average of 250kgs for hard and 200kgs for green waste
- Contractor to run both green and hard waste services
- Contractor to manage mattress, E-waste and steel collection
- Advantages and disadvantages of this service are attached.

Item	Capex	Opex
Contractor disposal		\$0
HWRP disposal		\$586,000
2 x FTE HWRP sorting		\$159,000
Hazard sorting loader 8t	\$250,000	\$40,000
Hazard sorting shed	\$750,000	\$50,000
Lost recovery income		\$0
Marketing plan		\$50,000
Contractor service		\$1,352,000
O/Head increase		\$9,000
Projected savings		-\$1,774,000
Operating Exp. FY22		\$1,775,000
Total	\$1,000,000	\$2,249,000

Option 6A – Contractor, Skip Bin Pre-booked for Both Services - 1 Hard Waste and 1 Green waste Service - Contractor Disposal

- This option evaluates the cost of contractor pick-up and disposal at their facility
- Residential properties 46,400
- Average residential property annual hard waste 95kgs
- The contract skip service cost \$50/3m³ lift
- The contractor to empty 13,000 skips annually weighing an average of 250kgs for hard and 200kgs for green waste
- Contractor to manage mattress, E-waste and steel collection
- Advantages and disadvantages of this service are attached.

Item	Capex	Opex
Contractor disposal		\$386,000
Lost recovery income		\$29,000
Marketing plan		\$50,000
Contractor service		\$1,352,000
Hazard waste penalty		\$52,000

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Projected savings		-\$1,774,000
Operating Exp. FY22		\$1,775,000
Total	\$0	\$1,871,000

Option 7 – Contractor, Skip Bin Pre-booked for Both Services - 2 Hard Waste and 2 Green waste Services. HWRP Disposal

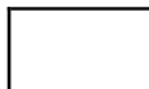
- This option evaluates the cost of contractor pick-up and HWRP disposal
- Residential properties 46,400
- Average residential annual hard waste disposal of 95kgs/ property
- The contract skip service will cost \$54/3m³ lift
- Contractor to empty 13,000 skips annually weighing an average of 250kgs for hard and 200kgs for green waste
- Contractor will run both green and hard waste services
- Contractor manages mattress, E-waste and steel collection
- Advantages and disadvantages of this service are attached.

Item	Capex	Opex
Contractor disposal		\$0
HWRP disposal		\$729,000
3 x FTE HWRP sorting		\$236,000
Hazard sorting loader 8t	\$250,000	\$50,000
Hazard sorting shed	\$750,000	\$50,000
Lost recovery income		\$0
Marketing plan		\$50,000
Contractor service		\$2,028,000
O/Head increase		\$9,000
Projected savings		-\$1,775,000
Operating Exp. FY22		\$1,775,000
Total	\$1,000,000	\$3,154,000

Option 7A - Contractor, Skip Bin Pre-booked for Both Services – 2 x Hard waste and 2 x Green waste Services. - Contractor Disposal

- Residential properties 46,400
- Average residential annual hard waste disposal of 95kgs/ property
- The contract skip service will cost \$50/3m³ lift
- This option evaluates the cost of contractor pick-up and disposal
- Contractor to empty 13,000 skips annually weighing an average of 250kgs for hard and 200kgs for green waste
- Contractor will run both green and hard waste services
- Contractors manage mattress, E-waste and steel collection
- Advantages and disadvantages of this service are attached.

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Item	Capex	Opex
Contractor disposal		\$488,000
Lost recovery income		\$29,000
Marketing plan		\$50,000
Contractor service		\$2,028,000
Hazard waste penalty		\$72,000
Projected savings		-\$1,775,000
Operating Exp. FY22		\$1,775,000
Total	\$0	\$2,670,000

Summary

In evaluating all the research and various options, it is evident the scheduled two x two hard and green waste collection service has established good recycling behaviours by our residents, however a new focus is required.

The analysis has identified Option 4 - Pre-booked rear loader service for hard and green waste, as the most advantageous based on the following:

- Pre booked service generates less waste
- Improved recovery
- Improved management and control
- Improved street amenity
- Reduced vandalism
- User friendly and convenient online service
- Improve waste generation messages and behaviours
- No staff redundancies required
- Excellence in Waste Management.

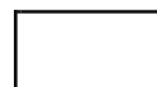
The proposed new collection service will commence in FY25 enabling an extended marketing campaign starting FY23 and procuring the plant & equipment in FY24.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsEnvironmental Responsibility

Sustainable resource management including waste, water and energy.

Budget/Financial Implications

Option 4 will require an investment of \$988,000 and an increase to the operational budget of \$663,000 per annual as outlined in the table below. Funding will be listed in the FY24 budget.



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Item	Capex	Opex
Booking officer		\$97,000
Supervisor		\$116,000
2 x Verge staff		\$164,000
1 x Rear loader	\$385,000	\$47,000
1 x Mattress truck	\$210,000	\$35,000
1 x Pilot truck	\$90,000	\$35,000
Verge loader	\$118,000	\$30,000
Loader trailer	\$30,000	\$7,000
Software program	\$120,000	\$5,000
Marketing plan		\$50,000
Supervisor's ute	\$35,000	\$8,000
O/Head increase		\$58,000
New depreciation		\$152,000
Projected savings		-\$143,000
Operating Exp. FY22		\$1,775,000
Total	\$988,000	\$2,438,000

Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

Consultation has been completed with Council receiving the outcomes in December 2021 and follow up briefing in May 2022

Risk Management Implications

There is a substantive risk in delivering the existing service without additional resources or implementing a new collection service.

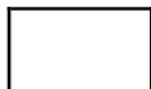
There is moderate risk the City will not achieve its sustainability and waste reduction initiatives and targets.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) Local Government Act 1995

Nil



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Bulk Verge Review

ADVANTAGES

Scheduled Rear Loader Service (Existing)	Pre-booked Skip Bin – in house or contracted	Pre-booked Rear Loader Service	1 only scheduled Greenwaste and Hard waste – rear loaders
Less potential for illegal dumping as the service is available to all properties in the area.	Lower participation rate and volume presented.	Reduced cost from current system due to minimal capital requirements.	Current plant and labour can service all areas 1x/year
Some recovery of recyclables (e-waste, mattresses, steel via contractor)	Improved neighbourhood amenity	Recovery rates increased from the current scheduled service.	Residents maintain scheduled bulk verge services.
No impact on current service delivery.	Minimal street visual pollution and less potential for manual handling issues.	Service available year-round.	Less disruption and confusion in changing the existing service
Rate payers like the service, but don't want the mess.	Good recovery (depending on how the service is structured and the contractor's recovery facility)	Material on street for less time (24-48hours).	Less marketing and communications required
High participation rate.	Participation rate (down to 20%) can be regulated and therefore consistent.	Lower participation rate and tonnes collected.	High participation rate.
Street scavenging allows reuse	Easier to ensure residents are putting out the correct amount	Street scavenging	Street scavenging allows reuse and reduce tonnages

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and reduce tonnages	and type of material, at the right time.	allows reuse and reduce tonnages	
		Participation rate can be regulated and therefore consistent (especially around holidays periods)	Reduced reliance on ad-hoc contractor assistance resulting in reduced cost of service.
		Easier to ensure residents are putting out the correct amount and type of material, at the right time.	Greater flexibility if staff or plant issues are encountered.

Table 1 Advantages

DISADVANTAGES

Schedule Rear Loader Service	Pre-booked Skip Bin (In house or contractor)	Pre-booked Rear Loader Service	1 only scheduled Greenwaste and Hard waste - Both in rear loaders
Current system is over capacity with 2 green and 2 hard waste collections. Service runs, increased tonnages require engagement of contractor (GW↓ 21% Hard ↑74%). A second crew (4 FTEs), 2 trucks and	High capital investment required to purchase bins (\$1,500-\$2,000 each). Contractor may have some capital equipment available	Waste presented is not contained (as in skip bins)	Continue to result in an operationally, unmanageable program,



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loader are now required.			
High cost of operation (\$1.5M)	High operational cost (particularly if contracted \$50/lift not including disposal costs)	Control of the volume presented is more difficult than skip bins.	Poor amenity
Manual handling requirement, OH&S hazards and potential for property damage.	Some areas are difficult to service with large front loaders or swing lift trucks.	Some isolated visual pollution still exists.	Reduced recovery
Visual pollution in whole areas during collection periods.	Large items difficult to load into skips or do not fit.	Less manual handling requirement, OH&S hazards than the existing scheduled service and still potential for property damage.	Garden pruning or clean ups cannot be selected and may fall at times not suiting residents or sound horticultural practices.
Community safety and vandalism potential with large volumes presented on streets (scavenging).	Eliminates opportunities for street scavenging or reuse and increased tonnes are collected.	Will require additional verge and admin staff	Negative community reaction to reduced service
Compliance issues (both during and post) are difficult to manage.	Hazardous waste (gas bottles, chemicals, tyres or asbestos) can be hidden beneath compliant waste.	Requires the funding and purchase of online booking/scheduling software program.	Reputational damage to Council
Continuing to offer cheap and easy waste disposal options will not influence residents to reduce their	Separate collections must be arranged for e-waste, mattresses and steel or remain unrecovered in the skip.	Changing 20 years of scheduled verge collection to pre-book.	

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waste generation			
Garden pruning or clean ups cannot be selected and may fall at times not suiting residents or sound horticultural practices	The potential for neighbours to fill a skip without authority from the resident who ordered the bin.	Training residents to book online in preference to ringing.	
	The potential for illegal dumping or over filling to occur in and around the skip.	2-5% increase in fuel consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions.	
	Requires the funding and purchase of online booking/scheduling software program.		
	Changing 20 years of scheduled verge collection to pre-booked		
	Training residents to book online in preference to ringing.		
	Will require additional booking staff if in house or contracted.		
	Some properties have inadequate verge space to accommodate a skip bin.		
	Garden pruning or clean ups cannot		



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	be selected and may fall at times not suiting residents or sound horticultural practices		
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Table 2; Disadvantages

Current Service Comparison

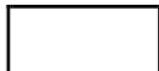
Product	City of Cockburn	City of Stirling	City of Swan
Hard Waste	2 collections annually (4m ³ pa)	1x 3m ³ skip annually (additional service \$75)	1 collection 3m ³ annually (additional service \$50)
E-Waste	2 collections annually (unlimited)	One Pre-booked service annually – 6 items maximum	Collection is included in hard waste annually
White Goods	2 collections annually (unlimited)	One Pre-booked service annually – 4 items maximum	Collection is included in hard waste annually
Mattresses	2 collections annually (unlimited)	One Pre-booked service annually – 6 items maximum (mattress and base=2)	3 (maximum) mattresses collected annually – not bases. 3m ³ max
Green waste	2 collections annually (4m ³ pa)	1 scheduled collection every 9 months. No limit provided all contained on the verge.	1 collection annually (additional service \$20)

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Hazardous Waste	20lt / 20kgs max every day - free	20lts oil max. All other unlimited-free	Take to landfill, Bullsbrook Recycling Centre, libraries or Drop Off days (product dependant) free
Trailer Passes	6 annually 6m3	1 rubbish (1t) 1 green waste (1t) 1 Inert (1t)	5 to residents that do not have access to pre-booked service (2t max)

Table 4; Service Comparisons



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On Call Verge Collection

Bulk Waste Material Collection (Recommendation from ordinary Council Sept 2017)



www.cityofswan.wa.gov.au

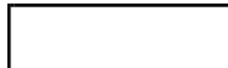
Waste Recycling

Colin Pumphrey
Manager Fleet and Waste Recycling Services

Methodology Used

1. Review City's current "Bulk Collection Service"
2. Met with Major Skip Bin providers (Cleanaway/ Suez/ Perth Bin Service)
3. Met with LGA's who have a skip bin service (Stirling, Joondalup, Bayswater, Belmont, Kalamunda)
4. Study and discussions with several eastern state (NSW/VIC/SA) councils. (on call verge collection)
5. Analysis of data
 - volume, participate rate, waste diversion, financial impact.
6. Develop Operational and Budget comparisons.

On Call Verge Collection



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Item 11.1 Attachment 2

Councils Using Rear Loader Collection

On-call rear loader collection used across other states including those below:

Council	State	Population	Collection per annum
Casey	VIC	300,000	2
Geelong	VIC	230,000	2
Hume	VIC	200,000	2
Blacktown	NSW	325,000	All sorted collection
Sutherland	NSW	220,000	2
Wollongong	NSW	205,000	2
Onkaparinga	SA	165,000	2
Stansbury	SA	135,000	1
Port Adelaide	SA	120,000	4

On Call Verge Collection



Bulk Waste Collection Options- **Advantages** of each option

Schedule Rear Loader Service (Prevailing)	On-call Skip Bin – in house	On-call Rear Loader Service
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No capital requirement (assuming 1 green waste + 1 General waste collection) Some recovery of recyclables(separate collections) Less impact on current service delivery. Rate payers like the service, but don't want the mess High participation rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational (Lower participation rate/volume presented.) Minimal Visual pollution Minimal street visual pollution and less safety issues. Good Recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saving on current system/ min capital required. Improved recovery of recyclable materials. Service available year round. Material on street for less time (24-48hours). Lower participate rate/ volume schedule

On Call Verge Collection



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Item 11.1 Attachment 2

Bulk Waste Collection Options

Disadvantages of each option

Schedule Rear Loader Service	On-call Skip Bin (In house or contractor)	On-call Rear Loader Service
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current system is at capacity with 2 green waste collections. • High cost operation • Higher level of manual handling than skip bins • Visual pollution in whole areas during collection periods. • Community Safety issues with large volumes presented on streets/scavenging. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High capital investment required. (Contractor may have some capital equipment available) • High operational cost (particularly if contracted) • Some areas are difficult to service with large front loaders • Large items difficult to load into skips. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste presented is not contained (as in skip bins) • Control of the volume and presented is more difficult than skip bins. • Some minimal visual pollution still exists. • Some still exists safety concerns.

On Call Verge Collection



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Bulk Waste Collection- Options Compared

1. Scheduled rear loader service
(Prevailing and 1 Greenwaste options)
2. On-call skip bin service (by external contractor)
3. On-call skip bin service (by internal operations)
4. On-call rear loader service. (by internal resource's)



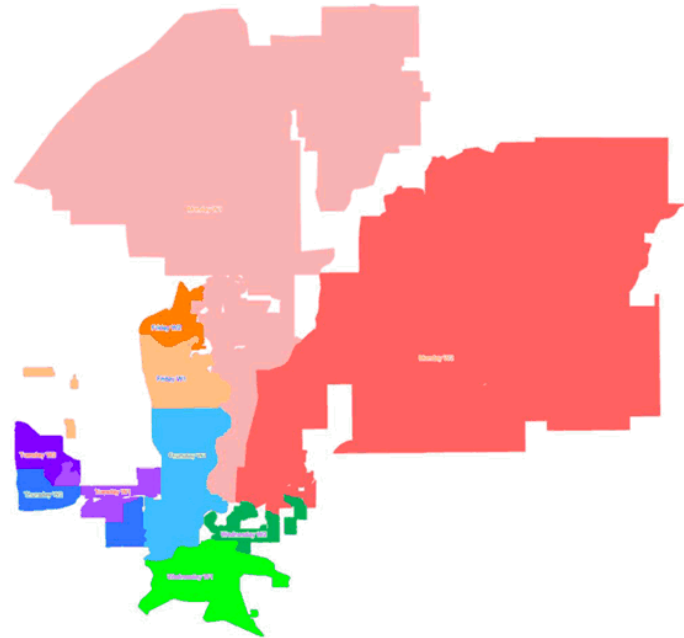
On Call Verge Collection








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Item 11.1 Attachment 2

Schedule for Pre Booked Verge Collection



- As per mattress collection
- Divide City into the 5 place area.
- Each place area has 2 sections.
- Service each section once every 2 weeks – as per HH Recycling
- On-call schedule software.

Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	

On Call Verge Collection



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Pre Booked Verge Collection- Initial 6 months service

The Pre-Booked Verge Collection Service is showing the following benefits.

Financial Benefits

- Reduce material to landfill.
- Good source separation of material
- Min capital investment requirement-(scheduling software only)
- Steady participation rate.
- Reduced overall participation rate compared to Scheduled service

Financial Issues

- Need to optimise the plant and equipment used.
- Ensure the On-line booking system is easy to use.
- Ensure the best possible collection scheduling system.
- Carry out consistent **marking** of the service and its benefits.

On Call Verge Collection



ERC 19/05/2022

Item 11.1 Attachment 2

Pre-Booked Verge Collection Collection Days

	BIN COLLECTION DAY		VERGE COLLECTION DAY	
BALLAJURA	Monday	W1,W2	Wednesday	W1,W2
MIDLAND	Tuesday	W1,W2	Thursday	W1,W2
BEECHBORO	Mon-Wed	W1,W2	Wed-Frid	W1,W2
ELLENBROOK	Thursday	W1,W2	Monday	W1,W2
RURAL	Friday	W1,W2	Tuesday	W1,W2

Pre -Booked Verge Collection



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Pre-Booked Verge Collection – Collections offered

1. Implement On-call verge collection service as follows:

- 1 Green Waste Collection per year (3 m³)
- 1 General Waste Collection per year (3 m³)
- Specific on-call recyclable collections: (metal, e-waste, white goods)
- 3 Mattress collections per year.
- Recyclable collections on same call - count as one with other collection.
- Offer addition collections at cost \$20(green waste)/\$50(general waste) per collection.
- Use existing rear loaders/articulated loader/crane truck.



Pre -Booked Verge Collection



ERC 19/05/2022

Item 11.1 Attachment 2

Pre- Booked Verge Collection – Scheduling

- Resident E-logs a request or rings 92679267– at least 2 weeks prior to the collection.
- Identifying the type of Collection is mandatory.
- Collections are scheduled for Green Waste, General waste and for recyclables and mattresses.

As a general concept the collection is carried out by the following:

- Green waste – rear compactor/s plus loader.
- General Waste – rear compactor/s plus loader.
- Recyclables – Metal / E-waste /White goods – Crane Truck or Utility.
- Mattresses – Crane Truck.
- The limit for any day can be initially set but may vary depending on response time.

On Call Verge Collection



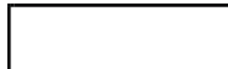
Pre-Booked Verge Collection

Number of Collections (July to December 2018 inclusive)

		Working Days
July	1274	20
August	2191	23
September	1911	20
October	2449	23
November	2408	22
December	2833	20

(Including Public Holidays)

Waste Services Collection



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Pre-Booked Verge Collection

Amount Collected (July to December 2018)

	Quantity	Volume	Weight (T)
E-Waste	15.53	155.26	15.51
General Waste	-	795.82	1,136.79
Green Waste	-	1034.42	723.40
Mattresses	2274	2,046.60	68.22
Metals	228.57	27.43	228.57
Total	-	4059.53	2,172.49

Waste Services Collection



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Pre-Booked Collection

Main Issues in first 6 months

Changing 30 years of the scheduled verge collection to Pre Booked

Getting residents to book on line in preference to ringing in.

Our website and on line booking needed upgrading (this must be easy to use)

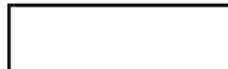
Residents were putting material on the verge then ringing and asking to pick up next day.

Levelling out the collections per day.

Optimising the collection equipment to suit the Pre-booked service.

The number of calls over Christmas were greater than predicted.

Waste Services Collection



ERC 19/05/2022

Item 11.1 Attachment 2

Proposal Full Waste Services 2018/19

- On-call rear loader collection (2 per year) including recyclable.
- On call mattress collection (3 items per year)
- 9 recyclable drop off days (Jack Williamson Reserve)
- Year round access to Recycling Centre - Bullsbrook.
- Commission Malaga Recycling Centre
- Increased separation (recycle/refuse of bulk material)
- Support garage sales and charity sales.
- Continue roll out of 360L recycle bins (3500 per annum)
- 240L refuse weekly collection
- Expand waste education
- Planning for W2E Resource Recovery Facility.
- Planning for CDS introduction
- Planning for Organic bins/ 3 bin system

On Call Verge Collection



Item 11.1 Attachment 2

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Item 12.1

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12. Community Services**Declarations of Interest**

The Presiding Member advised she had a declaration of interest as follows:

Type of Interest	Nature of Interest
Cr Pheobe Corke submitted a Declaration of Impartiality Interest, pursuant to Regulation 22 of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021.	The HUB 6163 has submitted an application for funding. Cr Corke is Chair of the Hamilton Hill Community Group, who hold their meetings at the HUB and who wrote a letter of support for this application.

12.1 (2022/MINUTE NO 0009) Grants, Donations and Sponsorship Allocations for 2021-2022

Author Gail Bowman

Attachments 1. Grants, Donations and Sponsorship Recommended Allocations Budget 2021-2022

Recommendation Of Committee

That Council:

- (1) ADOPTS the revised Grants, Donations and Sponsorship allocations for 2021-22 as attached to the Agenda.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Deputy Mayor T Widenbar SECONDED Cr M Separovich

That the recommendation be adopted.

CARRIED 3/2

For: Deputy Mayor T Widenbar, Cr P Corke and Cr T Dewan

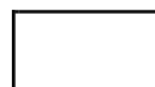
Against: Cr M Separovich and Cr C Stone

8.08pm Manager Waste Services departed the meeting and did not return

Background

Council approved a budget for Grants and Donations for 2021-22 of \$1,455,000.

The Expenditure Review Committee is empowered to recommend to Council how these funds are to be distributed.



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At the Grants and Donations Committee meeting on 20 July 2021, the Committee recommended a range of allocations of grants, donations, and sponsorships which were duly adopted by Council on 12 August 2021.

Following the September 2021 round of grants, donations and sponsorship funding opportunities, Council, at its meeting on 11 November 2021 duly adopted a range of allocations.

The March funding round was advertised to close on 25 March 2022.

A total of 54 applications were received, including 13 applications for Community Grants, 18 applications for Sustainability Grants, nine for Environmental Education for Schools Grants, and four applications for Cultural Grants, which are being reviewed under the delegated authority of the Head of Community Development and Services.

The remainder include seven applications for Donations and three applications for Sponsorship to be considered by the Expenditure Review Committee.

Submission

N/A

Report

In the summary of Grants, Donations and Sponsorship Recommended Allocations Budget 2021-22, attached to the agenda, there are the following items for the Committee to consider:

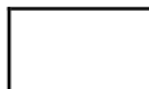
- seven applications for donations (shaded grey)
- three applications for sponsorship (shaded grey)
- three recommended adjustments to grant program funding applications (shaded blue).

Committed And Contractual Funding

As can be seen in the attachment budget, a number of donations are deemed to be committed by legal agreements, such as leases, or by Council decision.

There are no recommended adjustments to the commitments for the 2021-22 financial year.

The recommended allocation for committed/contractual donations for 2021-22 is \$525,092



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The donations and sponsorships recommended to Council are as follows:

Applicant	Comment	Requested Amount	Recommended Amount
The Hub 6163	The City supported a donation of \$6,000 in March 2021. Insufficient evidence to support additional \$4,000 however additional \$2,000 will help strengthen volunteer and participation levels impacted by COVID.	\$10,000	\$8,000
Second Harvest Australia	As requested	\$20,000	\$20,000
Black Swan Health	As requested	\$20,000	\$20,000
YouthCARE	As requested	\$3,000	\$3,000
K9 Dog Rescue	Recommended funding is proportionate to the number of dogs assisted in Cockburn	\$10,000	\$6,000
Constable Care Child Safety Foundation	As requested	\$12,000	\$12,000
Dance Ability Performing Arts Kelete Inc (DAPAK)	As requested	\$4,800	\$4,800

The Sponsorships recommended to Council are as follows:

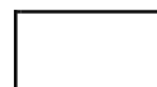
Applicant	Comment	Requested Amount	Recommended Amount
Business Foundations	Level of proposed outcomes is similar to previous years and an increase in funding is unsubstantiated.	\$20,000	\$15,000
Spinnaker Health Research Foundation	As requested	\$15,000	\$15,000
Curtin University	As requested	\$6,500	\$6,500

The applications for Donations and Sponsorship are described below:

DONATIONS

The recommended allocation for Donations for 2021-22 is \$191,925

Following are the latest round of application summaries for consideration.



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Applicant: The Hub 6163**Requested:** \$10,000.00**Recommended:** \$8,000.00

The vision of the Hamilton Hill Community Hub has at its heart the intent to foster a culture that facilitates and nurtures:

- A physical space where people of all ages and walks of life can come together to learn about themselves and each other in ways that create resilient and inclusive community
- A network of community connections characterised by respectful relationships, clear communication, and simple acts of reciprocal kindness
- Ways of 'doing things together' that raise awareness of ecological and social sustainability, allows difference to thrive and help the community meet future challenges.

Operating since July 2018, these objectives are achieved through providing low-cost workshops and activities (both Hub run and privately run) and a space for the community to hire.

These activities assist in addressing social isolation, mental and physical health issues, access to low-cost activities in a safe environment, and venue hire at an affordable rate.

Services available vary throughout the year and appeal to a wide range of demographics and, the venue attracts a diversity of hirers who offer workshops ranging from arts/crafts (drawing, mosaics, string making, lanterns), health and wellbeing (yoga, pilates, shibashi and meditation), language classes (German, Dutch, French), local group meetings (Hamilton Hill Community Group, Cockburn Community Wildlife Corridor and Alcoholics Anonymous) and practical skills such as sourdough bread making, first aid, bicycle repair and insect hotels.

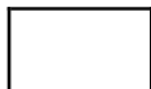
The Hub is also hired for singing classes for teens and a playgroup operates twice a week providing a greatly needed service for parents.

They run a monthly repair hub to help people fix various household items and host an annual open day providing free entertainment and food.

They constantly strive to meet the needs of both hirers and participants and provide services and resources such as free internet, a data projector and use of sound equipment and play equipment for children, a BBQ and pizza oven.

In 2021 over 700 individuals accessed the Hub with the Hub's regular 40 weeks/year class/workshop and meeting attendance approx. 80-90 people per week which is a decrease from 140 per week last year.

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This is most likely a direct result of the impacts of COVID-19, as The Hub 6163 Facebook page currently has 1,800 members as opposed to 1400 members in 2021.

Support letters have been provided by Expressive Hearts, who provide art and wellbeing workshops for children at the Hub, Yogazeit and Hamilton Hill Community Group.

They are seeking a donation towards operational costs of the Hub, which will assist with delivery of regular activities at low cost, and support for additional hours for the administration position.

The applicant states clear communication, wider community involvement and good marketing of the Hub will be what continues to grow its success into the future.

The funding will enable the administration position to better manage the new booking platform, SpacetoCo, building management, purchase of materials, cleaning of office and outdoor areas, writing grant applications and acquittals, social media updates regarding events and ongoing classes, newsletter management and showing the building to prospective hirers.

In addition, increased cleaning requirements due to COVID-19 have increased expenditure.

The Hub can no longer rely on volunteers to undertake these tasks.

The Hub has received funding from the City in previous years, as follows:

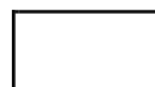
- 2021, March \$6,000
- 2020, September \$3,055 (COVID-19 Recovery Grant)
- 2020, June \$4,485 (COVID-19 Response Grant)
- 2020, March \$4,900 (Donation)
- 2019, September \$4,991.72 (Community Grant)

Recommendation

The application received a score of 14/18, and the organisation provides ongoing benefits and assistance to the vulnerable and disadvantaged in the local community through the provision of a range of services.

Whilst the Hub does provide valuable services within the immediate catchment, there is insufficient evidence to support an increase of \$4,000 in comparison to the \$6,000 donation supported by the City in March 2021.

However, in support of the Hub's efforts to strengthen their volunteer and participation levels impacted by COVID-19, it is recommended to support a donation of \$8,000.



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Applicant: Second Harvest AustraliaRequested: \$20,000.00Recommended: \$20,000.00

Second Harvest is a small organisation, strategically placed in the community to support the most vulnerable.

For the past 12 years Second Harvest have supported the local community with emergency food, household goods, and furniture relief for the disadvantaged, victims of domestic violence and family homelessness.

The service also includes return to school and breakfast programs for a local Primary School in Hamilton Hill and a kindergarten in Coolbellup.

Activities also extend to providing work opportunities for disability service clients.

Emergency Relief (ER) is a vetted process whereby individuals and families experiencing financial hardship are provided with food hampers for 3-4 days which include basic nutritious food.

The community centre supports these programs but also provides a safe, non-threatening environment for people to connect with others, and an avenue for volunteering.

Each week the centre is visited by more than 200 community members.

According to the Department of Social Services (2021) Hamilton Hill, current client base has recorded a 60% increase in the percentage of the 15-64 age population who are registered for Jobseeker.

At the time of writing the application, 13.5% of residents subsist on the fortnightly payment whilst Western Australia as a whole record less than 6%.

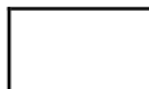
Data from their client management system has recorded a 35% increase for the past 12 months and the trend is only increasing.

The Committee and staff exhaust all avenues within our capacity to cover the costs of the growing need within the Cockburn district.

Weekly visits to Foodbank, re-packing of bulk food, Secondbite fruit and vegetables, half price specials from the local supermarket and donations from local suppliers is how they are trying to meet the need via their ER program, but with growing numbers of families needing support there are shortfalls.

The donation will directly support the administration of their programs, with typically Second Harvest supporting 3500 members of the local community annually.

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The funding will allow Second Harvest to continue to provide a service that is established and recognised within the community by recipients and advocating agencies.

The need for the service has grown each year, and they have varying demands on these services with new ones, such as family homelessness (rental increases pushing families into homelessness) becoming more prevalent in the community.

Second Harvest has received funding from the City in previous years, as follows:

- 2021, March \$20,000 (Donation)
- 2020, June \$3,000 (COVID-19 Response Grant)
- 2020, March \$20,000 (Donation)
- 2019, March \$18,000 (Donation)
- 2018, March \$18,000 (Donation)
- 2017, March \$18,000 (Donation)
- 2016, March \$16,000 (Donation)
- 2015, March \$14,000 (Donation)
- 2014, March \$12,000 (Donation)
- 2013, March \$10,000 (Donation)
- 2012, March \$8,850 (Community Grant for fridge and freezer).

Second Harvest is also supported by Lotterywest, ATCO Gas, Finance Corp, Mooba, Southwell Primary School, Black Swan, Moorditj Djena Mobile Clinic, Pineview Kindergarten, Secondbite, Foodbank, Coogee Masters Swim Club.

Recommendation:

The application received a score of 17/18 and provides ongoing direct benefits and assistance to the vulnerable and disadvantaged in the community, with a range of services including emergency relief, access to food and clothing at reduced prices, work programs and advocacy.

It recommended to support the organisation with a donation of \$20,000 due to increased demand for services.

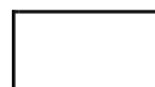
Applicant: Black Swan Health

Requested: \$20,000.00

Recommended: \$20,000.00

Black Swan Health's primary objective is to achieve the best possible primary health, mental health, and social welfare outcomes for the community, and for individuals who require care and support.

This is achieved by delivering services including, but not limited to:



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- Freo Street Doctor
- Partners in Recovery
- Headspace Services
- Headspace Youth Early Psychosis Program
- Counselling Services
- Chronic Disease Management
- Pain Management
- National Disability Insurance Scheme supports.

This application for funding is specifically for a donation to assist with the costs of operating the Freo Street Doctor service in Cockburn.

Freo Street Doctor is a free, visible, easily accessible, culturally appropriate, and non-judgmental, accredited, mobile medical service.

The service provides treatment to disadvantaged, marginalised and at-risk populations, including young people, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people with diagnosed and undiagnosed mental illness, homeless people, people with little or no income and drug users.

Freo Street Doctor provides a full suite of general practice medical services delivered from a purpose-fitted vehicle.

All medical services provided at mainstream practices are available to Street Doctor patients.

Each clinic is staffed by a GP, a Registered Nurse and an Outreach Worker.

While the GP and Nurse focus on the primary health and mental health issues of patients, the Outreach Worker provides education regarding other supports and services available, including housing and employment.

Services are delivered at the same time and location each week, on a no-appointment required basis.

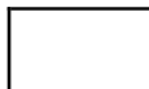
Patients attend Freo Street Doctor due to accessibility, availability, bulkbilling for all patients, cultural appropriateness, and flexibility.

The Freo Street Doctor patient cohort does not readily engage with mainstream services and experience many barriers in accessing medical care.

This service removes those barriers, enabling people to address their health issues and improve their lives.

Freo Street Doctor delivers weekly clinics in the City of Cockburn at Second Harvest and will also be recommencing weekly clinics at the Jean Wills Centre.

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Funding provided by City of Cockburn in 2021 enabled Freo Street Doctor to provide over 450 medical consultations and 375 mental health occasions of service within the City of Cockburn.

With 98% of clients having identified Freo Street Doctor as their primary source of health care, it is likely most of these instances of health activity would not have occurred without the service.

City of Cockburn specific demographics at Freo Street Doctor clinics indicate:

- 57% of patients are female
- 58% of patients identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander
- 98% of patients identify Freo Street Doctor as their primary source of healthcare
- 67% of patients have at least two chronic health conditions
- 16% of clients are over 65 years of age.

The Outreach Worker supported more than 400 individuals to link with other services within the City of Cockburn.

This enables individuals to address complex social issues and improve opportunities for positive community engagement and interaction.

The Freo Street Doctor's partner organisations include Second Harvest, AYL A Inc, Orange Sky Laundry, Foodbank, Salvation Army, Anglicare, and Chorus, amongst others.

Freo Street Doctor is also well supported by Rotary International, Soroptimist International and Fremantle Foundation.

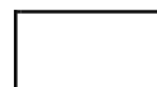
Freo Street Doctor has received funding from the City in previous years, as follows:

- 2021, March \$20,000
- 2020, March \$20,000
- 2019, March \$15,000
- 2018, March \$15,000
- 2017, March \$15,000.

Recommendation:

This application scored 17/18 and has demonstrated how disadvantaged and vulnerable people within Cockburn benefit from the delivery of this service.

It is recommended to maintain current support levels with a donation of \$20,000.



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Applicant: YouthCARERequested: \$3,000.00Recommended: \$3,000.00

The YouthCARE mission is to provide pastoral care and provide personal and professional development to staff and volunteers.

Each year, YouthCARE helps thousands of students, staff, and family members in Western Australian public-school communities by providing an essential social, emotional, and mental health support service.

Chaplains are there to listen and provide a supportive place to talk.

They offer confidential, non-judgmental pastoral care and values education based on respect, compassion, and service.

YouthCARE Chaplains facilitate various programs and activities which include social and emotional learning programs, mental health and wellbeing programs, mentoring and role modelling, breakfast club programs, community development events and activities, education support programs, grief and loss programs, spiritual support programs and memorial services.

Chaplains are trained in pastoral care, with ongoing training opportunities provided to specialise in critical incidences, community members living in isolation and mental health initiatives.

Funding from the City of Cockburn will assist the Hamilton Hill YouthCARE Council to support a three-day chaplaincy position at North Lake Senior Campus, where 78 or 33.5% of students reside within the City of Cockburn.

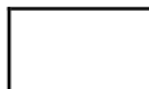
North Lake Senior Campus is a co-educational public education campus for secondary and mature age students and offers an Intensive English Centre for students new to Australia to prepare for Years 11 and 12, training, university, and employment.

It caters for a culturally diverse student base with representation from over 51 countries.

In 2021 within the City of Cockburn, chaplains had more than 4,700 formal conversations with students, 360 staff conversations, and 330 conversations with parents and guardians.

The main topics the chaplains discussed within the City of Cockburn were family and peer relationships, developmental concerns, and mental health.

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Chaplains within the City of Cockburn also had contact with a range of students and parents from different demographics and situations including Indigenous Australians, refugees, and children and young people in out of home care or foster care.

They were able to refer over 120 students to external agencies to extend the level of service required.

In 2021, YouthCARE Chaplains fed more than 5,000 students in the City of Cockburn through the Breakfast Club program.

The Breakfast Club aims to feed students who attend school without eating breakfast.

YouthCARE has received funding from the City in previous years, as follows:

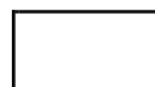
- 2021, March \$3,000
- 2020, March \$12,000
- 2019, March \$9,000
- 2018, March \$9,000
- 2017, March \$9,000
- 2016, March \$9,000
- 2015, March \$9,000
- 2014, March \$9,000
- 2013, March \$9,000
- 2012, March \$9,000
- 2011, March \$9,000
- 2010, March \$9,000
- 2009, March \$9,000
- 2008, March \$9,000
- 2006, October \$9,000.

YouthCARE Council has requested a donation of \$3,000 to assist with their aim to serve the school community at North Lake Senior Campus and provide positive benefits for the whole community.

This is a decrease in funding from previous years as Fremantle College have stated they no longer require chaplaincy service days, which accounted for chaplaincy services for 843 students of which nearly 70% resided in the Cockburn.

Recommendation:

Based on an assessment score of 15/18, it is recommended to support this application with a \$3,000 donation based on the current uptake of services by students that reside in Cockburn.



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Applicant: K9 Dog RescueRequested: \$10,000.00Recommended: \$6,000.00

K9 Rescue Group are a not-for-profit organisation whose vision is to create an environment where a dog is treated as a rightful and respected member of the community.

Their mission is to rescue, re-home and rehabilitate abandoned and surrendered dogs whilst educating the community about responsible pet ownership.

K9 Rescue Group provides an important community service through:

- Re-homing dogs from the Cockburn, Murray, and Mandurah regions
- Education about responsible pet ownership
- Opportunities for volunteer involvement including training, skill, and knowledge development
- Opportunities for work experience and community work orders to be undertaken in a safe and supportive animal welfare organisation.

K9 Rescue Group has two paid staff members (an Office Administrator and a Caretaker), the rest of our staff are made up of 130 volunteers that live throughout the Perth metropolitan area.

The kennels are in operation 24/7 and the hours contributed by volunteers and staff equate to on average 500 hours per week, which equates to 26,000 volunteer hours per year.

Throughout the 2020-2021 financial year K9 Rescue Group successfully adopted out over 200 dogs to new families, with 48 dogs rescued from Cockburn, of which 41 had to be sterilised.

These dogs spent 2,169 days (an average of 46 days per dog) in their care.

The vet bill, which was extensively discounted, cost the Group \$45,075.61, which is an average of \$939.08 per dog.

On top of these charges, there were also boarding costs of \$414.82 per dog.

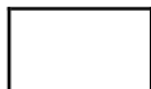
No updated statistics were provided with this application.

K9 Rescue Group receives income from dog adoptions, grants, donations, bequests, fundraising and memberships.

Once medically sound, sterilised, micro-chipped and trained, the dogs may be adopted for \$430, and puppies for \$550, with a 10% discount for seniors.

K9 Rescue Group has received funding from the City in previous years, as follows:

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- 2020, March \$8,000
- 2018, Sept \$5,000.

For the same service, the City of Mandurah, where the organisation is based, provided a donation of \$5,000 in 2017 and 2018; \$5,500 in 2019; and an unconfirmed \$4,800 in 2021.

The benefits to the City of Cockburn are two-fold.

Firstly, assisting the Rangers and the City of Cockburn by taking in dogs that have finished their time at Cockburn Pound and rehabilitating and re-homing them.

This enables the pound to take in more dogs and greatly reduces the euthanasia rates for the City.

Without these services many dogs would undoubtedly have to be euthanised.

Secondly, many of the dogs that are adopted are rehomed with City of Cockburn residents.

Also, WA is currently experiencing a rental crisis after the moratorium on rental properties was ended.

Landlords now have an opportunity to veto potential renters based on animal ownership.

All Rescue groups in Perth are currently inundated with up to six surrender requests per day from dog owners who need to choose between having somewhere to live or keeping their pet.

K9 Rescue has a massive wait list for surrendered dogs to come through as well as making it a priority to take dogs from the pounds to assist the Cities of Cockburn, Mandurah, Rockingham, and the Shire of Murray.

A donation from the City would contribute to operating costs to continue to rescue and rehome dogs from the Cockburn area.

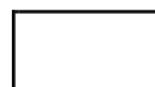
Donations assist K9 in providing food, shelter, and veterinary care for the dogs until they are rehomed.

Recommendation:

The application scored 10/18.

It demonstrated limited direct benefits to people in the Cockburn community, was not able to demonstrate value for money to the City for the full funding amount requested and did not establish improved access to services or activities for Cockburn residents, as per grant guidelines.

However, the application was reviewed by the City's Ranger Services and they were very supportive of the services K9 Rescue Group provide to the City.



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Therefore, it is recommended to support K9 Rescue Group with a donation of \$6,000 which is commensurate with the level of service provided within the City.

Applicant: Constable Care Child Safety Foundation

Requested: \$12,000.00

Recommended: \$12,000.00

Constable Care Child Safety Foundation (CCCSF) has a 31-year history of providing effective safety and crime prevention education to children and young people state-wide.

They believe harm prevention education can create a better WA for children and young people, and they seek to empower young people to find creative solutions to youth issues.

CCCSF provides theatre-in-education programs within primary and secondary schools, and other community venues designed to empower young people to find creative solutions and responses to difficult peer, social and community issues, including child abuse, bullying, internet safety, racism, drug and alcohol abuse, protective behaviours, crime prevention, relationship violence, and issues of tolerance and empathy.

CCCSF is part-funded by the WA government and local government partners, and incorporates robust continuing evaluation of knowledge, attitude and behaviour change outcomes for students who take part in program activities.

The City of Cockburn have previously identified personal safety, anti-social behaviour, and road safety as areas of particular focus for the City's harm prevention activities with youth.

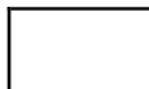
Programs are engaging and allow students to participate by acting out their ideas and approaches for resolving safety, crime prevention and social issues, through the best practice "Forum Theatre" process.

In 2022-2023, secondary schools are also able to access 'Rapid Response' incursions.

Rapid Response allows schools to identify a youth issue currently affecting them, with the Foundation providing an immediate intervention that explores that issue directly.

A second program "Overshare" is also now offered, which combines a virtual reality interactive "choose your own ending" film viewable on Oculus headsets, with a live facilitated 'Forum theatre' improvised playback process, designed to immerse

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students in the issue of cyberbullying, while still providing a safe theatre-enabled space to discuss solutions and strategies.

To address issues of COVID-19 safety, performances are now also all available as Zoom incursions, where our facilitators connect to the school from our studios to interact with classes via video conference.

With City of Cockburn's support, CCCSF can provide the local community with greater targeted marketing and promotion (which delivers 3-4 times as many school programs in partner regions as in non-partner regions) and allows the Foundation to include performances in non-funded, non-school environments such as the City's public libraries, youth centres, and at community events.

In addition, City of Cockburn secondary schools will be encouraged to access the City After Dark Safety Walking Tours operated by CCCSF in partnership with WA Police, and the Safety School Experiential Road Safety Centre in Maylands.

We anticipate that once again, well over 3,500 young people within City of Cockburn will participate in programs in the coming year.

During 2020-2021 CCCSF delivered 80 targeted theatres in education programs in local primary and secondary schools to 5,883 children and young people.

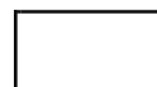
Participative programs delivered explored crime prevention and emergencies, safety, and health issues, including road safety, protective behaviours, cybersafety and bullying, relationship violence, alcohol, and drug abuse.

An additional five road safety excursions were hosted for City of Cockburn primary schools at the Constable Care Road Safety experiential learning centre in Maylands, with 240 children participating and, a mascot appearance and performance was provided for the City of Cockburn South Lake Christmas Fair.

Over 1,360 secondary students took part in Youth Choices participative workshops on alcohol and drug abuse, bullying and cyberbullying, road safety and relationship violence during the year.

CCCSF has received funding from the City in previous years, as follows:

- 2020, September \$12,000
- 2019, September \$12,000
- 2018, September \$12,000
- 2017, September \$12,000
- 2016, September \$12,000
- 2015, March \$12,000
- 2014, March \$12,000
- 2013, March \$10,000
- 2012, March \$10,000
- 2010, September \$20,950



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- 2009, September \$20,495
- 2008, September \$19,531
- 2007, October \$18,780
- 2006, October \$18,045.

The CCCSF requested a donation of \$12,000 for 2022-23 to enable it to continue to deliver program performances to students across Cockburn.

By the City of Cockburn providing support with a donation, the CCCSF can provide the local community with much more targeted marketing and promotion and allows the CCCSF to include performances in non-funded, non-school environments such as early learning centres and community events.

Recommendation:

The application received a score of 16/18 against the donation criteria.

It is recommended that the City of Cockburn support CCCSF with a \$12,000 donation.

Evaluation survey results show that community and teacher perception of the quality and value of the programs is overwhelmingly positive and there is strong history with the City and support from schools within Cockburn.

Applicant: Dance Ability Performing Arts Kelete Inc (DAPAK)

Requested: \$4,800.00

Recommended: \$4,800.00

Dance Ability Performing Arts Kalete Inc (DAPAK) is a not-for-profit organisation which began in 2012 under the banner of Kelete Theatre Company, providing dance therapy classes to a handful of youth with disabilities, one teacher and a rented hall.

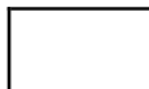
Today, DAPAK provides classes throughout the week in Dance and Music Therapy, Performance, Adult Fitness and Musical Theatre to 150 children and adults with disabilities.

DAPAK provides classes from one location, which is a dedicated purposely modified facility, rented from Kelete Studios.

In addition, DAPAK provides external classes to educational support programs on school sites.

DAPAK and its students have supported a variety of events and causes including, Telethon, Disability Week – City of Cockburn and the Big Walk, to name a few.

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In collaboration with local individuals, government authorities and businesses owners, they have also created and delivered the inaugural nightclub experience for people with disabilities including those with an intellectual disability.

Through offering 'real' life opportunities afforded to all children and adults DAPAK works to educate the community about including people with disabilities and recognising their skills, abilities and individual contributions to the community and society in general.

However, the last two years have proven very difficult due to lock downs, event cancellations and mandates, and therefore they are in the process of rebuilding.

DAPAK classes differ from those that take place in a typical dance school classroom because of the structure of each lesson, which includes peer interaction, language development, physical fine and gross motor) development, coordination desensitisation and social emotional development.

The application states that a donation will provide much needed funds to pay rent and maintain equipment and resources.

It will also support keeping costs for classes at an extremely low and affordable rate, however, does not provide any further details about what the costs are, and how they are subsidised.

DAPAK have provided a letter of support from Tru Kolors and from two parents whose children are participants.

DAPAK has received funding from the City in previous years, as follows:

- 2019, March \$4,800
- 2018, March \$4,500

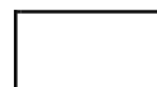
Recommendation:

The application received a score of 14/18 and while the organisation provides a valuable service for people with disability, there is limited information provided about tangible numbers or demonstrated outcomes for participants.

DAPAK's donation application in 2019 for \$4,800 was not supported by the assessment officers due to ambiguity around how the benefits of the donation would extend to the Cockburn community, unanswered questions regarding the governance structure of DAPAK and its associated company Kelete Studios, and the lack of response and communication with the City.

The Grants and Donations Committee sought additional information from the group regarding what the donation would support and questions about the governance structure of DAPAK and Kelete Studios, with responses circulated to Elected Members prior to next Council Meeting.

Subsequently the application for \$4,800 was supported at OCM on 19 May 2019.



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It is recommended that the City of Cockburn support DAPAK with a \$4,800 donation in support of the target group and the impacts of COVID-19 on the local community.

SPONSORSHIP

The recommended allocation for Sponsorship for 2021-22 is \$68,500

Following are the latest round of proposal summaries.

Applicant: Business Foundations

Proposal: Small Business Workshop and Support Program
Co-branding of workshops and support services

Requested: \$20,000.00

Recommended: \$15,000.00

Business Foundations is a non-profit provider of enterprise and business development services to owners of small to medium (SME) businesses in Cockburn.

Their services benefit the local community and economy through the creation of employment and the generation of financial activity.
Their clients range from people looking to start their own small business to existing small and medium sized businesses wanting to grow.

The services are provided free or at low cost and include one-to-one advisory sessions, small business mentoring and small group training.

Business Foundations provides an important service to people wanting to start in business or become self-employed, and to existing business owners who require professional business management knowhow.

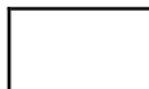
Business Foundations have been providing services for over 25 years, developing, and delivering bespoke, learning events targeted to addressing specific issues that are challenging local businesses.

They also provide opportunities for businesses to network, learn from business experts and develop knowledge to enable their businesses to thrive.

They currently assist more than 4,000 businesses a year across all industry areas and customer groups.

As the impact of COVID-19 continues to affect the business community, Business Foundations supports business owners by giving them the opportunity to learn and develop new skills to help them maintain and grow their business.

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Businesses can also come together to share their challenges, learn from each other, and know that they have resources to support them.

Through supporting SME businesses, they can provide new opportunities to create employment, enhance prosperity and drive economic development throughout the entire community.

Over the past year, Business Foundations advise that in the City of Cockburn between 1 June 2021 and 31 March 2022, they have delivered over 20 training workshops covering the following topics:

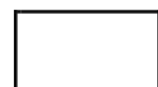
- Using the Data you Have to Make Smart Business Decisions
- Planning for Social Media Success
- Pitch Perfect (Developing Your Networking Sale Pitch)
- Creating Graphics with Canva
- Canva Beyond the Basics
- Bookkeeping, Tax and Money Management for Small Business
- Introduction to Contracts
- Branding for Digital Marketing
- How to Choose the Right Digital Tools for Your Business
- Workshops focused on new opportunities for business growth: How to Build a Thriving Business in the NDIS, How to Start a Business in the NDIS, How to Start a Food Business, How to Start an Online Business.

The Program also provided a total of 38 one-on-one business advisory services to those businesses that required extra support or were adversely affected by COVID-19 restrictions or lock downs and the NEIS program to residents interested in starting their own business.

The number of businesses that participated in the overall program was less than anticipated due to training fatigue throughout 2020 and the first half of 2021 as many business owners took advantage of the extensive training offered by organisations, when many businesses were forced in to lock down or had to considerably reduce their operations.

The organisation has received funding from the City in previous years, as follows:

- 2021, March \$15,000
- 2020, March \$15,000
- 2019, March \$10,000
- 2018, March \$10,000
- 2017, March \$10,000
- 2016, March \$10,000
- 2015, March \$10,000
- 2014, March \$10,000
- 2013, March \$10,000
- 2012, March \$10,000



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- 2011, March \$10,000
- 2010, March \$10,000
- 2009, March \$10,000
- 2007, October \$10,000.

This year, Business Foundations have applied for \$20,000 Sponsorship to work with the City of Cockburn's Business Engagement Officer to deliver services to support SMEs within the City.

Projected for this funding period is to run the Amplify Program, which consists of four workshops focused on digital marketing for small businesses and a defence industry focused program (unconfirmed) encouraging and upskilling SMEs who wish to get into the supply chain for future opportunities in WA's defence industry.

They will also deliver workshops targeted towards addressing specific issues that are challenging local businesses and seeking to continue providing advisory services to City of Cockburn small businesses on an as needed basis.

The program will demonstrate a collaborative effort between the City of Cockburn and Business Foundations towards achieving economic development goals of the City.

In collaboration with the City's Business Engagement Officer, they advise they are developing and delivering the following types of activities for the benefit of Cockburn businesses:

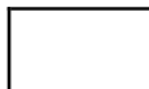
1. A series of specialised workshops to address business challenges facing City of Cockburn business owners.
These will be delivered throughout the year and will be co-branded with the City.
2. To continue to provide a business advisory service enabling local business owners to access sponsored business advisory services in an accessible, timely and local manner.

Many of the activities planned with the City's Business Engagement Officer will be targeted towards the small to medium business segment and are expected to engage over 50 businesses throughout the program.

In return for Sponsorship, the applicant advises that all marketing material for events sponsored by the City of Cockburn will be cobranded between the City and Business Foundations.

This will require that the City's logo feature prominently in both electronic and printed material related to the events.

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The City's support for these events will also be acknowledged at the beginning of each event ensuring that all participants know that it is through the support of the City that the event is taking place.

Business Foundations is supported by major State and Federal Government funding bodies, including receiving funding through the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science and from the New Enterprise Incentive Scheme.

Recommendation:

The application for sponsorship achieved an assessment score of 14/21.

Business Foundations have requested \$20,000 and while the City's Business Engagement Officer is supportive of the proposal, the level of proposed outcomes is similar to previous years and an increase in funding is unsubstantiated.

The recommendation for sponsorship is \$15,000.

Applicant: Spinnaker Health Research Foundation

Proposal: City of Cockburn Award - Spinnaker Health Research Foundation Grants 2023 Naming Rights' Sponsorship

Requested: \$15,000.00

Recommended: \$15,000.00

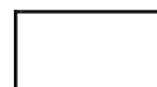
Spinnaker Health Research Foundation (SHRF) was established as independent charitable entity Fremantle Hospital Medical Research Foundation in 1996, and later re-branded Spinnaker in a homage to founding Chair, Warren Jones under an expanded agreement with Fiona Stanley Hospital.

Expansion of the foundation built on the commitment to the health of the wider south metropolitan community.

Since 1999, Spinnaker has granted almost \$5,000,000 to support vital health research for Western Australians.

As the only medical research foundation south of the river, Spinnaker has expanded its traditional mission of support for early career research and seed grants to include priority areas that are recognised gaps in knowledge and yet critical to the community.

The Foundation's purpose is to support innovative research into the causes, prevention, treatments and cures of the illnesses and diseases most prevalent in the local community.



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Uniquely positioned in partnership with WA's leading tertiary hospital, the Foundation funds the entire life cycle of health, from maternity to geriatrics, including newborns, paediatrics, life-impacting diseases such as cardiovascular and diabetes, cancer, mental health, and rare disease.

Their grant-making strategy focuses on improving diagnosis, treatment, and care of patients in hospitals, and prevention of disease for improved community health.

The foundation state that they strive to:

- Support research that responds to identified needs of the south metropolitan community of Perth
- Support and inspire research with demonstrable translation to clinical practice
- Improve patient outcomes across all areas of disease and injury
- Support research for the prevention of chronic health conditions
- Provide opportunities for the translation of knowledge for the benefit of all members of the community.

Applications for the Spinnaker Grant projects must demonstrate how their projects will address current health concerns in South Metropolitan Perth and how they'll use their research to address the problem to receive funding.

The full benefit of these projects to the community is immeasurable.

For many of the donors, the knowledge that doctors, nurses, clinicians and allied health staff are performing research outside of their paid position is reassuring as they are constantly striving for cures, new treatments, and better practices for the improved health of the community.

Spinnaker grant projects are scored by an esteemed Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) against the National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines, to be the most feasible projects to demonstrate outcomes that translate into improved health and enhanced clinical practices for our community.

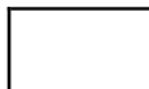
In many cases, Spinnaker grants are the commencement of an initial idea, and once the project is complete the researchers leverage the funding provided to secure grants from peak bodies, such as the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Over 20 million dollars has been secured in additional funding for the grants, with monitoring of projects over their life cycle.

Spinnaker offer to work with the City to select an appropriate project to support from the successful research projects recommended by the SAC and Board in October 2022.

The individual research project sponsored by the City of Cockburn will be conducted in a lab or health facility within the South Metropolitan area, most likely being Fiona Stanley Hospital.

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In partnership with the City of Cockburn, a research project from the 2022 pool of applications (received between May-June 2022) will be selected for the City's funding and will align closely to the City's Strategic Community Plan.

The specific project selected will be reflected as the City of Cockburn Award and will be awarded to the chosen applicant at the Foundation's Annual Award Ceremony in November 2022 at the Esplanade Hotel in Fremantle.

The event will recognise the successful grant recipients, as well as the donors or named sponsors that made the grants possible.

The City will have the opportunity to present their award in front of an audience of 120-150 guests comprised of research grant recipients, university representatives, South Metropolitan Health Service Executives, South West Local Government Councillors and Mayors, corporate and community partners, Fremantle and Attadale Rotary Club supporters, media, and suppliers.

The applicant advises it will promote and publicise the City of Cockburn's sponsorship support through:

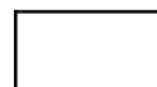
- Logo promotion on their supporter's webpage
- Newsletter distributed to 1,035 subscribers
- Naming in the Event Program
- Naming in the Foundation's Annual Review
- On-screen logo at the Awards night
- Social media post acknowledgment including use of event hashtags.

Branding benefits include:

- Naming of an Award
- Opportunity for the City to be involved in the selection of the project receiving the award in line with the City's Strategic Community Plan in Community, Lifestyle and Security - providing safe, attractive, healthy programs and infrastructure for a diverse range of activity and people
- Invitation for the Mayor, CEO, and suggested staff members to attend the Annual Awards night in November 2022
- Opportunity for City representative to present Award at the Annual Awards night
- Opportunity for City to provide pull up banner to display at Awards night.

Other benefits include:

- City to receive outcomes and benefits of the City's sponsored award via partnership report or grant acquittal
- Publicity and photos of the Award Ceremony provided to the City
- Certificate of Appreciation
- Invitation to the Foundations other key events provided to the CEO and Mayor.



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The City has assisted this applicant in previous years as below:

- March 2021, \$15,000
- September 2019, \$15,000
- September 2012, \$15,000
- September 2011, \$15,000
- September 2010, \$15,000
- September 2009, \$10,000
- September 2008, \$10,000
- October 2007, \$10,000
- October 2006, \$10,000.

The application is supported by Cockburn Integrated Health and the application states that Spinnaker has a large base of supporters and donors including Austal Shipping, Little Creatures Brewing, Fremantle, and Attadale Rotary Clubs, all of WA's universities and individual donors and corporate sponsorship.

In 2021 the City of Cockburn support was allocated to a grant that will assess relationship between fatty liver in adolescents and silent cardiovascular risk in young adults based on data from Raine Study.

The City has a relatively young population with a median age of 36 years.

Amongst adolescents and adults in the City over 70% are overweight or obese, while one in seven have high blood pressure or high cholesterol levels, all risk factors for fatty liver and cardiovascular disease.

15% of 17-year-old adolescents had a fatty liver associated with being overweight and cholesterol abnormalities.

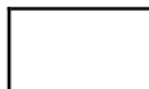
The project, led by Dr Oyekoya Ayonrinde at Fiona Stanley Hospital, is relevant to the South Metropolitan Health Service (SMHS) because cardiovascular disease rates are high in SMHS and cardiovascular risk in adults often has its origins in childhood.

Fatty liver doubles a person's long-term risk of developing heart disease or stroke.

To support Dr Ayonrinde's work, programs planned in collaboration with Cockburn Integrated Health, SHRF secured a grant from Telethon Trust to purchase a fibro scan, WA's first device for children.

This device will allow the research team to assess all children in the community, attending either FSH or Cockburn Integrated Health clinics, to understand the prevalence of fatty liver disease.

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Recommendation:

The proposal has achieved an assessment score of 19/21.

The sponsorship opportunity is in line with the City's desired image.

The recommendation is for sponsorship of \$15,000 in line with other naming right sponsorships the City has provided and potential longevity and immeasurable benefits to the community.

Applicant: Curtin University

Proposal: Curtin Ignition 2022 Program Sponsor

Requested: \$6,500.00

Recommended: \$6,500.00

Ignition is a 5½-day intensive, inspirational, practical, entrepreneurial educational program held annually in Perth, run by the Curtin University's Business School.

Ignition brings together the WA innovation, start-up, professional, investor and public sector communities.

The purpose of the program is to deliver world-class entrepreneurial education with the goal of stimulating commercialisation and creating a more diversified industry base in WA.

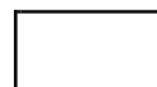
To date it has aided potential high growth ventures raise equity funding, helped create new enterprises and created over 200 new jobs in alumni ventures.

Ignition attracts 100+ contributors who have the credibility to teach and assist entrepreneurs.

Around 50-60 delegates attend each Ignition program, and, since inception in 2011, over 592 delegates have attended and are members of the prestigious alumni and community of innovation practice.

Curtin University report the benefits to the Ignition program include:

- Stimulates the creation of new high growth ventures
- Increases knowledge in the start-up community
- Fosters entrepreneurial spirit in WA
- Increases the level of collaboration between corporate innovation partners, universities, government departments, small and large businesses
- Increases employment opportunities
- Encourages the creation of new connections



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- Improves business and innovation knowledge and capability
- Improves access to advice from key experienced professionals
- Creates linkages between delegates, students, and the business community.

The program is split into different themes on each day, which are as follows:

- Sunday - Welcome/Induction
- Monday - Business Models and Marketing
- Tuesday - Intellectual Property
- Wednesday - Finance and Investment
- Thursday - Team Building/Launching your idea
- Friday - Clinics, Posters, Presentation Pitch

Each day has 3-4 presentations from industry experts.

At the end of all presentations the delegates split into groups of 5-6 and can apply the day's learnings to their own businesses one on one with their mentor.

On Tuesday and Wednesday there are panel sessions in the evening, one is "Ask the Alumni", and the second is a "Finance" panel.

The program then culminates on the final day where the delegates can have two 30-minute appointments of their choice with a range of different clinicians i.e., IP lawyer, marketing expert, after this each delegate gives a 10-minute pitch on their business to panel of experts and receive 10 minutes of feedback on their pitch.

Ignition has already generated over \$6,000,000 of economic activity for WA over its 10 years.

The program is a chance for early-stage businesses or people who have an early-stage idea in the Cockburn area to expand on their venture and test its capability in a safe environment with the guidance of industry experts and one on one mentors.

To date it has aided potential high growth ventures raise equity funding, helped create new enterprises and created over 214 new fulltime jobs and over 83 part time jobs in alumni ventures.

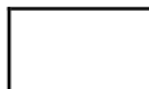
In the lead up to the event, Ignition host 20 information sessions at either a sponsor venue or internal Curtin venue to provide prospective delegates a chance to talk one on one with any questions they may have.

Alumni members are invited to attend each session so prospective delegates can hear their perspective on how they found the program and what they got out of it.

The sponsorship benefits for the City include:

- Logo and link on the Curtin Ignition Website
- Inclusion on Ignition social media channels

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- Inclusion of City's logo on appropriate PR communications
- Opportunity to display City's banner in the teaching room for Ignition's duration
- Opportunity to provide collateral for the delegate bags
- An invitation for two people to the 'Welcome' session', 'Ask the Alumni Panel Session' and 'Funding Panel Session'
- Opportunity to attend a selection of the keynote sessions
- An invitation for two people to attend the finale Cocktail Function
- Exposure to high level industry guests, media, and attendees
- Entry in and copy of the contributor directory booklet
- Members of the organisation to be invited to be a member of the Pitch Panel and the one-on-one clinics
- Access to the Ignition program's extensive network of entrepreneurs and corporate innovators.

The City has assisted this applicant in previous years as below:

- March 2021, \$6,500
- March 2020, \$6,500

The application is supported by Landgate, AusIndustry, RSM, Woodside, Constable Care Foundation, Wrays, WA Austcyber Innovation Hub, UWA, DPIRD, Cities of Canning, Subiaco, Vincent, Wanneroo, and Town of Victoria Park, amongst others.

In 2020, five City of Cockburn members attended the Ignition program and four in 2021.

Recommendation:

This application received an assessment score of 17/21.

It provides an opportunity to promote local business and start-ups with links in the local community.

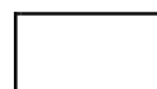
It is indicated the City may have a role in selecting the sponsored delegates with the cost of the program being \$3,250 per delegate which includes all teaching, materials, mentoring, networking sessions and catering.

GRANTS

As can be seen in the budget attachment, there are a number of grants for which there are established criteria and processes in place.

There are three proposed adjustments to grant allocation for the 2021-22 financial year, as follows:

- Increase Bins Sporting Events allocation from \$1000 to \$3000 due to an increase in applications



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- Increase Small Events Sponsorship allocation from \$30,000 to \$35,000 due to an increase in applications
- Increase Cockburn Community Group Volunteer Insurance allocation from \$15,000 to \$18,500 as it is currently over budget due to some groups increasing their insurance to 20 million as well as having a few new groups.

The recommended allocation for grants programs is \$669,483.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Community, Lifestyle & Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive, and connected community.

- Accessible and inclusive community, recreation and cultural services and facilities that enrich our community.

Budget/Financial Implications

Council approved a budget for Grants and Donations for 2021-22 of \$1,455,000.

Following is a summary of the proposed grants, donations, and sponsorship allocations.

Summary of Proposed Allocations	Budget for FY22	Year to Date Expenditure
Committed/Contractual Donations	\$525,092	\$479,367
Donations	\$191,925	\$118,125
Sponsorship	\$68,500	\$21,600
Specific Grant Programs	\$669,483	\$231,674
Total	\$1,455,000	\$850,776

Legal Implications

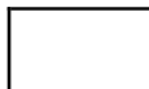
N/A

Community Consultation

In the lead up to the March 2022 round, grants, donations, and sponsorship funding opportunities were promoted through the local media and Council networks.

The promotional campaign has comprised:

- Three advertisements in the Cockburn Gazette on 17 February, 3 March, and 17 March 2022
- City of Cockburn Facebook promotional posts on 22 February and 1 March 2022
- Promotion to community groups through the Community Development Service Unit email networks, contacts, and community group meetings
- Additional advertising through Community Development promotional channels.



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- Information available on the City of Cockburn website
- Reminder email sent to previous and regular applicants, and people who made enquiries during the application period.

Risk Management Implications

The Council allocates a significant amount of money to support individuals and groups through a range of funding programs.

There are clear guidelines and criteria established to ensure that Council's intent for the allocation of funds is met.

To ensure the integrity of the process there is an acquittal process for individuals and groups to ensure funds are used for the purpose they have been allocated.

The reputation of the City of Cockburn could be seriously compromised should funds allocated to individuals or groups who did not meet the criteria and guidelines and or did not use the funds for the purposes they were provided.

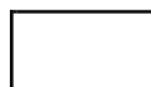
Adherence to these requirements is essential.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

The Proponent(s) and those who lodged a submission on the proposal have been advised that this matter is to be considered at the 19 May 2022 Expenditure Review Committee and 9 June Ordinary Council Meeting.

Implications of Section 3.18(3) Local Government Act 1995

Nil



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GRANTS, DONATIONS & SPONSORSHIP RECOMMENDED ALLOCATIONS BUDGET 2021/22

Activity OP 315 Natural Acc 6810	Description	Allocated 2021/22	Actual as at April 2022	Proposed Adjustments 2021/22	Comments	Council Decision/ Delegated Authority
	Donations					
	Committed/Contractual					
8243	Little Green Steps WA Partnership Agreement	31,569	31,569	31,569	Two-year partnership agreement with LGS WA, for Education for Sustainability in the Early Years for 2021/22 and 2022/23	Council Decision
8896	Cockburn Community Men's Shed Coordinator	42,462	42,462	42,462	Funding for Cockburn Community Men's Shed Inc. to support the annual administration costs of a part-time coordinator	Council Decision
9239	Native ARC	94,814	94,814	94,814	Donation to support the annual administration costs of Native ARC (plus CPI 1.1%)	Council Decision
9310	The Wetlands Centre Cockburn	94,814	94,814	94,814	Donation to support the annual administration costs of The Wetlands Centre Cockburn (plus CPI 1.1%)	Council Decision
9317	Pineview Preschool Maintenance Contribution	8,215	0	8,215	Annual contribution for maintenance of grounds and building (plus CPI 1.1%)	Lease Agreement
9322	Cockburn ARC/Dolphin Swim Club Subsidy	150,000	112,500	150,000	Subsidised fees for Dolphin Swim Club at Cockburn ARC (as to Minute 6057 of OCM 13 April 2017)	Council Decision
9398	Cockburn Senior Citizens Building Donation	10,081	10,081	10,081	Assists with maintenance costs as per lease agreement (plus CPI 1.1%)	Lease Agreement
9559	Cockburn Cricket Club Insurance	1,500	1,500	1,500	Commitment included in the lease agreement (flat fee)	Lease Agreement
9574	Spearwood Dalmatinac Club - Rates Reimbursement	11,636	11,636	11,636	Reimbursement of 50% of annual rates payable by Spearwood Dalmatinac Club for 42 Azelia Rd, Spearwood as to Council Decision 14 May 2009	Council Decision
9244	Melville Cockburn Chamber of Commerce (MCCC)	20,000	20,000	20,000	Two-year agreement for \$20,000 per annum in 2020/21 and 2021/22, and peppercorn lease, subject to development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and the MCCC meeting and reporting on agreed Key Performance Indicators	Council Decision
4938	Fremantle Biennale - Moombaki 2021	60,000	60,000	60,000	Request for \$60,000 'Major Event Partner' Sponsorship for Fremantle Biennale - Collection21 Moombaki 19-20 November 2021	Council Decision
	Future Allocations	908	0	0		
	Committed/Contractual Sub Total	526,000	479,376	525,092		
	Donations to Organisations					
9196	Donations to Organisations	91,875		0	Remainder of Donation Funding	Council Decision
9196	Cockburn Volunteer Sea Search and Rescue Group Inc.	12,000	12,000	12,000	Request for \$15,000 Donation towards operating costs for 24/7 radio coverage and sea search and rescue service	Council Decision
9196	City of Cockburn RSL Sub-Branch	10,000	10,000	10,000	Request for \$10,000 Donation towards their activities, operations and commemorative services such as the ANZAC Youth Parade	Council Decision
9196	St Vincent de Paul Society Yangebup	5,000	5,000	5,000	Request for \$5,000 Donation towards their ongoing costs to assist people in need	Council Decision
9196	Cockburn Central YouthCARE Council (CCYC)	20,000	20,000	20,000	Request for \$20,000 Donation towards chaplaincy services at Atwell College, Lakeland Senior High School and Hammond Park Secondary College	Council Decision
9196	Cockburn Community and Cultural Council Inc.	10,000	10,000	10,000	Request for \$10,000 Donation towards their general operating costs	Council Decision
9196	The School Volunteer Program trading as EdConnect Australia	5,000	5,000	5,000	Request for \$13,500 Donation to assist with the costs of 10 volunteers for literacy and numeracy programs in 11 Cockburn schools	Council Decision
9196	Cockburn Toy Library	7,000	7,000	7,000	Request for \$7,000 Donation towards their rent and other expenses	Council Decision
9196	Friends of the Community Inc.	2,000	2,000	2,000	Request for \$2,000 Donation towards operating and admin costs to allow funds raised to be returned to the community	Council Decision
9196	Yangebup Family Centre	13,125	13,125	13,125	Request for \$13,125 Donation towards operating three creche sessions a week to support craft afternoons, PlayClub and community parenting workshops	Council Decision
9196	Cooby Cares Inc.	5,000	5,000	5,000	Request for \$5,000 Donation towards operating costs to assist with emergency relief activities in Coolbellup and surrounding suburbs	Council Decision
9196	Meerilinga Young Children's Service	10,000	10,000	10,000	Request for \$10,000 Donation towards operations of family and children's services in Cockburn	Council Decision
9196	South Lake Ottey Family & Neighbourhood Centre	13,000	13,000	13,000	Request for \$18,000 Donation towards operating costs for the centre	Council Decision
9196	Volunteer Home Support	6,000	6,000	6,000	Request for \$8,000 Donation to assist with garden waste removal costs for Cockburn homes	Council Decision
9196	The Hub 6163			8,000	Request for \$10,000 Donation towards operating costs for the Hub which includes additional hours for administration support	Council Decision



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Activity OP 315 Natural Acc 6810	Description	Allocated 2021/22	Actual as at April 2022	Proposed Adjustments 2021/22	Comments	Council Decision/ Delegated Authority
9196	Second Harveat Australia			20,000	Request for \$20,000 Donation towards operating costs for Second Harvest Australia	Council Decision
9196	Black Swan Health			20,000	Request for \$20,000 Donation towards operating costs for the Freo Street Doctor service in Cockburn	Council Decision
9196	YouthCARE			3,000	Request for \$3,000 Donation towards Chaplaincy services at North Lake Secondary College	Council Decision
9196	K9 Dog Rescue			6,000	Request for \$10,000 Donation towards operating costs for K9 Dog Rescue to continue to rescue and rehome dogs in Cockburn	Council Decision
9196	Constable Care Child Safety Foundation			12,000	Request for \$12,000 Donation towards operating costs for the delivery of programs in Cockburn	Council Decision
9196	Dance Ability Performing Arts Kelete Inc (DAPAK)			4,800	Request for \$4,800 Donation towards operating costs for DAPAK including rent and to maintain equipment and resources	Council Decision
	Donations to Organisations Sub Total	210,000	118,125	191,925		
	Sponsorships					
9197	Sponsorships	68,000		0	Remainder of Sponsorship Funding	Council Decision
9197	Swimming WA	5,000	5,000	5,000	Request for \$5,000 'Official Sponsorship' of the Open Water Series 2021/22 Coogee Round and State Championships in January 2022	Council Decision
9197	Cockburn Masters Swimming Club	17,000	17,000	17,000	Request for \$17,000 'Major Event Partner' Sponsorship for the 25th Anniversary Coogee Jetty to Jetty Swim, Sunday 13 March 2022	Council Decision
9197	Business Foundations			15,000	Request for \$20,000 Sponsorship for co-branding of specialised business support services for Cockburn SMEs	Council Decision
9197	Spinnaker Health Research Foundation			15,000	Request for \$15,000 'Naming Rights' Sponsorship of City of Cockburn Award of Health Research Grant for 2023	Council Decision
9197	Curtin University			6,500	Request for \$6,500 'Program' Sponsorship for two Cockburn delegates to attend Curtin Ignition 2021 program	Council Decision
9197	Individual Sponsorships	10,000	-400	10,000	Individual Sponsorship for \$400 returned	Delegated Authority
	Sponsorships Sub Total	100,000	21,600	68,500		
	Grants					
8040	Landowner Biodiversity Conservation Program	35,000	13,440	35,000	Financial and natural resource management training support program for Cockburn landowners to conserve the natural bushland and wetland areas on their property	Delegated Authority
9004	Emergency Disaster Fund	15,000	0	15,000	For one-off emergency and disaster situations	Delegated Authority
9015	Youth Academic Grants	2,000	0	2,000	Assists young people to travel to attend academic programs and activities	Delegated Authority
9031	Junior Sports Travel Assistance Program	40,000	9,200	40,000	Assists young people in Cockburn representing WA or Australia in interstate or international team or individual sports to travel to competitions	Delegated Authority
9240	Sustainability Grants Program	40,000	0	40,000	Grants program established in accordance with Council Decision on 13 May 2010	Delegated Authority
9241	Len Packham Hall Subsidy (Burdia)	6,000	870	6,000	Subsidy program that assists Indigenous and multicultural Cockburn families with hall hire costs for hosting funerals, memorials and cultural events	Delegated Authority
9312	Community Grants Program	100,000	31,640	100,000	Formal grant process for local community groups and organisations	Delegated Authority
9314	Provide Bins Sporting Events	1,000	2,619	3,000	Provide bins to schools for sports carnivals	Delegated Authority
9327	Community/Residents Assoc. Hall Hire Subsidy and Support Program	12,000	6,629	12,000	Assists community groups with hall hire for monthly meetings and events, incorporation/set up funds for new residents associations, small PO box hire funds	Delegated Authority
9329	Cultural Grants Program	40,000	6,500	40,000	Provide small grants to cultural and artistic groups and individuals	Delegated Authority
9331	Bus Hire Subsidy	1,500	0	1,500	Provides a subsidy towards the bus hire for community organisations	Delegated Authority
9335	Grants General Welfare	10,000	5,625	10,000	Miscellaneous requests for small donations as per Community Funding Guidelines	Delegated Authority
9341	Community Group Newsletter Subsidy	11,000	6,162	11,000	Assists community groups to disseminate information	Delegated Authority
9373	Small Events Sponsorship Program	30,000	28,267	35,000	Small Events Sponsorship Program for local events for community organisations	Delegated Authority
9396	U Fund	1,000	243	1,000	Small grants for youth for cultural/arts initiatives and events	Delegated Authority
9399	Youth Arts Scholarships	5,000	0	5,000	Assist young people to travel in order to participate in performing/arts events and also for further study	Delegated Authority
9490	Environmental Education Initiatives Program	15,000	1,000	15,000	Assists schools to facilitate environmental education	Delegated Authority
9517	Cockburn Community Group Volunteer Insurance	15,000	16,585	18,500	Cockburn Community Group Insurance Program	Delegated Authority

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Activity OP 315 Natural Acc 6810	Description	Allocated 2021/22	Actual as at April 2022	Proposed Adjustments 2021/22	Comments	Council Decision/ Delegated Authority
9535	Council Match Staff Donation	2,000	300	2,000	Council to match staff fundraising effort	Delegated Authority
9649	Safety House/Walk to School Program	1,000	0	1,000	Support to schools for safety programs for children getting to school and to attend Safety House shows in Safety House month	Delegated Authority
9673	Sport and Recreation Club Grants	35,000	33,884	35,000	Grants matched by local sporting clubs for minor capital works on Council owned facilities and sporting equipment	Delegated Authority
9674	Grants to Schools	13,000	7,288	13,000	For small donations to schools for minor items	Delegated Authority
9688	Security Subsidy for Seniors	60,000	51,510	60,000	Subsidy program for security devices for seniors	Delegated Authority
9732	Economic Development (Business) Grants	100,000	5,000	100,000	For one-off projects or activities that support local economic development	Delegated Authority
9495	Donation and Grants General Account	28,500	4,912	68,483	Remainder of grant allocations	
	Grants Programs Sub Total	619,000	231,674	669,483		
	Totals	1,455,000	850,776	1,455,000		
	Budget	1,455,000		1,455,000		
	Balance	0		0		



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(2022/MINUTE NO 0010) Suspension of Standing Orders**Committee Recommendation**

MOVED Cr M Separovich SECONDED Cr C Stone

That, pursuant to Clause 22.1 of the *Standing Orders Local Law 2016*, the meeting be suspended for a maximum of 20 minutes, the time being 8.18pm.

CARRIED 4/1**For:** Deputy Mayor T Widenbar, Cr P Corke, Cr M Separovich, Cr C Stone**Against:** Cr T Dewan**(2022/MINUTE NO 0011) Resumption of Standing Orders****Committee Recommendation**

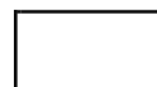
MOVED Cr M Separovich SECONDED Deputy Mayor T Widenbar

That *Standing Orders Local Law 2016* be resumed, the time being 8.23pm.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 5/0**12.2 (2022/MINUTE NO 0012) Annual Calendar of Community Events
2022-2023****Author** Gail Bowman**Attachments** 1. List of Concert Artists (**Confidential**)**Recommendation Of Committee**

That Council:

- (1) ADOPTS the proposed 2022-2023 Calendar of Events, as identified in the report;
- (2) ENDORSES the recommended list of artists for the Cockburn Central Community Concert
- (3) NOTES the three preferred artists for the Community Concert which will be selected subject to budget constraints and artist availability as attached to the minutes; and
- (4) ENDORSES a formal review of the event calendar for the 2023-2024 season.



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Recommendation of the Committee

MOVED Cr C Stone SECONDED Cr M Separovich

That Committee recommends that Council:

- (1) ADOPTS the proposed 2022-2023 Calendar of Events, as identified in the report;
- (2) ENDORSES the recommended list of artists for the Cockburn Central Community Concert;
- (3) NOTES the five preferred artists for the Community Concert, which will be selected subject to budget constraints and artist availability; and
- (4) ENDORSES a formal review of the event calendar for the 2023-2024 season.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 5/0**Background**

Council is required to determine the calendar for the 2022-2023 events season, as per the Corporate Strategic Business Planning and Budget Policy, which states:

‘Provisional allocation for Community Events is to be up to a maximum of 0.8% of Rates Revenue (excluding any specified area rates).

Council approves the annual calendar of events each year.’

Events included in this Policy are generally larger community events and related expenses detailed in the report are funded from this budget.

Other City run events, such as the Spring Fair, Show Off Art Exhibition, Hiroshima Day and ANZAC events are funded from separate budgets.

Cultural Services (encompassing events) purpose is to provide opportunities to nurture, enhance and celebrate arts, culture and our communities through positive and diverse participation.

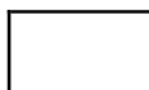
The Events Team has developed this year’s proposal for the 2022-2023 program of events based on:

- A review of the 2021-22 season
- Feedback from surveys
- Staff debrief of events
- Feedback from event attendees as well as monitoring of social media platforms.

Submission

N/A

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Report

In 2022-23, it is proposed that the Calendar of Events Program follows the same format as the 2021/2022 events season, having introduced several new events over the last five years, including Fur Run, Side Splitter Comedy Festival and Coogee Live.

It should be noted that the Cultural Fair was postponed in 2022 due to COVID-19 and \$40k (\$49k minus Cockburn's Got Talent costs) are to be carried over to the 2022-23 budget.

It is recommended that instead of hosting two Cultural Fairs in one financial year, the funds are used to host a new event in Cockburn Central on Legacy Park to be held in November 2022.

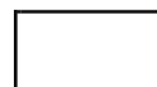
Proposed 2022/2023 Calendar of Events

Below is the proposed 2022-2023 calendar of events.

All dates and times are provisional as they are subject to change, due to possible COVID-19 restrictions and artist availability, and the City will advise Elected Members of any date changes.

The concert performance date is also subject to act availability.

Event Name	Date Time	Budget Ex-GST	Location	2021/22 Attendance and Comments
Fur Run	Sunday 16 October 2022 (TBC) 10am-1pm	OP8992 \$10,000	Manning Park, Hamilton Hill	Approx. 1,000 attended. Well liked event that will grow with time and momentum.
Teddy Bears Picnic	Wednesday 19 October 2022 (TBC) 10am-1pm	OP 9307 \$30,000	Manning Park, Hamilton Hill *Featuring 'Hello Baby'	Approx. 3,000 attended. Lower than usual numbers due to COVID-19 hesitancy and poor weather. Staple of the events calendar.
Side Splitter	October 2022 (TBC)	OP 8854 \$30,000	Memorial Hall, Hamilton Hill	992 ticket sales with breakeven, income versus expenditure. Lower than usual numbers due to COVID-19 venue capacity.
Spiegel tent experience with curated programming	November (TBC)	OP9108 \$40,000+ low-cost ticket sales	Legacy Park, Cockburn Central	N/A new event
Seniors Social	November 2022 (TBC)	OP 9492 \$12,000	Dalmatinac Club,	240 tickets sold. Good attendance despite



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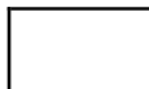
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Event Name	Date Time	Budget Ex-GST	Location	2021/22 Attendance and Comments
Evening 1	6pm - 10.30pm		Spearwood	COVID restrictions.
Christmas on the Green	3 December 2022 (TBC) 4.30pm-8pm	OP9460 \$33,000	Legacy Park, Cockburn Central	Approx. 3000 attended. Good attendance despite COVID restrictions.
Australia Day Coogee Beach Festival	26 January 2023 8am-12noon	OP9107 \$84,000	Coogee Beach Reserve, Coogee	Approx. 1500 attended. Much lower than previous years. Offering was limited and outdoor mask mandate in place.
Cockburn Central Community Concert	February 2023 7pm-10pm <i>Date is determined by availability of acts</i>	OP 9476 \$162,000	Victor George Kailis Oval, Cockburn Central (subject to availability). Otherwise Legacy Park, Cockburn Central	Approx. 500 attended. Much lower than previous years due to COVID- 19 hesitancy and restrictions. Staple in the events calendar.
Seniors Social Evening 2	February 2023 6pm-10.30pm	OP 8856 \$12,000	Dalmatinac Club, Spearwood	200 tickets sold with COVID-19 capacity limits. Only 180 attended due to COVID- 19 hesitancy.
Coogee Live <i>Approved for three years in 2021 - requested for tender contract and sponsorship purposes</i>	March 2023, 2024 Saturday 10am-9pm (TBC) Sunday 11am-6pm (TBC)	\$239,000, plus sponsorship income	Coogee Beach Reserve and Omeo Park, Coogee	Cancelled due to COVID-19. Small number of pop-up activities including attendance of 2000 people at the Coogee Live Maze.
Cultural Fair	Saturday 8 April 2023 3pm-7pm	OP 9108 \$49,000	Harmony Oval, Harvest Lakes, Atwell	Postponed due to COVID-19
Seniors Social Evening 3	June 2023 6pm-10.30pm	OP 8856 \$3,000 (ticket income offset last dance in the season)	Dalmatinac Club, Spearwood	240 tickets sold with good attendance.
Marketing and Research		OP 9021 \$116,000	Marketing for all events; Surveys at two events	
TOTAL		\$780,000 + \$40,000 carry forward		

It is necessary to consider and adopt the events calendar no later than June for the following reasons:

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- Marketing for the season needs to start in September and adequate time is required for marketing material to be produced prior.
Preparation of the events guide commences in July of each year.
- October-November events are included in Cockburn Soundings October edition, which is prepared in August
- Event and Cultural Services apply to a variety of funding bodies. Council needs to have determined the season of events before applications are submitted.

The number of events in this program is designed according to budget and to enable the two events staff to manage them, in addition to the other events that they organise or assist with during the year.

These other events include:

- Bibra Lake Fun Run (Recreation Services)
- Hiroshima Day (Civic Events)
- Show Off Art Exhibition (Cultural Services)
- Spring Fair (Cultural Services)
- ANZAC events (RSL & Youth Services)
- Other external cultural events
- Ad hoc City events.

Funding of the above events is not taken from this policy budget.

With the volume of events that occur during the season in the Perth metropolitan area, it is expected that duplications of event programming will ensue.

School, Resident Group and Cultural Group Events Participation

Early in June the City will write to schools, residents and cultural groups asking them to express interest in taking part in the Christmas on the Green event.

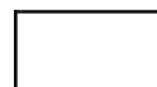
If they express interest, City staff will contact them after the July school holidays to confirm and give them time to plan and rehearse performances.

Officers will contact them again later in the year regarding Coogee Live and the Cultural Fair.

Community Concert

All performer contracts have a COVID-19 clause included.

If Western Australian borders are closed, we will book a local act for the main and support act.



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The support act choice would be determined by the cost of the main act.

Suggested acts as outlined in the attachment are based on a maximum \$50k performance fee due to budget constraints.

Seniors' Events

The City retains three seniors' evening events.

The tickets currently cost the City \$45 per person with each person paying a subsidised cost per ticket, which goes towards prizes and giveaways on the night.

It is proposed to increase the price to \$14 per person for 2022-2023, due to overall increase in catering costs to the City.

This is based on the capacity of the Dalmatinac Club and the sale of 270 tickets.

An allocation of one ticket each (ten in total) is made for Elected Members and for up to twenty volunteers from the Seniors Centre.

Only Cockburn residents are permitted to attend.

Summary of other events proposed to continue without change

The following events are retained in the current format due to their popularity and good attendance:

- Fur Run – October 2022
- Teddy Bear's Picnic – October 2022
- Side Splitter Comedy Festival – October 2022
- Christmas on the Green- December 2022
- Australia Day Coogee Beach Festival – 26 January 2023
- Coogee Live - March 2023
- Cultural Fair- April 2023.

Marketing/Insurance/Research/Concept Development

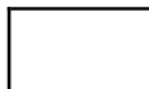
The Marketing Plan will include print advertising, use of social media, the annual events brochure mailed to all households, Cockburn Soundings, billboards, posters, and promotion at other events.

Promotion also occurs on Messages on Hold and internal communications.

Event surveys (two events per year), events guide created and mailed to all residents, photography/videography at events (\$116,000).

Healthway Funding

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The City was successful in securing \$20,000 for Coogee Live for 2022, however as the event was cancelled this funding has been deferred to 2023.

Lotterywest Funding

The City was successful in securing \$50,000 in sponsorship funding for Coogee Live 2022, however as the event was cancelled this funding has been deferred to 2023.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsCommunity, Lifestyle & Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive and connected community.

- Accessible and inclusive community, recreation and cultural services and facilities that enrich our community.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and other diverse cultures and heritage are recognised and celebrated.

Budget/Financial Implications

The annual budget is \$780,000 for FY23 with \$40,000 of funds to be carried forward from FY22 plus sponsorship funding.

The budget includes all event costs, marketing and event market research which is within the Policy parameters and contained in the draft budget.

Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

General event research - the 2021 Catalyse Market Community Scorecard research for events showed an overall positive rating of 94% for events and festivals.

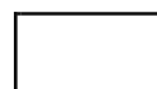
The research demonstrated the City's strong position for popular events and the reach across multiple demographics.

Due to the cancellation of Coogee Live and the postponement of the Cultural Fair specific event surveying was unable to be conducted this financial year.

It is recommended that post the 2022-2023 event season an extensive event review is conducted to ensure the City is delivering innovative and engaging events that continue to meet the needs of our community.

Risk Management Implications

The risk of not adopting the events program by the June 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting is:



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- A delay in booking acts, which reduces the choice of preferred acts
- Preventing the events team from being able to plan the events
- Preventing the events team from being able to market events in a timely way
- Preventing the City from securing sponsorship as there would not be a long enough lead in time.

On previous occasions, officers have received feedback that had the City been able to approach other potential sponsors earlier, they would have been interested, but by the time they were approached, they had allocated their sponsorship budget.

COVID-19

The events team is aware that due to COVID-19, the event season may start later and implications around delivery will need to be considered.

It is recommended that for this year's concert performance and for the foreseeable future, the COVID-19 clause be included in all artists contracts and agreements.

Events and Cultural Services will work with the procurement team to also include this clause in the City's correspondence with events suppliers and contractors.

Risk of not securing sponsorship for Coogee Live

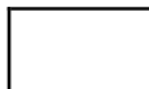
If sponsorship is significantly reduced, the City will have to reduce the event component to what is affordable within the budget or seek additional funds from Council.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



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Declarations of Interest

The Presiding Member advised that the following declaration of interest has been received:

Type of Interest	Nature of Interest
Cr Chontelle Stone submitted a Declaration of Impartiality Interest, pursuant to Regulation 22 of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021.	Cr Stone's partner is on the Committee of Friends of the Community.

12.3 (2022/MINUTE NO 0013) Malabar Park, (Cockburn BMX) Redevelopment

Author Gail Bowman

Attachments N/A

Recommendation of Committee

That Council:

- (1) INVESTIGATES further external funding opportunities to assist fund some of the project shortfall attributed to the Malabar Park (Cockburn BMX) Redevelopment project;
- (2) NOTES if external funding opportunities are unsuccessful, Council consider funding the project budget shortfall and Friends of the Community Inc. temporary re-location costs as part of the 2023-24 Budget process; and
- (3) ALLOCATES \$40,000 in the 2022-23 Budget to prepare grant applications and tender documentation.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Cr C Stone SECONDED Cr T Dewan

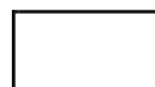
That Council:

- (1) INVESTIGATES Option 3 - Fully fund the significant shortfall of \$1.16M through a loan from the Western Australian Treasury Corporation over 20 years at the cost of \$545,000

CARRIED 3/2

For: Cr T Dewan, Cr M Separovich, Cr C Stone

Against: Deputy Mayor T Widenbar, Cr P Corke

Reason for Decision

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Although the officer's recommendation is to wait for further funding and allocated money towards a grant application that may not be successful, it would be prudent to fully fund the shortfall, through the loan through the WA Treasury Corporation and commence the project. This is already delayed by 4 years and Committee has heard the depositions tonight from the two organisations that are mostly impacted. If this is delayed any longer the costs will go up.

Background

Malabar Park is located on Malabar Way, Bibra Lake.

The site is leased to the Cockburn BMX Club with the Club having responsibility for maintenance and repairs of their facilities located on the site.

The site was a former landfill site, however was capped with clean fill and the Cockburn BMX Club has been using the site since 1990.

Due to significant feedback during the development of the City's *Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Plan 2018-2033* (CSRFP), the poor condition of existing facilities and ensuring the City offers a diverse range of sporting and recreational opportunities, it has been proposed to redevelop Malabar Park as a regional level BMX facility.

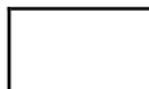
At the 13 September 2018 Ordinary Council Meeting (OCM), Council resolved to:

1. Endorse an application to the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries' (DLGSCI) Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Fund for a total of \$1,083,766 to part fund the redevelopment of Malabar Park (Cockburn BMX).
2. Note \$300,000 has been allocated to detailed design and documentation for the Redevelopment of Malabar Park as part of the 2018/19 Annual Budget.
3. Consider allocating \$1,867,532 from the Municipal Fund as part of the 2019/20 annual budget deliberation process for the Redevelopment of Malabar Park, subject to a successful Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Fund application.
4. Note a future report will be received on the outcomes of the discussions with the DLGSCI and BMX Sports WA in relation to the potential of a state facility.

Based on a concept design, the report identified an estimated project cost of \$3.25M, and another \$250,000 was likely required to mitigate contaminated site issues at Malabar Park.

State Facility

The 13 September 2018 OCM report identified that discussions were being held with the DLGSCI and the State Sporting Association, BMX Sports WA, on the potential of



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delivering state level infrastructure as part of the proposed redevelopment at Malabar Park.

The state level infrastructure included:

- 8m Start Ramp (next to the proposed 5m Start Ramp)
- Office Space to support the relocation of BMX Sports WA staff to Malabar Park.

Importantly, the City's position was that a level of capital funding would have been required from DLGSCI and/or BMX WA to fund the above listed infrastructure.

Furthermore, a suitable lease fee for the office and track access fee would be required to be negotiated.

DLGSCI and BMX Sports WA advised in late 2018 that the proposed redevelopment with additional infrastructure would not be suitable for the State Sporting Association's needs due to the site's inability for future development to support the associations future aspirations.

It also did not align with the aspirational direction of West Cycle, the state advocacy body for all cycling disciplines, which was to develop a state level hub which provided for all cycling disciplines.

Subsequently, discussions were not taken any further and the scope of the project excluded the State level infrastructure requirements.

Submission

N/A

Report

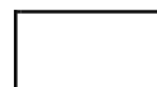
In February 2019, the City was advised by DLGSCI that it was unsuccessful in its Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Fund (CSRFF) application for the Malabar Park BMX facility project.

The proposed Malabar Park BMX facility development included:

- Regional level BMX track meeting Union Cyclist Internationale (UCI) standards
- 5 metre Start Ramp
- 200 lux sports lighting (suitable for training and competition)
- Clubroom, kitchen, office space and toilets
- Pump Track and playground
- Car parking.

At the 13 December 2018 OCM, Council adopted the City's CSRFP, which lists the following for the Malabar Park (Cockburn BMX) Redevelopment:

- \$300,000 in 2018-19



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- \$2.9M in 2019-20.

Subsequently, the project proceeded to detailed design stage utilising the available budget of \$300,000 in 2018-19 with the intent to value engineer the project back to the lower budget amount.

During the detailed design of Malabar Park BMX facility, the Beale Park Redevelopment Project was initiated.

In mid-2019 it was identified that the Friends of the Community Inc. storage needs could not be met as part of the Beale Park Redevelopment due to site constraints.

A review of potential sites identified Malabar Park as the preferred location for Friends of the Community due to the land availability for their storage needs, appropriate geographic location and likelihood of a compatible use.

Following engagement with the respective stakeholders it was determined that Malabar Park redevelopment could accommodate the Friends of the Community Inc. needs and be compatible with the BMX facility needs.

To enable this to progress \$250,000 was transferred from the Beale Park Redevelopment budget to Malabar Park Cockburn BMX Redevelopment budget and the scope was changed to include the additional requirements.

Since detailed design commenced in 2019, the City has worked with relevant consultants and state government regulatory departments to ensure the design and future management actions mitigate the associated possible risks attributed to the proposed redevelopment under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*.

Since mid-2021, the Cockburn BMX Club has not been utilising the Malabar Park site due to the condition of facilities at Malabar Park being untenable (e.g roof leaks) and Environmental Health issues with the facility.

Under their lease agreement with the City the BMX Club are responsible for building and track maintenance and repairs.

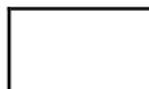
Due to the impending redevelopment of the Malabar Park facility the Club decided to partner with the Rockingham BMX Club as an interim arrangement for its members until the new development could be completed.

The large geographic distance for Cockburn BMX members to travel to the Rockingham BMX site has proven challenging and unsustainable for the Club.

The City will be meeting with the Club to discuss their issues and challenges.

The project design stage and required approvals are now complete and Malabar Park BMX facility is now considered 'shovel ready'.

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However, the pre-tender cost estimate from the Quantity Surveyor has identified that the cost estimate exceeds the project budget by \$1.16M as explained in the Budget/Financial Implications section of this report.

Given the significant budget shortfall, a review of existing and future available sites to develop a new facility for the Cockburn BMX Club and Friends of the Community Inc. was undertaken.

These sites included:

- Dixon Park, Hamilton Hill
- Howson Way, Bibra Lake
- Parkes Street, Yangebup.

The three abovementioned sites are not deemed suitable due to existing site constraints restricting their ability to be developed for the required purpose and facility.

The outcome of the recent site review is that Malabar Park is still the preferred site for the proposed Cockburn BMX and Friends of the Community redevelopment.

The Project Manager and the Quantity Surveyor have determined that due to the quantum of the pre-tender estimate cost increase a value engineering process will not be a feasible way to address the budget shortfall issue.

Further, a staged approach for minor infrastructure items (e.g. playground, pump track) is not recommended due to the process required to mitigate risks under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*.

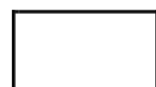
To address this issue the City has identified a number of options for consideration including potentially seeking additional grant funding for the project which would result in a delay to the project.

Subsequently, the following options have been identified and their associated risks:

Option 1 – Not proceed with the redevelopment

Risks:

- No suitable site for the Cockburn BMX Club to operate from and therefore no BMX sporting activity available within the Cockburn community
- Once Beale Park commences construction, no permanent site for the Friends of the Community Inc. to operate from and provide service to the community.
- Potential request from the BMX club for financial support for the significant maintenance and repairs required.



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There will still be a financial impact on the City if this option proceeds as a gas venting trench will need to be installed at Malabar Park to mitigate landfill gases migrating to lots bordering Malabar Parks boundary.

Estimated cost is approximately \$250,000 to complete this as a project in isolation.

Option 2 – Defer the project approximately 12 months and seek external funding opportunities

A delay in the project proceeding and selecting Option 2 could result in the following Risks:

- Cockburn BMX Club could lose members and/or fold
- Escalation of project cost
- Beale Park programme may be delayed as Friends of the Community Inc. may not be able to be suitably re-located to a temporary location and the re-location costs have not been identified

External funding applications may not be successful.

Potential request from the BMX club for financial support for the significant maintenance and repairs required.

Option 3 - Fully funding the significant shortfall of \$1.16M through a loan from the Western Australian Treasury Corporation over 20 years at the cost of \$545,000.

Risk that the tender process may result in a price range above the pre-tender cost estimate which could result in a higher borrowing amount and interest, or the Tender not being awarded.

It is recommended that the Council proceed with Option 2 to defer the project and seek additional grant funding. This may require the City to identify a temporary location for the Friends of the Community Inc in the event that they need to be re-located from Beale Park prior to the Malabar Park facility being completed.

There may also be the need to consider urgent repair costs for the Cockburn BMX Club to re-locate temporarily to Malabar Park for an interim period.

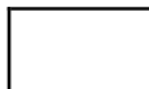
Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Community, Lifestyle & Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive, and connected community.

- Accessible and inclusive community, recreation and cultural services and facilities that enrich our community.

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Budget/Financial Implications

In March 2020, a pre-tender estimate was obtained prior to consulting with relevant government departments under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*.

The pre-tender estimate was \$3,401,170.

Current spend to date on the overall project is \$282,789 which is attributed to consultancy fees.

The current available budget set aside in quarantine is \$3.39M.

The current pre-tender estimate for the overall project inclusive of consultancy and internal fees is \$4,834,158.

Subsequently there is an estimated shortfall of \$1,161,369.

The significant increase in estimated cost from the March 2020 pre-tender estimate to the 2022 pre-tender estimate is attributed to:

- Current market conditions (increases between 15-49% on varying components of the project)
- Contamination risk mitigation measures from early estimates of \$250,000 increased to \$724,000 at the recent pre-tender estimate.

Within the available budget, \$100,000 is attributed to a Small CSRFF grant obtained in late 2019.

Due to delays, should the project not proceed in the FY23 financial year, this grant will need to be forfeited.

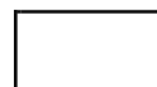
Option 3 to fully fund the significant shortfall of \$1.16M through a loan from the Western Australian Treasury Corporation over 20 years would cost an additional \$545,000 in interest.

However, in order to address the shortfall, the DLGSCI has advised the project is still eligible for Annual and Forward Planning CSRFF funding.

This means the City could apply for funding in September 2022 and an outcome would not be determined until February 2023.

If the City were to appoint a building contractor prior to an announcement being made about the CSRFF grant it would make the City ineligible for the funding.

Furthermore, due to the Friends of the Community Inc. involvement, other funding opportunities may be available such as Lotterywest.



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Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

Community consultation has been undertaken on varying occasions throughout the project's lifecycle.

During development of the CSRFP in 2016, consultation conducted by Community Perspectives identified:

- Low levels of satisfaction among BMX users (27% satisfied)
- High levels of dissatisfaction with BMX facilities (31% which was second highest among all types of community facilities)
- Based on frequency of use, importance and satisfaction levels, BMX facilities ranked the fifth highest priority for improvement and development.

During the Development Application phase, community consultation was undertaken on the site and concept plan.

In summary:

- 98% of respondents said they would support upgrading of Malabar Park
- 97% of respondents said the draft concept design for Malabar Park was "good" or "very good"
- 88% respondents said they would visit Malabar Park more often if upgrades were undertaken.

The Cockburn BMX Club and Friends of the Community have been heavily involved in the design process to ensure the proposed facility meets their functional needs.

They are also aware of the associated design and management mitigation measures to develop on a contaminated site.

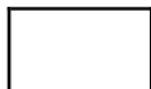
Risk Management Implications

Since mid-2021, the Cockburn BMX Club has been operating in conjunction with the Rockingham BMX Club, due to the condition of facilities at Malabar Park being untenable (e.g roof leaks) and the Club may seek financial support for repairs from the City should the proposed redevelopment be delayed.

A delay in the project proceeding and selecting Option 2 could result in the following Risks:

- Cockburn BMX Club could lose members and/or fold
- Escalation of project cost

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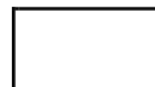
- Beale Park programme may be delayed as Friends of the Community Inc. may not be able to be suitably re-located to a temporary location and the re-location costs have not been identified
- External funding applications may not be successful.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

The Proponent(s) and those who lodged a submission on the proposal have been advised that this matter is to be considered at the 19 May 2022 Expenditure Review Committee.

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



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Item 13.1

13. Governance and Strategy**13.1 (2022/MINUTE NO 0014) Service Review - People Experience and Transformation****Author** Jemma Iles

Attachments

1. Service Review - People Experience - May 2022
2. Service Review - Workplace Health and Safety - May 2022
3. Service Review - Transformation Culture and Innovation - May 2022
4. Service Plan - People Experience - FY 2022-23
5. Service Plan - Workplace Health and Safety - FY 2022-23
6. Service Plan - Transformation Culture and Innovation - FY 2022-23

Recommendation of the Committee

That Council:

(1) NOTES the report.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Cr M Separovich SECONDED Cr C Stone

That the recommendation be adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 5/0**Background**

The City undertakes regular reviews of Service Plans to ensure that all service units remain relevant, risks and opportunities are identified, and that delivery of the Corporate Business Plan is maintained.

Submission

N/A

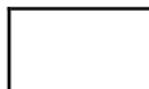
Report

The People Experience and Transformation Division consists of three service units:

1. People Experience
2. Workplace Health and Safety
3. Transformation, Culture and Innovation.

These service units operate to support the business units organisational wide, delivering human resource management, workplace health and safety support and culture and transformation change initiatives.

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The People Experience and Transformation Division was established through the organisational restructure in 2021, aligning the three service units together to deliver on a principal purpose, to 'unlock the potential of our people'.

All activities delivered by these three service units work collaboratively towards delivering on this purpose.

The service review identified the significant impact that COVID-19 and associated vaccination mandates have had on resourcing, attracting, and retaining talent in the City in the last 12 months.

The expiry of the current Enterprise Agreement will have impacts on employee conditions as a new industrial agreement is negotiated this year.

New *Workplace Health and Safety Act 2020* legislation that came into force on 31 March 2022 will continue to have a significant impact on the City's safety responsibilities for our staff, volunteers and contractors.

The City continues to embark on a transformation journey through its Transformation Framework, delivering on initiatives through five key themes: Culture, Strategy, People Experience, Data and Analytics, and Innovation.

The service unit works across the organisation to create and capture value through its delivery on key result areas.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsListening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation.

- Employer of choice focusing on equity, innovation and technology.

Budget/Financial Implications

N/A

Legal Implications

N/A

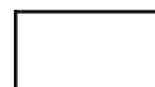
Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

Risks have been identified in each Service Unit Review document.

The risks may have operational impacts that will be managed accordingly.



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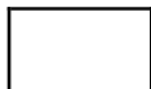
Item 13.1

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil

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Item 13.1 Attachment 1

Listening and
Leading

People Experience

Service Plan Review May 2022		
Service Purpose	Employee lifecycle experience that unlocks the potential of our people.	
Service Units Reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People Experience (Human Resources) Organisational Development Payroll 	
Relevance of service on strategic plan delivery	Service Unit is essential in supporting all areas of the organisation to manage all human resources (HR) related activities.	
Identify new risks or opportunities that will impact the service unit	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move to State Industrial Relationships System COVID-19 impacts on resourcing and labour market 	Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology advancements Integrated software options to improve employee experience
Identify any changes to strategic assumptions and impact on strategic plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour market challenges due to COVID-19 Recruitment processing times are taking longer causing impacts on service unit delivery across the City. Contractors and overtime are being used to address these issues and maintain critical service levels. Several strategic projects are being delayed or deferred because of labour shortages. Progress on project delivery is outlined through the Corporate KPI report. 	
Outlined what has worked well in the last 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Executive People Experience and Transformation, has enabled a stronger focus at Executive Level on how we best lead, manage and support our people. Shift in focus from traditional Human Resources towards transformative 'People Experience'. This new approach to people centred delivery in our recruitment, onboarding, performance management and optimisation, is moving the organisation towards our purpose of unlocking the potential of our people. Internal promotion of the current Manager People Experience, retaining knowledge and experience within the City. 	
Outline internal/external environmental changes impacting on service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID-19 vaccination mandates have required resourcing to monitor, implement and enforce the various State Government Directions impacting our staff. Enterprise Agreement expires 2022. New Industrial instrument once negotiated will have an impact on employee conditions. State borders reopening we expect will have a positive influence on the current labour market and enable greater talent to be sourced. 	
Any changes required to service plan	Not required.	

Listening and
Leading

Workplace Health and Safety

Service Plan Review May 2022		
Service Purpose	A workplace free of injury and harm.	
Service Units Reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workplace Health and Safety Injury Management 	
Relevance of service on strategic plan delivery	Service Unit is essential in supporting all areas of the organisation to manage all workplace health and safety activities.	
Identify new risks or opportunities that will impact the service unit	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Workplace Health and Safety Legislation COVID-19 impacts on workplace attendance 	Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology advancements to improve safety reporting
Identify any changes to strategic assumptions and impact on strategic plan	Not required.	
Outlined what has worked well in the last 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out of Supervisor, Management and Executive training in the Workplace Health and Safety Act 2020 to ensure responsibilities are understood Focus on safety story telling at a leadership level to continue learning and evaluating our safety practices 	
Outline internal/external environmental changes impacting on service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID-19 vaccination mandates have required resourcing to monitor, implement and enforce the various State Government Directions impacting our staff. Significant resourcing issues within the WHS team has impacted on proactive delivery of safety initiatives. New Workplace Health and Safety Act 2020 requires ongoing monitoring and updating of safety management system Upgrade on internal Risk Management system to improve safety reporting Increased technology options becoming available in the market for safety reporting and incident data capture. City has an opportunity to explore innovative solutions to improve incident reporting culture. 	
Any changes required to service plan	Not required.	



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Item 13.1 Attachment 3

Listening and
Leading

Transformation, Culture and Innovation

Service Plan 2022/2023	
Service Purpose	Our people are enabled to think, behave and work in better ways.
Sub-services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture • Leadership Capability • Change Management • Innovation
Objectives (Deliverables)	<p>Culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and implement the City's Employee Code of Conduct • Review organisational values • Conduct the City's employee engagement survey • Engage in the Enterprise Agreement process • Provide diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging training. <p>Leadership Capability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the Senior Leadership Team and the People Leader Team development forums • Design and deliver a Leadership Transformation Framework. <p>Change Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and deliver a Change Management Framework and resources. <p>Innovation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead delivery of the City's Transformation Framework • Develop and implement an Innovation Program • Lead innovation capability building.
Strategic Link	Listening and Leading - 5.3 Employer of choice focusing on equity, innovation, and technology.
Insourcing vs Outsourcing	<p>Primarily insourced.</p> <p>Outsourcing of employee surveys, innovation capability building, and leadership programs, as required.</p>
Service Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19 poses a risk to resourcing (due to absenteeism across the City) • Project prioritisation across the City may have an impact on delivering the Transformation Framework (which requires cross-team collaboration).

Item 13.1 Attachment 3

ERC 19/05/2022



Service Assets	Minor assets		
Service Requirements	Council Driven		
Linked Committees/Advisory Groups	None		
Funding	Primarily Municipally Funded		
Volunteer Reliance	Partially		
KPI	Annual KPI	Measurement	
	Achievement of deliverables	Target FY23	90% achievement
Financial Year	FY22	FY23	
	FTE: 1.8	FTE: 2.0	
	Budget (new service unit - no budget allocated at the time of the FY22 annual budget adoption)	Budget (731)	
Direct Service Cost	\$N/A	\$TBD	
Revenue	\$N/A	\$TBD	
Internal Recharging	\$N/A	\$TBD	
Net Service Cost (Total)	\$N/A	\$TBD	
Customer Feedback	N/A		
What is needed to achieve the FY23 ask?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ongoing, active leadership engagement (across functions and divisions) and support for the proposed FY23 initiatives• Continued development and improvement of technology systems and software to support digital transformation across the City• Ongoing and active participation from the Executive Committee in leadership programs.		



ERC 19/05/2022

Item 13.1 Attachment 4

Listening and
Leading

People Experience

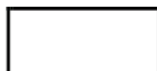
Service Plan 2022/2023	
Service Purpose	Employee lifecycle experience that unlocks the potential of our people.
Sub-services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People Experience • Organisational Development • Payroll
Objectives (Deliverables)	<p>People Experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-level human resources expertise and support across divisions • The Performance Experience Framework • Recruiting and onboarding • Performance management • Workforce Plan development • Enterprise Agreement negotiations and administration • Industrial relations advice (to mitigate risk). <p>Organisational Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing performance review program across divisions • Delivering compliance and development training plans • Succession planning • Capability building. <p>Payroll:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing and distributing payroll in a timely manner • Managing superannuation payments • Complying with relevant legislation.
Strategic Link	Listening and Leading - 5.3 Employer of choice focusing on equity, innovation and technology.
Insourcing vs Outsourcing	<p>Primarily insourced.</p> <p>Outsourcing of senior and executive recruitment, industrial relations advice, legal and investigation support, and training and development, as required.</p>
Service Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19 poses a risk to resourcing, due to increased absenteeism across the City • The transition from the Federal Industrial Relations system to the State system is expected to occur in 2022. The transition will increase the workload of this service unit. However, with no firm time frames, it also creates uncertainty around the delivery of other projects.

Item 13.1 Attachment 4

ERC 19/05/2022



Service Assets	Minor assets		
Service Requirements	Other (please specify) Provide organisational support		
Linked Committees/Advisory Groups	Nil		
Funding	Primarily Municipally Funded		
Volunteer Reliance	Nil		
KPI	Annual KPI	Measurement	
	Completion of deliverables	Target FY23	90% achieved
Financial Year	FY22	FY23	
	FTE: 11.4	FTE: 12.4	
	Budget (711)	Budget (711)	
Direct Service Cost	\$2,577,796	\$TBD	
Revenue	\$(297,000)	\$TBD	
Internal Recharging	\$(2,584,379)	\$TBD	
Net Service Cost (Total)	\$(303,583)	\$TBD	
Customer Feedback	The 2021 Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey found People Experiences had an overall satisfaction score of 82.1%.		
What's needed to achieve the FY23 ask?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A highly engaged workforce• Establish a best practice People Experience Management Framework to empower and support People Leaders and employees• Explore further integration opportunities in the existing People Experience technology and software solutions to find digital efficiencies• Invest in the development of the Leadership Framework.		



ERC 19/05/2022

Item 13.1 Attachment 5

Listening and
Leading

Workplace Health and Safety

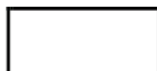
Service Plan 2022/2023	
Service Purpose	A workplace free of injury and harm.
Sub-services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workplace Health and Safety Injury Management
Objectives (Deliverables)	<p>Workplace Health and Safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the City's safety management system Provide advisory services on safety, hazards, risks and wellbeing promotion Investigate safety incidents Lead safety culture projects and initiatives Provide safety and emergency management training Test innovative approaches to improve safety outcomes. <p>Injury Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide injury management administration and support Manage active workers compensation claims.
Strategic Link	Listening and Leading - 5.3 Employer of choice focusing on equity, innovation and technology.
Insourcing vs Outsourcing	Primarily insourced
Service Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Workplace Health and Safety Act 2020</i> adds new legislative requirements regarding employees and volunteers COVID-19 poses a risk to the City's ability to meet its legislative obligation to ensure the health and safety of our people while at work, and the safety of the wider community.
Service Assets	Significant assets only (vehicles, fleet, etc., valued at more than \$50,000)
Service Requirements	<p>Other (please specify)</p> <p>Provide organisational support</p>

Item 13.1 Attachment 5

ERC 19/05/2022



Linked Committees/Advisory Groups	N/A		
Funding	Primarily Municipally Funded		
Volunteer Reliance	Nil		
KPI	Annual KPI	Measurement	
	Loss Time Injuries	Target FY23	5>LTI
Financial Year	FY22	FY23	
	FTE: 3	FTE: 4	
	Budget (new service unit - no budget allocated at the time of the FY22 annual budget adoption)	Budget (721)	
Direct Service Cost	\$N/A	\$TBD	
Revenue	\$N/A	\$TBD	
Internal Recharging	\$N/A	\$TBD	
Net Service Cost (Total)	\$N/A	\$TBD	
Customer Feedback	The 2021 Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey found the City's Workplace Health and Safety had an overall satisfaction score of 82.1%.		
What's needed to achieve the FY23 ask?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A highly engaged workforce• Establish a best practice Safety Management Framework that will help everyone to be responsible for safety in the workplace• Improved safety, risk and injury management reporting technology.		



ERC 19/05/2022

Item 13.1 Attachment 6

Listening and
Leading

Transformation, Culture and Innovation

Service Plan 2022/2023	
Service Purpose	Our people are enabled to think, behave and work in better ways.
Sub-services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture • Leadership Capability • Change Management • Innovation
Objectives (Deliverables)	<p>Culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and implement the City's Employee Code of Conduct • Review organisational values • Conduct the City's employee engagement survey • Engage in the Enterprise Agreement process • Provide diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging training. <p>Leadership Capability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the Senior Leadership Team and the People Leader Team development forums • Design and deliver a Leadership Transformation Framework. <p>Change Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and deliver a Change Management Framework and resources. <p>Innovation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead delivery of the City's Transformation Framework • Develop and implement an Innovation Program • Lead innovation capability building.
Strategic Link	Listening and Leading - 5.3 Employer of choice focusing on equity, innovation, and technology.
Insourcing vs Outsourcing	<p>Primarily insourced.</p> <p>Outsourcing of employee surveys, innovation capability building, and leadership programs, as required.</p>
Service Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19 poses a risk to resourcing (due to absenteeism across the City) • Project prioritisation across the City may have an impact on delivering the Transformation Framework (which requires cross-team collaboration).

Item 13.1 Attachment 6

ERC 19/05/2022



Service Assets	Minor assets		
Service Requirements	Council Driven		
Linked Committees/Advisory Groups	None		
Funding	Primarily Municipally Funded		
Volunteer Reliance	Partially		
KPI	Annual KPI	Measurement	
	Achievement of deliverables	Target FY23	90% achievement
Financial Year	FY22	FY23	
	FTE: 1.8	FTE: 2.0	
	Budget (new service unit - no budget allocated at the time of the FY22 annual budget adoption)	Budget	
Direct Service Cost	\$N/A	\$TBD	
Revenue	\$N/A	\$TBD	
Internal Recharging	\$N/A	\$TBD	
Net Service Cost (Total)	\$N/A	\$TBD	
Customer Feedback	N/A		
What is needed to achieve the FY23 ask?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ongoing, active leadership engagement (across functions and divisions) and support for the proposed FY23 initiatives• Continued development and improvement of technology systems and software to support digital transformation across the City• Ongoing and active participation from the Executive Committee in leadership programs.		



ERC 19/05/2022

14. Corporate Affairs

Nil

15. Office of the CEO

Nil

16. Motions of Which Previous Notice Has Been Given

Nil

17. Notices Of Motion Given At The Meeting For Consideration At Next Meeting

Nil

18. New Business of an Urgent Nature Introduced by Members or Officers

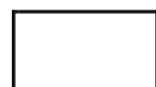
Nil

19. Matters to be Noted for Investigation, Without Debate

Nil

20. Closure of Meeting

The meeting closed at 8.39pm.



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18.2 Minutes - Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee Meeting - 19 May 2022**Author(s)** Emma Milne**Attachments** 1. Audit Risk and Compliance Committee Meeting - Minutes - 19 May 2022 [↓](#)**RECOMMENDATION**

That Council:

- (1) RECEIVES the Minutes of the Audit, Risk and compliance Committee held on 19 May 2022, and
 - (2) ADOPTS the recommendations contained therein,
- as attached to the Agenda.

Background

An Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee Meeting was held on 19 May 2022.

The Minutes of the Meeting contain recommendations which are required to be considered by Council for adoption.

Submission

N/A

Report

At the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee Meeting held on 19 May 2022, the following reports were presented:

1. Local Road and Community Infrastructure Program (LRCI) – City of Cockburn 30 June 2021
2. Henderson Waste Recovery Park Annual Report to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
3. Strategic Risk Report
4. Terms of Reference – Proposed Update.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsListening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

N/A

Legal Implications

Division 1A – Audit Committee *Local Government Act 1995*, and Regulation 16
Functions of Audit Committee *Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996*.

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

This report is to ensure that Council receives and adopts the recommendations from the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act, 1995*

Nil



The Council of the City of Cockburn Audit Risk and Compliance Committee **Minutes**

For Thursday, 19 May 2022

These Minutes are subject to confirmation

Presiding Member's signature

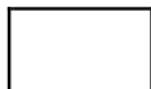
Date: 21 July 2022

ARC 19/05/2022

The Council of the City of Cockburn
Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee Meeting
19 May 2022

Minutes

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ARC 19/05/2022

The Council of the City of Cockburn
Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee Meeting
19 May 2022

Minutes

PRESENT

Elected Members

Mr K Allen	-	Councillor (Presiding Member)
Mr T Widenbar	-	Deputy Mayor
Ms P Corke	-	Councillor
Mr T Dewan	-	Councillor (eMeeting)

In Attendance

Mr T Brun	-	Chief Executive Officer
Ms E Milne	-	Executive Governance and Strategy
Mr S Downing	-	Chief Financial Officer
Mr A Lees	-	Chief of Operations
Mr N Mauricio	-	Head of Finance
Ms M Todd	-	Manager Legal and Governance
Mr J Fiori	-	Risk and Governance Advisor
Mr N Sandiford	-	Systems Support Officer (IT Support)
Mrs B Pinto	-	Governance Officer
Mrs S D'Agnone	-	Council Minute Officer

Note: The Independent Member was unable to connect to the meeting due to technical difficulties.

1. Declaration of Meeting

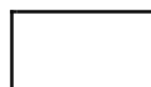
The Presiding Member declared the meeting open at 7.37pm.

"Kaya, Wanju Wadjuk Budjar" which means "Hello, Welcome to Wadjuk Land"

The Presiding Member acknowledged the Nyungar People who are the traditional custodians of the land on which the meeting is being held and paid respect to the Elders of the Nyungar Nation, both past and present and extended that respect to Indigenous

2. Appointment of Presiding Member (If required)

Nil



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ARC 19/05/2022

3. Disclaimer

Members of the public, who attend Council Meetings, should not act immediately on anything they hear at the Meetings, without first seeking clarification of Council's position.

Persons are advised to wait for written advice from the Council prior to taking action on any matter that they may have before Council.

4. Acknowledgement of Receipt of Written Declarations of Financial Interests and Conflict of Interest (by Presiding Member)

Nil

5. Apologies & Leave of Absence

Nil

6. Public Question Time

Nil

7. Confirmation of Minutes

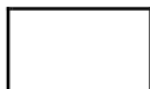
7.1 (2022/MINUTE NO 0006) Minutes of the Audit Risk and Compliance Meeting - 24/03/2022

Recommendation
That Committee confirms the Minutes of the Audit Risk and Compliance Meeting held on Thursday, 24 March 2022 as a true and accurate record.
Committee Recommendation
MOVED Deputy Mayor T Widenbar SECONDED Cr T Dewan
That the recommendation be adopted.
<u>CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 4/0</u>

8. Deputations

Nil

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ARC 19/05/2022

9. Business Left Over from Previous Meeting (if adjourned)

Nil

10. Declaration by Members who have Not Given Due Consideration to Matters Contained in the Business Paper Presented before the Meeting

Nil

En Bloc Resolutions

7.38pm The following Items were carried by En Bloc Resolution of Council:

12.1	13.1
------	------

11. Built and Natural Environment

Nil

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ARC 19/05/2022

Item 12.1

12. Finance**12.1 (2022/MINUTE NO 0007) Local Road and Community Infrastructure Program (LRCI) - City of Cockburn 30 June 2021****Author** Stuart Downing

- Attachments**
1. Reissued Opinion of the Office of Auditor General 30 June 2021 LRCI Grant Funding Acquittal [↓](#)
 2. Annual Declaration from the City of Cockburn for LRCI Funding [↓](#)
 3. LRCI Phase 1 - Chief Executive Officer Statement from City of Cockburn [↓](#)
 4. Letter to Mayor from Office of the Auditor General - Reissued Opinion for LRCIP Acquittal [↓](#)
 5. Letter to Chief Executive Officer from Office of the Auditor General - Reissued Opinion LRCIP Funding Acquittal [↓](#)

Recommendation of the Committee

That Council:

- (1) NOTES the report.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Deputy Mayor T Widenbar SECONDED Cr P Corke

That the recommendation be adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 4/0**Background**

To ensure that all audit reports, including annual financial audit and the minor audits required by grant funding bodies, come before the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARC).

Submission

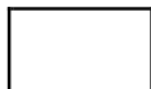
N/A

Report

The Commonwealth Department (Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications) took over three months to complete their assessment of the City's Audit Report and Financial Statement for LRCI funding.

When the Department did respond, they asked the City to address several issues, including a missing payment of grant funds from the report.

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Item 12.1ARC 19/05/2022

A payment of \$267,000 had been received but not internally allocated to a project by the City (sitting in the balance sheet as a contract liability at 30 June 2021).

The Department insisted on updating the statements and having the Audit Report reissued.

As such the City, at the request of the Department, had the Office of Auditor General reissue the Audit Statement (refer Attachment 1).

The OAG then reissued the Audit Certificate, as requested by the Department, with accompanying letters to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer as required by the *Local Government Act 1995*.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsListening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

N/A

Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

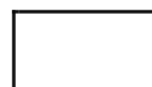
This report is to ensure all Audit Reports, including compliance with grant funder requirements, are presented to the ARC.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



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Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

2021

City of Cockburn

To the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Cockburn

Financial Statements for the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements (the financial statements) prepared for the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program (the Program), which comprises the Chief Executive Officer's Financial Statement, and the financial elements contained within the Annual Report Template for Phase 1 and the Quarterly Report Declarations for Phase 2, for the year ended 30 June 2021.

The financial statements have been prepared by the City of Cockburn (the City) in accordance with the requirements of the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications COVID-19 Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program Guidelines (the Guidelines) for Phases 1 and 2 of the Program to meet the reporting requirements of the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications.

In my opinion, in all material respects:

- the financial statements are based on, and in agreement with, proper accounts and records
- the amount reported as expended during the year was used solely for expenditure on approved Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Projects
- the amount certified by the Chief Executive Officer in the Chief Executive Officer's Financial Statement as its own source expenditure on the Program during the year is based on, and in agreement with, proper accounts and records.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of my report.

I am independent of the City in accordance with the *Auditor General Act 2006* and the relevant ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Page 1 of 2

7th Floor Albert Facey House 469 Wellington Street Perth MAIL TO: Perth BC PO Box 8489 Perth WA 6849 TEL: 08 6557 7500



Emphasis of matter – Basis of accounting and restriction on distribution and use

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to the special purpose framework used to prepare the financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the City's reporting obligations to the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications under the Guidelines. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. My report is intended solely for the City and the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the City or the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications.

Responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer for the Financial statements

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Guidelines, and for such internal control as the Chief Executive Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial statements

The objectives of my audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website. This description forms part of my auditor's report and can be found at https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf.

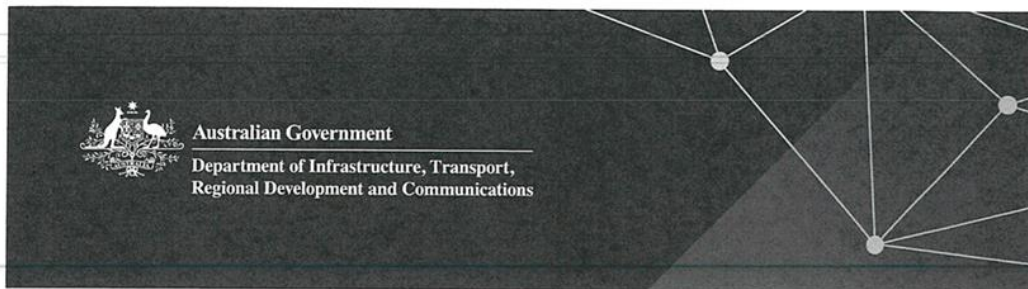
Other information

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information is the information in the Program's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021, but not the financial statements and my auditor's report.

My opinion does not cover the other information and, accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



Steven Hoar
Director Financial Audit
Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
14 March 2021



LOCAL ROADS AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT

Annual Report Declaration

June 2021

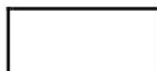
I declare that:

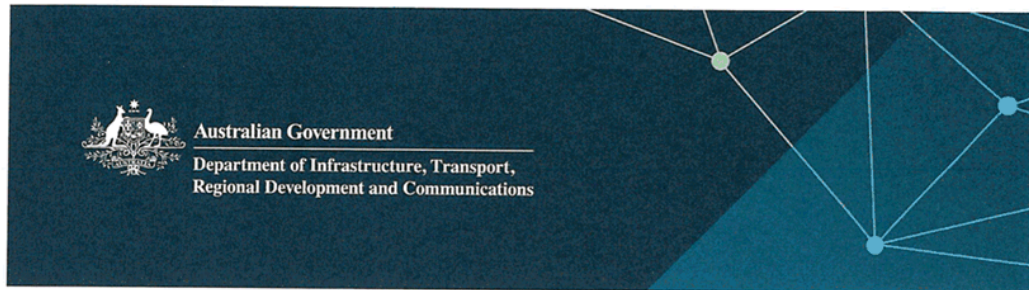
- I have read, understood and agree to abide by the Program Guidelines on the Department's website at www.investment.infrastructure.gov.au/lrci as in force at the time of submission;
- The information I have submitted in this form is, to the best of my knowledge, true, accurate and complete. I also understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence under the Criminal Code 1995 (Cth);
- The financial statement is a true statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program payments received;
- I understand that the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program is an Australian Government program and that the Department will use the information provided in accordance with:
 - Australian Government Public Data Policy Statement;
 - Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines;
 - Applicable Australian laws; and
 - May make information publically available within the course of the LRCI Program (for example in media releases or promotional materials).

Full name: Stuart Downing
Position: Chief Financial Officer
Council: City of Cockburn
Email address: sdowning@cockburn.wa.gov.au

Signature:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Stuart Downing", written over a horizontal line.





LOCAL ROADS AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT –PHASE 1

Chief Executive Officer's Financial Statement

June 2021

The following Financial Statement is a true statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program Phase 1 funding received by City of Cockburn in the 2020-2021 Financial Year.

LRCI Nominal Funding Allocation	LRCI Funding Received	LRCI Funding Expended
\$1,077,107	\$805,667	\$569,044.66

The own source expenditure for City of Cockburn in 2020-21 was: \$ 3,129,556.52

Name of Chief Executive Officer/Chief Financial Officer: Stuart Downing

Date: 11 March 2022

Signature of Chief Executive Officer/Chief Financial Officer:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Stuart Downing", written over a horizontal line.



1

Item 12.1 Attachment 4

ARC 19/05/2022



Our Ref: 7895-002

7th Floor, Albert Facey House
469 Wellington Street, PerthMr Logan K Howlett
Mayor
City of Cockburn
9 Coleville Crescent
SPEARWOOD WA 6163Mail to: Perth BC
PO Box 8489
PERTH WA 6849Tel: 08 6557 7500
Email: info@audit.wa.gov.au

Dear Mr Howlett

**CITY OF COCKBURN - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE LOCAL ROADS AND
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

A copy of the revised Financial Statements and redated Auditor's Report for the year ended 30 June 2021 is attached.

This Financial Statements incorporate the following changes made by the City from what was submitted to the Department previously on 29 October 2021:

- Chief Executive Officer's Financial Statement for Phase 1 is revised and the sign-off has been redated to present corrected LRCI funding received
- Annual Report Template for Phase 1 is updated for additional information regarding construction completion dates and coordinates for several projects.

A copy has also been sent to the Chief Executive Officer and the Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications.

Yours sincerely

Steven Hoar
Director
Financial Audit
14 March 2022

Attach



ARC 19/05/2022

Item 12.1 Attachment 5



Our Ref 7895-002

7th Floor, Albert Facey House
469 Wellington Street, PerthMr Tony Brun
Chief Executive Officer
City of Cockburn
9 Coleville Crescent
SPEARWOOD WA 6163Mail to: Perth BC
PO Box 8489
PERTH WA 6849Tel: 08 6557 7500
Email: info@audit.wa.gov.au

Dear Mr Brun

**CITY OF COCKBURN - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE LOCAL ROADS AND
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

A copy of the revised Financial Statements and redated Auditor's Report for the year ended 30 June 2021 is attached.

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- Annual Report Template for Phase 1 is updated for additional information regarding construction completion dates and coordinates for several projects.

A copy has also been sent to the Mayor and the Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications.

Yours sincerely

Steven Hoar
Director
Financial Audit
14 March 2022

Attach

ARC 19/05/2022

Item 13.1

13. Operations**13.1 (2022/MINUTE NO 0008) Henderson Waste Recovery Park Annual Report to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.****Author** Anton Lees**Attachments** 1. Henderson Waste Recovery Park Annual Report [↓](#)**Recommendation of the Committee**

That Council:

- (1) NOTES the Henderson Waste Recovery Park Annual Report to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Deputy Mayor T Widenbar SECONDED Cr P Corke

That the recommendation be adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 4/0**Background**

The Henderson Waste Recovery Park (HWRP) operates under a licence (L9159/2018/1) issued by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER).

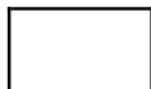
Section 36 of the licence states: The licence holder must submit to the CEO (DWER) an Annual Environmental Report within 28 days after the end of the annual period.

The annual period is defined as the 12-month period commencing from 2 March until 1 March of the year immediately following.

The report is to include:

- Condition 5.2.1 - Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment and any environmental incidents that have occurred during the annual period, and any action taken
- Condition 5.2.1 - Surveyed Topographic Contour Map depicting the area of the planned footprint, including cross sections for cut slopes, filled areas and unexcavated areas
- Condition 3.6.1 -Waste input and output data (including rejected loads)
- Condition 3.7.1 - Process monitoring
- Condition 3.8.1 - Monitoring of Ambient Groundwater Quality
- Condition 5.1.3 - Compliance Annual Audit Report
- Condition 5.1.4 - Compliant Summary
- Condition IR5 - Submit a Geotechnical Report.

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Item 13.1**ARC 19/05/2022**

The report and attachments were signed by the Chief Executive Officer and electronically submitted on 31 March 2022 to DWER.

Submission

NA

Report

The 2021/22 Annual Report, attached, has been prepared in accordance with the proforma issued by the DWER.

Responses to each of the City's licence conditions have been detailed along with all supporting documentation being issued with the report.

Key highlights of the report include:

1. Compliance with Licence
2. Approval to bury quarantine waste current
3. 140,176 tonnes of waste received (50% increase on 2020/21)
4. 13,231 diverted from landfill
5. Two complaints received
6. Three leachate spills
7. Fire occurred on the green waste stockpile
8. Household Hazardous Waste removal:
 - a. 94.22 tonnes of chemicals & paint
 - b. 24.64 tonnes of gas bottles.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsEnvironmental Responsibility

A leader in environmental management that enhances and sustainably manages our local natural areas and resources.

Budget/Financial Implications

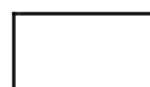
The report was prepared by officers within the Waste Service Unit with costs associated with external reports covered under operational budgets.

Legal Implications

NA

Community Consultation

NA



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ARC 19/05/2022

Item 13.1

Risk Management Implications

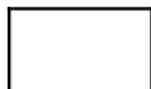
As the report has been issued to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulations, there is a low risk the City's licence will be revoked should Council not adopt the recommendation.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

NA





21/22 Annual Report

Henderson Waste Recovery Park

Licence No. L9159/2018/1

Author: Lyall Davieson
Waste Manager



March 2022

*Cover Picture: Proposed Cockburn Resource Recovery Park Design –
Henderson Waste Recovery Park*

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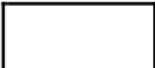
DWER LICENCED PREMISES REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY5

SECTION B9

ANNUAL AUDIT COMPLIANCE REPORT FORM9

LEACHATE SPILL 1 – 8 JULY 202110

SIGNATURE AND CERTIFICATION18





Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the reporting period beginning 2 March 2021 to 1 March 2022 the Henderson Waste Recovery Park (HWRP) received 140,176 tonnes. This is a 50% increase from the previous year. 13,231 tonnes of products and materials was diverted from landfill. This equates to 9.4% of the total tonnes received. Recycled metals are still attracting reasonable spot market prices.

The weighbridge was recalibrated again this year on 19 March 2022 to ensure compliance with State regulatory authorities.

Two complaints were received during the reporting period. One related to dust and the other related to odour, dust and insects.

A fire occurred in the shredded green waste stockpile on 20 March 2021.

Cleanaway removed Household Hazardous Waste from the Hazardous Waste Store as follows;

- 61 Loads (94.22 Tonnes) of chemicals and paints and
- 9 Loads (24.64 Tonnes) of gas bottles in the reporting period.

The Site's Commonwealth Department Agriculture Water and Environment approval to bury quarantine waste is current.

The City continues to ensure that the HWRP operates beyond best practice principles and exceeds the requirements of the DWER Licence.

INTRODUCTION

The Henderson Waste Recovery Park (HWRP) accepts MSW, C&I, C&D, Inert waste annually.

The City of Cockburn has operated the HWRP in Rockingham Road, Wattleup since 1990, when the first lined landfill cell was constructed in WA. Cells One, Two and Three were completed in the 90's, Cell Four was commissioned in 2000, and Cell Five in Feb 2004. Cell Six was commissioned in October 2007 and Cell Seven in December 2012. The City capped Cell Six in 2020 and Cell 7 is the active landfill cell.

The HWRP provides an essential service to the Kwinana Industrial strip and many other commercial and domestic users.

The HWRP has developed its capacity to remove reusable product from the waste stream and will continue to divert waste from landfill to meet the City's Sustainability Targets and the State Waste Strategy goals.

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SITE OPERATIONS SUMMARY

Three qualified refrigerant degassing staff members are employed at HWRP. No degassing occurred in the reporting period due to staff shortages.

The City has a Memorandum of Understanding under the State Government's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Program. Under this program, Cleanaway removed 118.86 tonnes of Household Hazardous Waste from the Hazardous Waste Store as follows;

- 61 Loads (94.22 Tonnes) of chemicals and paints and
- 9 Loads (24.64 Tonnes) of gas bottles in the reporting period.

Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment representative conducted their annual audit of the quarantine burial process during the reporting period. The Site's Commonwealth Department Agriculture Water and Environment approval to bury quarantine waste is current.

In 2017 the City commenced a three year roll out program of a (third) 240lt garden waste bin to all properties over 400m². The roll out concluded in November 2019. This bin is serviced fortnightly and an average of 700 tonnes per month is decontaminated, mulched and removed from site for further processing by others. The average contamination in the garden bin waste stream is 1.2%. The City operates a Greenwaste Decontamination Plant at the Henderson Waste Recovery Park. The plant has a throughput capacity of 8 tonnes of greenwaste in an hour. The location (attached) is adjacent the existing greenwaste hardstand area. The plant is positioned on the floor of the excavated limestone quarry, some 70 m south of the existing workshops on Lot 235 Dalison Avenue. This location is 15 to 30m below all surrounding manmade features. This site was chosen so that the operation of this plant will have no noise impact.

Site boundaries and internal buffers have not changed.

During the reporting period, the access road and the tarmac at the temporary transfer station were resurfaced.

During the reporting period, one fire incident was recorded in the Fire Register. This occurred on 20/3/2021 in the greenwaste stockpile area. This fire was extinguished by City staff and DFES. No damage was caused. This smoke fire incident was reported to DWER in the standard N1 Reporting procedure.

In 2021/22 the City continued further development of the Cockburn Resource Recovery Precinct receiving approval the Clearing Permit by the Department of Environment Regulation and completing the Planning Report.

The HWRP operates under an Environmental Management Plan that is central to our Operation Manual. Furthermore, the HWRP management and staff operate under the City's Waste Strategy 2020-2030, the approved DWER Waste Plan and the Sustainability Policy. These documents not only demand improved environmental outcomes and beyond best

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practice waste management principles but commits the City to further improve its renewable energy targets and environmental sustainability initiatives.

DWER LICENCED PREMISES REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY

The City of Cockburn currently holds a DWER Licence No. L9159/2018/1, which expires on the 22 October 2031. Under 5.2.1 of this Licence, the City is required to submit an Annual Report to the CEO of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation within 28 calendar days after the end of the annual period

The report is to include:

- Condition 5.2.1. Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment and any environmental incidents that have occurred during the annual period and action taken - Refer Water Pollution Control Conditions
- Condition 5.2.1 Surveyed Topographical contour map depicting the area of planned footprint including cross sections for cut slopes, filled area and un-excavated area - See Attached
- Condition 3.6.1 – Waste input and output data.
- Condition 3.7.1 – Process Monitoring
- Condition 3.8.1– Monitoring of Ambient Groundwater Quality.
- Condition 5.1.3 – Compliance Annual Audit Report
- Condition 5.1.4 - Complaint Summary
- Condition IR5 – Submit a Geotechnical Report

Table 5.2.1

Water Pollution Control Conditions

The Post Winter 2021 Groundwater Monitoring Report for the Site is sent as separate attachment to this Annual Report. The Post Summer 2022 Groundwater Monitoring Report for the site was not completed at the time this report was prepared. This Report will be forwarded to the DWER when it becomes available.

Surveyed Topographical Contour Map

The surveyed topographic contour map depicting the area of filled landfill cells are attached in the submission package to this Report as a DWG file.

Condition 3.6.1

Waste Input and Output Data

Refer to the drop box for spreadsheets detailing:

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- Landfill reports covering the period March 2021 – February 2022.
- Contaminated waste received. – 3 loads totalling 29.16 Tonnes were received during the reporting period.
- Special Waste Type One. The Asbestos Log Book is available at the HWRP office and details all asbestos waste placements. The asbestos disposal area is a single column in Cell Seven. The GPS coordinates are therefore consistent with every burial.
North West Corner S=32 degrees 09 .911. E= 115 degrees 47.943.
North East Corner S =32 degrees 09.912. E= 115 degrees 47.971.
South West Corner S= 32 degrees 09.922 E= 115 degrees 47.941.
South East Corner S=32 degrees 09 .926 E= 115 degrees 47.970.
32.1 tonnes were received and buried in the reporting period.
- Special Waste Type Two. The Clinical Waste Logbook is available at the HWRP and identifies the GPS location of each individual burial. 1,165.42 Tonnes were landfilled in the reporting period.
- Quarantine Waste. The Quarantine Burial Logbook is available at the HWRP and identifies the GPS location of each individual burial. 36.28 tonnes were landfilled in the reporting period.
- Waste Leaving the Site. The Rejected Loads Register recorded four rejected loads during the reporting period by the Weighbridge Officers as non-compliant commercial loads. One rejected load was a domestic customer who failed to correctly wrap asbestos. Two Commercial Loads of profilings and 1 load was drillers mud that was not spadeable. 2 Residents had failed to correctly wrap their asbestos. This Register is available in the Henderson Waste Recovery Park Weighbridge Office

Condition 3.7.1**Process Monitoring**Mulched Greenwaste Windrows

Currently greenwaste is removed from the domestic waste stream only and stockpiled onsite until it is mulched. The City has completed the roll out of a garden waste bin across the City. The contents of these bins are deposited on the greenwaste hardstand area at the HWRP to be decontaminated and chipped into mulch. The stockpiles of greenwaste and mulch have not exceeded the respective 2000m³ or 6000m³ limits as specified in the Licence Conditions.

Greenwaste was normally stored in a manner that minimises fire risk. Historically, large stockpiles of mulch are removed within two days of processing. The difficulties in finding a market for the decontaminated greenwaste lead to stockpiles that were not consistent with the parameters identified in the Site's Licence. The City is utilising all resources in order to manage the greenwaste in accordance with Licence conditions.

In addition to the commercial greenwaste stockpiles, small amounts remain on site (< 100m³) for consumption, free of charge, by HWRP domestic users. Any large mulch stockpile is monitored throughout the holding period for temperature and recorded in the Greenwaste Log Book according to the Licence Conditions.

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Leachate Monitoring

Refer to Ground Water Monitoring Report in the submission package.

Condition 3.8.1

Monitoring of Ambient Groundwater Quality

The October Post Winter 2021 Ground Water Monitoring Reports is included in the submission package. The Post Summer 2022 Groundwater Monitoring Report will be forwarded to the DWER when completed. These Reports were undertaken by Strategen JBS&G for the HWRP under the WALGA Landfill Groundwater and Contaminated Site Tender.

Condition 5.1.3

Compliance Annual Audit Report.

Refer to Section B.

Condition 5.1.4

Complaint Summary

Three complaints were received during the reporting period. One related to dust and two were registered as a result of odour. All complaints were noted in the Complaints Register during the reporting period.

Condition IR5

Submit a Geotechnical Report

Refer to the submission package.

Schedule 2: Reporting & notification forms

These forms are provided for the proponent to report monitoring and other data required by the Licence. They can be requested in an electronic format.

ANNUAL AUDIT COMPLIANCE REPORT PROFORMA

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Department of Environment Regulation

SECTION A**LICENCE DETAILS**

Licence Number: L9159/2018/1	Licence File Number: DER2018/001433
Company Name: CITY OF COCKBURN	ABN: 27471341209
Trading as: CITY OF COCKBURN	
Reporting period: 2/03/21 to 1/03/22	

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LICENCE CONDITIONS

1. Were all conditions of the Licence complied with within the reporting period? (please tick the appropriate box)

Yes ☐ Please proceed to Section C

No ☒ Please proceed to Section B

Each page must be initialled by the person(s) who signs Section C of this Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR).

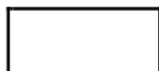
1. Were all conditions of the Licence complied with within the reporting period? (please tick the appropriate box)

Yes ☐ Please proceed to Section C

No ☒ Please proceed to Section B

Initial:

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SECTION B

ANNUAL AUDIT COMPLIANCE REPORT FORM

Environmental Protection Act 1986, Part V Division 3

Once completed, please submit this form either via email to info@dwer.wa.gov.au, or to the below postal address:

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Locked Bag 10
Joondalup DC WA 6919

Section A – Licence details			
Licence number:	L9159	Licence file number:	DER2018/001433
Licence holder name:	City of Cockburn		
Trading as:	Henderson Waste Recovery Park		
ACN:			
Registered business address:			
Reporting period:	2/3/2021 to 1/3/2022		

Section B – Statement of compliance with licence conditions	
Did you comply with all of your licence conditions during the reporting period? (please tick the appropriate box)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes – please complete: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • section C; • section D (if required); and • sign the declaration in Section F. 	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No – please complete: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • section C; • section D (if required); • section E; and • sign the declaration in Section F. 	

Initial: 

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Department of Environment Regulation

Leachate Spill 1 – 8 July 2021

Section C – Statement of actual production

Provide the actual production quantity for this reporting period. Supporting documentation is to be attached.

Prescribed premises category	Actual production quantity
64	140,176 tonnes

Section D – Statement of actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity

Provide the actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity for this reporting period. Supporting documentation is to be attached.

Prescribed premises category	Actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity
64	5,000Lts

Section E – Details of non-compliance with licence condition

Please use a separate page for each condition with which the licence holder was non-compliant at a time during the reporting period.

Condition no:	Waste Processing Table 2	Date(s) of non-compliance:	8 July 2021
---------------	--------------------------	----------------------------	-------------

Details of non-compliance:

Leachate discharges outside landfill cell liner.

What was the actual (or suspected) environmental impact of the non-compliance?

NOTE – please attach maps or diagrams to provide insight into the precise location of where the non-compliance took place.

Potential contamination of aquifer

Cause (or suspected cause) of non-compliance:

Storm event involving heavy, prolonged, rain

Action taken to mitigate any adverse effects of non-compliance and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance:

Affected soil removed, soil samples taken of remediated area, validation report submitted to DWER, non-compliance close out by DWER and clay bund walls constructed

Was this non-compliance previously reported to DWER?

☒ Yes

☐ Reported to DWER verbally

Date: //

☒ Reported to DWER in writing

Date: 8/7/21

Initial: 

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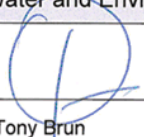


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Item 13.1 Attachment 1



Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

Section F – Declaration			
I / We declare that the information in this Annual Audit Compliance Report is true and correct and is not false or misleading in a material particular ⁱ .			
I / We consent to the Annual Audit Compliance Report being published on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's (DWER) website.			
Signature ⁱⁱ :		Signature:	
Name: (printed)	Tony Brun	Name: (printed)	
Position:	CEO	Position:	
Date:	21.3.2022	Date:	

Leachate Spill 2 – 27 July 2021

Section D – Statement of actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity	
Provide the actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity for this reporting period. Supporting documentation is to be attached.	
Prescribed premises category	Actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity
64	40,000Lts

Initial: 

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Section E – Details of non-compliance with licence condition			
Please use a separate page for each condition with which the licence holder was non-compliant at a time during the reporting period.			
Condition no:	Waste Processing Table 2	Date(s) of non-compliance:	27 July 2021
Details of non-compliance:			
Leachate discharges outside landfill cell liner			
What was the actual (or suspected) environmental impact of the non-compliance?			
NOTE – please attach maps or diagrams to provide insight into the precise location of where the non-compliance took place.			
Potential contamination of aquifer			
Cause (or suspected cause) of non-compliance:			
Storm event involving heavy, prolonged, rain			
Action taken to mitigate any adverse effects of non-compliance and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance:			
Affected soil removed, soil samples taken of remediated area, validation report submitted to DWER, non-compliance close out by DWER and clay bund walls constructed			
Was this non-compliance previously reported to DWER?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes			
<input type="checkbox"/> Reported to DWER verbally		Date: / /	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reported to DWER in writing		Date: 27/7/2021	

Initial: 

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Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

Section F – Declaration

I / We declare that the information in this Annual Audit Compliance Report is true and correct and is not false or misleading in a material particularⁱⁱⁱ.

I / We consent to the Annual Audit Compliance Report being published on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's (DWER) website.

Signature ^{iv} :		Signature:	
Name: (printed)	Tony Brun	Name: (printed)	
Position:	CEO	Position:	
Date:	31.3.2022	Date:	

Leachate Spill 3 – 30 January 2022

Section C – Statement of actual production

Provide the actual production quantity for this reporting period. Supporting documentation is to be attached.

Prescribed premises category	Actual production quantity
64	140,176 tonnes

Section D – Statement of actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity

Provide the actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity for this reporting period. Supporting documentation is to be attached.

Prescribed premises category	Actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity
64	50,000Lts

Initial: 

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Section E – Details of non-compliance with licence condition			
Please use a separate page for each condition with which the licence holder was non-compliant at a time during the reporting period.			
Condition no:	Waste Processing Table 2	Date(s) of non-compliance:	30 January 2022
Details of non-compliance:			
Leachate discharges outside landfill cell liner			
What was the actual (or suspected) environmental impact of the non-compliance?			
NOTE – please attach maps or diagrams to provide insight into the precise location of where the non-compliance took place.			
Potential contamination of aquifer			
Cause (or suspected cause) of non-compliance:			
Water level reached above 50% of holding limit, resulting in temporary windrow wall failure			
Action taken to mitigate any adverse effects of non-compliance and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance:			
Affected soil removed, soil samples taken of remediated area, validation report submitted to DWER, non-compliance close out by DWER and clay bund walls constructed			
Was this non-compliance previously reported to DWER?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes			
<input type="checkbox"/> Reported to DWER verbally		Date: / /	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reported to DWER in writing		Date: 10/1/2022	

Section F – Declaration			
I / We declare that the information in this Annual Audit Compliance Report is true and correct and is not false or misleading in a material particular ^{vi} .			
I / We consent to the Annual Audit Compliance Report being published on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's (DWER) website.			
Signature ^{vi} :		Signature:	
Name: (printed)	Tony Brun	Name: (printed)	
Position:	CEO	Position:	
Date:		Date:	
Seal (if signing under seal):			

Initial:

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Department of Environment Regulation

Complaint 1 – Odour -17 March 2021

Section C – Statement of actual production	
Provide the actual production quantity for this reporting period. Supporting documentation is to be attached.	
Prescribed premises category	Actual production quantity
64	140,176 tonnes

Section D – Statement of actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity	
Provide the actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity for this reporting period. Supporting documentation is to be attached.	
Prescribed premises category	Actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity
64	Odour discharge across the boundary to be zero

Section E – Details of non-compliance with licence condition			
Please use a separate page for each condition with which the licence holder was non-compliant at a time during the reporting period.			
Condition no:	2.7.1	Date(s) of non-compliance:	17 March 2021
Details of non-compliance:			
Odour reported outside the boundary premises.			
What was the actual (or suspected) environmental impact of the non-compliance?			
NOTE – please attach maps or diagrams to provide insight into the precise location of where the non-compliance took place.			
The north east corner of Cell 7 released odour due to the erosion of cover due to strong easterly winds over several weeks. Resolution - area was recovered in the am of 18/03/21.			
Cause (or suspected cause) of non-compliance:			
As above.			
Action taken to mitigate any adverse effects of non-compliance and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance:			
Ongoing surveillance of covered landfill areas.			
Was this non-compliance previously reported to DWER?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
<input type="checkbox"/> Reported to DWER verbally		Date: / /	
<input type="checkbox"/> Reported to DWER in writing		Date: / /	

Initial: 

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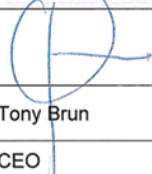


Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

Section F – Declaration

I / We declare that the information in this Annual Audit Compliance Report is true and correct and is not false or misleading in a material particular^{vii}.

I / We consent to the Annual Audit Compliance Report being published on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's (DWER) website.

Signature ^{viii} :		Signature:	
Name: (printed)	Tony Brun	Name: (printed)	
Position:	CEO	Position:	
Date:	21.3.2022	Date:	

Complaint 2 – Dust and Odour -1 March 2022

Section C – Statement of actual production

Provide the actual production quantity for this reporting period. Supporting documentation is to be attached.

Prescribed premises category	Actual production quantity
64	140,176 tonnes

Section D – Statement of actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity

Provide the actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity for this reporting period. Supporting documentation is to be attached.

Prescribed premises category	Actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity
64	Odour and dust discharge across the boundary to be zero

Initial: 

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Department of Environment Regulation

Section E – Details of non-compliance with licence condition			
Please use a separate page for each condition with which the licence holder was non-compliant at a time during the reporting period.			
Condition no:	2.6.1 and 2.7.1	Date(s) of non-compliance:	1 March 2022
Details of non-compliance:			
Odour, insects and dust reported outside the boundary premises.			
What was the actual (or suspected) environmental impact of the non-compliance?			
NOTE – please attach maps or diagrams to provide insight into the precise location of where the non-compliance took place.			
Dust, odour from batter reshaping. Insects from the greenwaste stockpiles. No identifiable odour was noted by Staff. Department of Primary Industry insect monitoring stations were free of insects and non were identified in the greenwaste stockpiles.			
Cause (or suspected cause) of non-compliance:			
As above.			
Action taken to mitigate any adverse effects of non-compliance and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance:			
Monitor dust, deploy water cannon and do not use dusty material for cover. No insects found on site			
Was this non-compliance previously reported to DWER?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
<input type="checkbox"/> Reported to DWER verbally		Date: / /	
<input type="checkbox"/> Reported to DWER in writing		Date: / /	

Section F – Declaration			
I / We declare that the information in this Annual Audit Compliance Report is true and correct and is not false or misleading in a material particular ^x .			
I / We consent to the Annual Audit Compliance Report being published on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's (DWER) website.			
Signature ^x :		Signature:	
Name: (printed)	Tony Brun	Name: (printed)	
Position:	CEO	Position:	
Date:	21.3.2022	Date:	

Initial:

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Government of Western Australia
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SECTION C

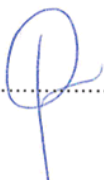
SIGNATURE AND CERTIFICATION

This Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR) may only be signed by a person(s) with legal authority to sign it. The ways in which the AACR must be signed and certified, and the people who may sign the statement, are set out below.

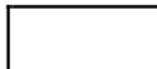
Please tick the box next to the category that describes how this AACR is being signed. If you are uncertain about who is entitled to sign or which category to tick, please contact the licensing officer for your premises.

If the licence holder is		The Annual Audit Compliance Report must be signed and certified:
An individual	<input type="checkbox"/>	by the individual licence holder, or
	<input type="checkbox"/>	by a person approved in writing by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment Regulation to sign on the licensee's behalf.
A firm or other unincorporated company	<input type="checkbox"/>	by the principal executive officer of the licensee; or
	<input type="checkbox"/>	by a person with authority to sign on the licensee's behalf who is approved in writing by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment Regulation.
A corporation	<input type="checkbox"/>	by affixing the common seal of the licensee in accordance with the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> ; or
	<input type="checkbox"/>	by two directors of the licensee; or
	<input type="checkbox"/>	by a director and a company secretary of the licensee, or
	<input type="checkbox"/>	if the licensee is a proprietary company that has a sole director who is also the sole company secretary – by that director, or
	<input type="checkbox"/>	by the principal executive officer of the licensee; or
	<input type="checkbox"/>	by a person with authority to sign on the licensee's behalf who is approved in writing by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment Regulation.
A public authority (other than a local government)	<input type="checkbox"/>	by the principal executive officer of the licensee; or
	<input type="checkbox"/>	by a person with authority to sign on the licensee's behalf who is approved in writing by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment Regulation.
a local government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	by the chief executive officer of the licensee; or
	<input type="checkbox"/>	by affixing the seal of the local government.

It is an offence under section 112 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for a person to give information on this form that to their knowledge is false or misleading in a material particular. There is a maximum penalty of \$50,000 for an individual or body corporate.

Initial: 

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Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

I/We declare that the information in this annual audit compliance report is correct and not false or misleading in a material particular.

SIGNATURE:

NAME:

(printed) Tony Brun

POSITION: Chief Executive Officer

DATE:

31.3.2022

SIGNATURE: _____

NAME:

(printed) _____

POSITION: _____

DATE: ____/____/____

ⁱ It is an offence under section 112 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for a person to give information on this form that to their knowledge is false or misleading in a material particular.

ⁱⁱ AACRs can only be signed by the licence holder or an authorised person with the legal authority to sign on behalf of the licence holder.

ⁱⁱⁱ It is an offence under section 112 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for a person to give information on this form that to their knowledge is false or misleading in a material particular.

^{iv} AACRs can only be signed by the licence holder or an authorised person with the legal authority to sign on behalf of the licence holder.

^v It is an offence under section 112 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for a person to give information on this form that to their knowledge is false or misleading in a material particular.

^{vi} AACRs can only be signed by the licence holder or an authorised person with the legal authority to sign on behalf of the licence holder.

^{vii} It is an offence under section 112 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for a person to give information on this form that to their knowledge is false or misleading in a material particular.

^{viii} AACRs can only be signed by the licence holder or an authorised person with the legal authority to sign on behalf of the licence holder.

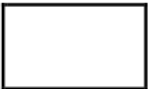
^{ix} It is an offence under section 112 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for a person to give information on this form that to their knowledge is false or misleading in a material particular.

^x AACRs can only be signed by the licence holder or an authorised person with the legal authority to sign on behalf of the licence holder.

ARC 19/05/2022

14. Community Services

Nil



Item 15.1

ARC 19/05/2022

15. Governance and Strategy**15.1 (2022/MINUTE NO 0009) Strategic Risk Report****Author** Emma Milne**Attachments** N/A**Recommendation of the Committee**

That Council:

- (1) RECEIVES the Strategic Risk Report.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Cr P Corke SECONDED Deputy Mayor T Widenbar

That the recommendation be adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 4/0**Background**

This report provides an overview to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARC) of the City of Cockburn (the City) Strategic Risk Register.

Following Tender RFT26/2020, Risk Management and Safety Systems Pty Ltd, trading as RMSS, was retained by the City and awarded a three-year contract with the City ending 2024 with a two-year option for extension.

RMSS is a cloud based online enterprise risk management software, and version 16 of the software was brought online for the City on 26 April 2022.

This report to the ARC is an update on the status of the City's Strategic Risk Register since that implementation.

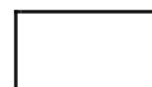
Submission

N/A

Report

The following is a summary of the City's Strategic Risk Register, following implementation of RMSS version 16:

- There are seven identified strategic risks – owned and monitored by the Executive
- All risks in the City's Risk Register have been renumbered in priority with their residual risk level; the first seven are strategic risks, followed by 275 operational risks



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- As part of the contract with RMSS, the implementation package includes training by RMSS on how to manage risks online.

This has commenced with the roll-out of the new version.

The strategic risks, residual risk levels are summarised in Table 1 below and superimposed on a risk heat map as shown in Figure 1 below.

An update of the seven strategic risks in the City's Risk Register is shown in Table 2 below.

At the time of this report, the Executive Governance and Strategy had recommended a review of the following Strategic Risks:

Risk 300 - Business Continuity and Crisis Management

Description - Failure to provide business continuity of the City's core services in the event of a major crisis/emergency

Rating - *Extreme* 25

Reason - The consequence 'Catastrophic' and likelihood 'Almost Certain' were adopted by the Executive on July 2020, and subsequently by the former Audit and Strategic Finance Committee on 16 July 2020, following the declaration of the State of Emergency in WA on 15 March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

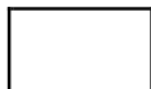
The City of Cockburn Infectious Disease Pandemic Business Continuity Plan was implemented by the Crisis Management Team at the time.

The rationale adopted at the time was that due to no COVID-19 vaccine available at the time, it was deemed by the WA Health Department that the Delta variant of COVID-19 caused more severe disease and death than previous variants, and infection would almost certainly follow contraction of the virus.

With 95% of the WA population now being double vaccinated, it would be reasonable to review the likelihood to 'Possible', and the consequence to 'Major' - this would drop the risk to Moderate 9.

It is also worth noting that due to actions by both the WA government and the City, services have continued to be provided through the past two years.

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Risk 294 - Strategic Direction

Description - Lack of clear and aligned strategic vision, direction, and implementation

Rating - *Substantial 12*

Reason - This risk assignment of Substantial 12 was completed by the Executive in March 2019 and submitted to the former Audit and Strategic Finance Committee on 18 July 2019.

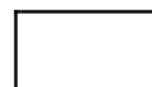
The risk analysis at the time was a likelihood of 'Critical' and a consequence of 'Possible' – of having a 'lack of clear and aligned strategic vision, direction and implementation' – this was a time of significant instability and change in leadership at the City of Cockburn.

Since the appointment by Council of a new Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in February 2021, and the formation of a new Executive Team with a strong mix of former and new members, the transformation journey of the organisation is progressing well.

This includes more transparent reporting and communication with Council, including Elected Member queries, quarterly KPI reporting, Council-led budget preparation, including Service and Project Plans, and strong support for the CEO in the recent (former) Chief Executive Officer Performance Review and Key Projects appraisal Committee (CEOPR) meeting in February 2022, particularly in the areas of communication, innovation, and business organisational and leadership.

This indicates that a substantial risk indicator for strategic direction for a lack of clear and aligned strategic vision, direction, and implementation is no longer warranted.

Residual risk level	Total number of strategic risks	
Extreme	1	7
High	0	
Substantial	1	
Moderate	5	
Low	0	



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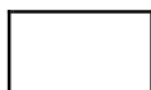
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Table 1: RMSS Strategic Risks Residual Risk Levels

		Likelihood				
		Rare 1	Unlikely 2	Possible 3	Likely 4	Almost Certain 5
Consequence	Insignificant 1	Low 1	Low 2	Low 3	Low 4	Moderate 5
	Minor 2	Low 2	Low 4	Moderate 6	Moderate 8	Substantial 10
	Major 3	Low 3	Moderate 6	Moderate 9 3 Risks	Substantial 12	High 15
	Critical 4	Low 4	Moderate 8 2 Risks	Substantial 12 1 Risk	High 16	Extreme 20
	Catastrophic 5	Moderate 5	Substantial 10	High 15	Extreme 20	Extreme 25 1 Risk
Risk rating		Description				
Extreme 20-25		Risk only acceptable with effective controls and all treatment plans to be explored and implemented where possible, managed by highest level of authority and subject to continuous monitoring.				
High 15-16		Risk acceptable with effective controls, managed by ExCo. Subject to quarterly monitoring or continuous review throughout project lifecycle.				
Substantial 10-12		Accepted with detailed review and assessment. Action Plan prepared and continuous review.				
Moderate 5-9		Risk acceptable with adequate controls, managed by specific procedures. Subject to semi-annual monitoring or continuous review throughout project lifecycle.				
Low 1-4		Risk acceptable with adequate controls, managed by routine procedures. Subject to annual monitoring or continual review throughout project lifecycle.				

Figure 1: Strategic risks superimposed on the risk matrix heat map

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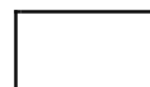


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Table 2: Update - Strategic Risks in City's Risk Register

Risk ID		Risk Name	Risk Description	Risk Rating	Risk Owner
New	Previous				
1	300	Business Continuity and Crisis Management	Failure to provide business continuity of the City's core services in the event of a major crisis /emergency.	Extreme 25	Emma Milne
Action Update <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the City's response plans and ensure on-going testing is in place; Develop business continuity plan for other identified critical service locations, including outlying workplaces such as Cockburn Integrated Health Centre, Jean Willis Centre, Coolbellup Community Hub, Cockburn Youth Centre, Port Coogee Marina; Request service identified business continuity planning service providers for estimates; The City's infectious disease business continuity plan is being utilised during the COVID-19 pandemic - ongoing; and As the WA state government directives under the Declaration of State Emergency on 16 March 2020 emergency are still in place, ensure that the Crisis Management Team are meeting weekly to review management arrangements for staff to ensure availability of back up team members in case working from home is needed due isolation requirements from WA Health - ongoing. 					
Risk ID		Risk Name	Risk Description	Risk Rating	Risk Owner
New	Previous				
2	294	Strategic direction	Lack of clear and aligned strategic vision, direction, and implementation	Substantial 12	Emma Milne
Actions Update <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate digital platforms for information and reporting strategies (i.e. Intramaps software) to increase visibility and alignment. The City's key performance indicator management tool, <i>CAMS Strategy</i>, has been decommissioned. The City is now using <i>SharePoint</i> to enable reporting on performance of informing strategies that feed into the Strategic Community Plan, Corporate Business Plan and the Long Term Financial Plan; and Report and itemise individual financial implications of informing strategies in the <i>City of Cockburn Long Term Financial Plan 2019-2020 to 2032-2033</i>. 					



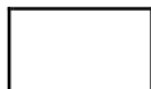
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Risk ID		Risk Name	Risk Description	Risk Rating	Risk Owner
New	Previous				
3	296	Project Management Planning	Failure to consistently plan for capital works projects	Moderate 9	Anton Lees
Action Update <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Project Portfolio Management</i> (PPM) solution roll out is ongoing with additional users upskilled / trained and allocated access in the production live environment. Furthermore, there is project management culture improvement in understanding and appreciation of the <i>Quality Management Triangle</i>. In addition, has been increased improvement and automation of Project Management information reporting with Executive Management Report (EMR) and detailed project dashboards. Continued upskilling and development is planned through the year. At organisational level, been cultural improvements in decision making (and support) with better understanding of the Quality Management principles and accorded more due diligence in the scoping and assessment elements (PPM target goals) most notably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 2 Operational Centre; and Aboriginal Cultural Centre. All participants appreciate the capabilities being offered through the solution and its benefit, noting the steep learning curve requirements and knowledge gap to get on board. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the roll out momentum as taken away upskilling and shadowing engagements with participants; and The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the roll out momentum and taken away upskilling and shadowing engagements with participants. Time, focus and workload remains the biggest challenge for users' roll out which will need emphasis to ensure PPM users remain engaged, especially with this high knowledge management level required to be retained, else will require retraining. 					
Risk ID		Risk Name	Risk Description	Risk Rating	Risk Owner
New	Previous				
4	298	Stakeholder relationships	Failure to develop and maintain strategic partnerships and relationships with government agencies and other key stakeholders	Moderate 9	Victoria Green
Actions Update <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop a structural framework for capturing the strategic priorities; Preparation of updated spreadsheet – listing the main government and private industry stakeholders and their key personnel; To be further refined in consultation with the incoming Chief Executive Officer. 					

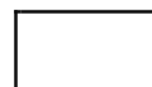
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Risk ID		Risk Name	Risk Description	Risk Rating	Risk Owner
New	Previous				
5	299	Built and Natural Environment	Failure to maintain the City's built and natural environment and resources in a sustainable manner.	Moderate 9	Daniel Arndt
Actions Update <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the <i>Climate Change Strategy 2020</i>; 2. Implement the <i>Coastal Adaptation Plan 2020</i>; 3. Implement the <i>Cockburn Coast Foreshore Management Plan 2020</i>; 4. Implement the <i>Integrated Transport Strategy 2020 – 2030</i>; 5. Implement the <i>Sustainability Action Plan 2017 – 2022</i>; 6. Implement the <i>Urban Forest Plan 2018 – 2019</i>; 7. Implement the streetscape improvement plans and revitalisation strategies; 8. Implement the <i>Marina and Coastal Asset Management Plan</i>; 9. Provide updates on progression of the City-wide tree planting program. 					
Risk ID		Risk Name	Risk Description	Risk Rating	Risk Owner
New	Previous				
6	295	Technology Use and Change	Failure to identify, manage and capitalise on the effectiveness and efficient use of changing technology	Moderate 8	Stuart Downing
Action Status <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement the <i>City of Cockburn 2019-2023 Digital Cockburn – A Smart City</i>. This has been developed and adopted by Council in June 2019. A range of projects are currently underway in line with the action plane contained within the strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initiative for 2020-21 is Project 'BETTI' (Building Efficiency Through Technological Innovation). This will see all over time City buildings overtime controlled, opened, closed and monitor through the implementation of smart technology • The proposed bulk global luminaire replacement with Smart LED streetlights. The aim is to have in place smart lights to measure power consumption, alert for maintenance, improve night road and footpath light fall. 2. The City continues to implement up-to-date technical and governance controls in line with goal of achieving ISO 27001 certification by conducting cyber security audits with industry specialists, to ensure that the City is adopting best of breed cyber security technologies and governance methods. The adoption of these up to date technologies will ensure that the City is committed to protecting the information assets of businesses and residents, 3. Conduct cyber security governance audits. The City has undertaken an external cyber security governance audit and developed a three year action plan. 4. A contract employee specialising in cyber security was appointed to drive the action plan with the ultimate aim to obtain ISO certification. The Officer of the Auditor General of WA has also undertaken a Performance Audit into this area, 5. The <i>City of Cockburn Information and Cyber Security Policy</i> was adopted by Council in September 2019; and 6. The Office of the Auditor General (AOG) of WA has undertaken a Performance Audit into this area in October 2019. The City was chosen as a participant and a comprehensive audit of the City's general computer controls that include Cyber security (draft 17 findings, none rated significant). The findings were tabled in Parliament in June 2020. The City has agreed to implement findings of the OAG report as part of the above plan. The plan and its actions are reviewed every three months by the Executive. 					



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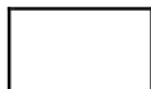
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Risk ID		Risk Name	Risk Description	Risk Rating	Risk Owner
New	Previous				
7	297	Financial sustainability	Erosion of Council's financial sustainability.	Moderate 8	Stuart Downing
Actions Update <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategic Asset Management Module remains the basis of Asset Management Planning (AMP) for the City. Financial implications contained in the AMPs are translated to the LTFP including new assets like Port Coogee Marina and Cockburn ARC. The LTFP was reviewed and adopted by Council in 2020 (accompanying the annual budget). The LTFP mirrors the aspirations of the <i>City of Cockburn Corporate Business Plan 2016-2017 to 2019-2020</i> (CBP) and Strategies adopted by Council. The LTFP was reviewed in 2021 in line with the municipal budget and CBP to consider the impacts of COVID-19 on rating, and other fiscal constraints. The City's risk register was reviewed to include risks related to fraud and misconduct. The review comprised risks updates, risks profiles against the City's risk appetite, including the risk likelihood and consequence, control effectiveness, ability to influence the risk and appropriate treatment plan. The City has completed and submitted the 2020 Public Sector Commission Integrity and Conduct annual collection which summarises the City's processes, initiatives, and activities related to integrity and conduct pursuant to the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i>; <i>Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003</i>; and the <i>Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003</i>. The City's <i>Employee Code of Conduct</i> underwent a comprehensive review in September 2020 with a number of sections updated, particularly in the areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict of Interest Workplace Behaviour Personal Conduct Relationships with Elected Members Reporting Violations. The City facilitated in-house Fraud Awareness Training (delivered by LGIS) in November 2020 for key staff with greater risk exposure, as nominated by management; Management of Conflict of Interest training was also delivered in-house to the executive, senior management team and supervisors/coordinators by the Public Sector Commission in November 2020; The City's process for sourcing and on boarding suppliers was overhauled, with additional controls and checks and balances included; and The City's online Learning & Development modules are being updated to incorporate more specific awareness training for staff. 					

This report confirms the City has appropriate and effective systems to manage risk aligned to standard AS ISO 31000:2018 *Risk management-Guidelines*.

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Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsListening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

N/A

Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

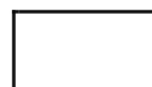
Failure to adopt the recommendation to receive the report will result in the inability to support an integrated and effective approach to risk management and lack of guidance on the arrangements for designing, implementing, monitoring and continually improve risk management processes.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



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Item 15.2

15.2 (2022/MINUTE NO 0010) Terms of Reference - Proposed Update**Author** Emma Milne

- Attachments**
1. Audit, Risk and Compliance - Draft Terms of Reference [↓](#)
 2. ARC Calendar of Business – Two Year Election Cycle [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that Council:

- (1) ADOPTS the revised Audit Risk and Compliance Terms of Reference aligned with the two-year Electoral cycle; and
- (2) ADOPTS the revised Audit Risk and Compliance Calendar aligned with the two-year Electoral cycle.

Committee Recommendation

MOVED Deputy Mayor T Widenbar SECONDED Cr T Dewan

That Council:

1. ADOPTS the revised Audit Risk and Compliance Terms of Reference aligned with the two year Electoral cycle;
2. ADOPTS the revised Audit Risk and Compliance Calendar aligned with the two year Electoral cycle; and
3. REQUESTS that the Standing Item - Notifiable Compliance Reporting Schedule is provided for the Audit Risk and Compliance meeting in July 2022, and must include regular reporting of externally reportable non compliances or incidents across all Divisions.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 4/0**Reason**

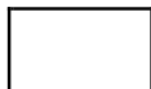
The Henderson Waste Facility Annual report contains externally reportable non conformance's, however due to the reporting deadlines, the report was submitted to DWER in March, and is being tabled at ARC in May for adoption.

This is likely to reoccur in 2023 due to the tight reporting timeline of the licence.

In requiring any externally reportable non compliances or incidents be referred to ARC throughout the year, the committee is able to assess the risk and compliance implications of any such occurrence, whilst not impacting reporting timelines, such as required by the Henderson waste facility annual report.

Background

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At the Governance Committee (GovCo) Meeting, 21 April 2022, a recommendation was proposed by Cr Corke to amend the GovCo calendar cycle to align with the two-year Electoral cycle.

As such all Committees of Council Terms of Reference and Calendars of Business are being edited to reflect the same structure.

Report

The revised Audit Risk and Compliance Terms of Reference and Calendar of Business aligned with the two-year Electoral cycle is presented to the Committee for adoption.

There are no additional changes.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsListening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

N/A

Legal Implications

Division 1A – Audit Committee *Local Government Act 1995*

Regulation 16 Functions of Audit Committee *Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996*

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

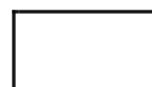
The consequence of this action for “Compliance” is considered minor.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



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**DRAFT**

Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARC)

Terms of reference

Background

1. The Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARC) is a formally appointed Committee of Council.
2. The ARC does not have executive powers or authority to implement actions in areas over which the administration (management) has responsibility and remains independent of the administration.

Objectives and Duties

1. As part of the Council's obligations, the ARC facilitates:
 - a. external financial audit reporting;
 - b. the examination of an Annual Financial Audit Report received and follow up of any matters raised in the Report and subsequent management letter, to ensure appropriate action is taken in respect of those matters;
 - c. vetting and responding to Office of the Auditor General (OAG) Local Government performance audits, whether the City is directly involved or not;
 - d. compliance with the Council functions under Part 6 of the Local government act 1995 (the Act) in relation to the City's financial management;
 - e. compliance with the Council functions under Part 7 of the Act in relation to Audit requirements;
 - f. an appropriate internal audit program endorsed by Council;
 - g. the review of the CEO's Report provided under:
 - i. Regulation 17 (3) of the Local Government (Audit) regulations 1996; and
 - ii. Regulation 5 (2) (c) of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996;
 - h. compliance with Regulation 17 of the Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996 in relation to:
 - i. Risk management;
 - ii. Internal control; and



ARC 19/05/2022

Item 15.2 Attachment 1

- iii. Legislative compliance; and to review the appropriateness and effectiveness of the systems and procedures in relation to these matters on a triennial basis every three (3) financial years;
 - i. effective communication between the external auditor, internal auditor, administration (management) and the Council;
 - j. effective management of financial and other risks to the City through a comprehensive risk management framework;
 - k. the protection of City assets; and
 - l. review of the annual Compliance Audit Return required under Regulation 14 of the Local government (Audit) Regulations 1996.
- 2. The ARC performs any other function conferred on it by the Act, Regulations, or any other written law.

Membership

- 1. The Committee will comprise of a minimum of four Elected Members, who shall be appointed by Council and one (1) independent appropriately qualified appointed member.
- 2. The CEO and the officers responsible for the external and internal audit functions, risk management and legislative compliance will attend meetings to advise and provide information, as required.
- 3. Other City officers shall attend as required to provide administrative and secretarial support.
- 4. Representatives of the OAG and the contracted external and internal auditor shall be invited to attend the meetings as appropriate but must attend the meetings where the draft annual financial report and results of the external audit are to be considered.

Meetings

- 1. The Committee shall meet on the third Thursday in March, May, July, September, and November and on any other occasion necessitating the consideration of any function of the Committee.
- 2. The Committee shall be held in person at 6:00pm to 7:00pm or at 7:30 to 8:30pm on a rotating basis with the other three Committees as determined in advance, in accordance with the two-year Electoral cycle. ~~by the City for the calendar year.~~
- 3. An Audit Committee Calendar will be produced as guidance for the matters to be included on each regular meeting agenda and will be arranged to coincide with legislative timeframes where necessary

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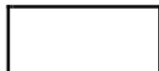
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Delegation

1. The ARC will be delegated the authority to meet with the appointed external auditor, as required by section 7.12A of the Act.

Reporting

1. The Committee shall ensure the preparation of meeting minutes to be forwarded to the next practicable ordinary Council Meeting for consideration by Council.
2. The accompanying officer report will include all specific recommendations and a summary of the items considered at the relevant Committee meeting.



AUDIT, RISK AND COMPLIANCE (ARC) COMMITTEE

Audit Risk and Compliance

Terms of Reference – Objectives and Duties

1. External audit reporting on annual financial statements.
2. The examination of the annual financial audit report (Report) received and follow up of any matters raised in the Report and subsequent management letter, to ensure appropriate action is taken in respect of those matters.
3. Vetting and responding to Office of the Auditor General (OAG) Local Government performance audits, whether the City is directly involved or not.
4. Compliance with the Council functions under Part 6 of the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) in relation to the City's financial management.
5. Compliance with the Council functions under Part 7 of the Act in relation to Audit requirements.
6. An appropriate internal audit program endorsed by Council.
7. The review of the CEO's Report provided under:
 - a. Regulation 17 (3) of the *Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996*; and
 - b. Regulation 5 (2) (c) of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*.
8. Compliance with Regulation 17 of the *Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996* in relation to:
 - a. Risk management; and
 - b. Internal control.
9. Legislative compliance - to review the appropriateness and effectiveness of the systems and procedures in relation to these matters on a triennial basis every three (3) financial years.
10. Effective communication between the external auditor, internal auditor, administration (management) and the Council.
11. Effective management of financial and other risks to the City through a comprehensive risk management framework.
12. The protection of City assets.
13. Review of the annual Compliance Audit Return required under Regulation 14 of the *Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996*.

Item 15.2 Attachment 2

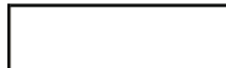
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AUDIT, RISK AND COMPLIANCE (ARC) COMMITTEE

Calendar of Business – 2 Year Election Cycle

Year 1

	September	November	March	May	July	September
Election 2021	Review of organisational risks, OSH, Cyber, Harassment & Bullying	Review of Monetary and Non-Monetary Investments	Compliance Audit Return (Part 7)	Review new FY Internal Audit Schedule	Audit Plan for End of Financial Year (KPMG)	Review of organisational risks, OSH, Cyber, Harassment & Bullying
	Annual Calendar / Program (following year)	Annual Bad Debts Review and Write-offs	Enterprise Risk Management Framework Review (Biennial 2023)	Review of systems and procedures for risk management; internal control; and legislative compliance (3 yearly program)	Audit Results Report – Annual Financial Audits of Local Government Entities (OAG)	Annual Calendar / Program (following year)
	Scheduled Internal Audit Review	Examination of an Annual Financial Audit Report		Strategic Risk Report	Risk Review Register	Scheduled Internal Audit Review
	Operational Risk Report	Legal Proceedings between Council and Other Parties		Appointment of Independent Auditor		Operational Risk Report
Standing Items						
Audit Recommendations / Action Status Report						
Review of OAG focus area/performance audits Report						
Review of CCC Report						
Legislative Changes						
Notifiable incidents reporting						
Notifiable compliance reporting						



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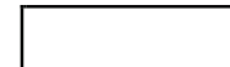
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AUDIT, RISK AND COMPLIANCE (ARC) COMMITTEE

Calendar of Business – 2 Year Election Cycle

Year 2

November	March	May	July	September	Election 2023
Review of Monetary and Non-Monetary Investments	Compliance Audit Return (Part 7)	Review new FY Internal Audit Schedule	Audit Plan for End of Financial Year (KPMG)	Review of organisational risks, OSH, Cyber, Harassment & Bullying	
Annual Bad Debts Review and Write-offs	Enterprise Risk Management Framework Review (Biennial 2023)	Review of systems and procedures for risk management; internal control; and legislative compliance (3 yearly program)	Audit Results Report – Annual Financial Audits of Local Government Entities (OAG)	Annual Calendar / Program (following year)	
Examination of an Annual Financial Audit Report		Strategic Risk Report	Risk Review Register	Scheduled Internal Audit Review	
Legal Proceedings between Council and Other Parties		Appointment of Independent Auditor		Operational Risk Report	
Standing Items					
Audit Recommendations / Action Status Report					
Review of OAG focus area/performance audits Report					
Review of CCC Report					
Legislative Changes					
Notifiable incidents reporting					
Notifiable compliance reporting					



ARC 19/05/2022

16. Corporate Affairs

Nil

17. Office of the CEO

Nil

18. Motions of Which Previous Notice Has Been Given

Nil

19. Notices Of Motion Given At The Meeting For Consideration At Next Meeting

Nil

20. New Business of an Urgent Nature Introduced by Members or Officers

Nil

21. Matters to be Noted for Investigation, Without Debate

Nil

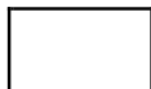
22. Confidential Business

Nil

23. Closure of Meeting

The meeting closed at 7.46pm

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18.3 Adjustment of Monthly Meeting Schedule**Author(s)** Emma Milne**Attachments** N/A**RECOMMENDATION**

That Council:

- (1) ACCEPTS the proposed changes to the scheduling of Council and Committee Meetings from 1 July 2022:
1. Week 1 – Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda Briefing
 2. Week 2 – Ordinary Council Meeting
 3. Week 3 – Elected Member Strategic Briefing Forum (EMSBF)
 4. Week 4 – Committees.

Background

The current meeting schedule as adopted by Council at the Ordinary Council Meeting in March 2022, following the review of the Governance Review Steering Committee:

Week 1: OCM Agenda Briefing
Week 2: Ordinary Council Meeting
Week 3: Committees
Week 4: EMBSBF.

Submission

N/A

Report

In order to address some operational limitations with the current meeting structure, which includes overlaps with the issuing of Committee Agendas on the day of the Ordinary Council Meetings, it is proposed that Week 3 and 4 of the current schedule be varied by swapping the order.

This will address operational limitations for Agenda and Minutes preparation.

Varying the structure as proposed below will also assist where Council determine to refer items to a Committee.

It is proposed the monthly meeting schedule be adjusted to the following:

Week 1 – Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda Briefing
Week 2 – Ordinary Council Meeting
Week 3 - EMBSBF
Week 4 – Committees.

The above amendment would not change the dates of Ordinary Council Meetings previously endorsed by Council.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsListening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.
- High quality and effective community engagement and customer service experiences.

Budget/Financial Implications

N/A

Legal Implications

Local Government Act 1995, Part 5 Administration, Division 2 Council meetings, committees and their meetings and electors' meetings, s. 5.3

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

Insignificant 'compliance' risk.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil

18.4 Australian Local Government Association National General Assembly (NGA) Motions – City of Cockburn**Author(s)** Emma Milne**Attachments** 1. 2022 ALGA National General Assembly Business Papers [↓](#)**RECOMMENDATION**

That Council:

- (1) AUTHORISES Cr Chontelle Stone as its delegate for ALGA 2022 National General Assembly 19-22 June 2022;
- (2) ENDORSES Council's position on the following item:
 - a. Motion 22 – Council supports the Motion; and
- (3) AUTHORISES Cr Chontelle Stone as representative of the City of Cockburn to vote on any other Motions for which Council has not determined a position.

Background

Convened annually by the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA), the National General Assembly (NGA) of Local Government is the peak annual event for Local Government, attracting in excess of 800 Mayors and Councillors each year.

This event provides a unique opportunity for Local Government to engage directly with the Federal Government, to develop national policy, and to influence the future direction of our councils and our communities.

The theme for the 2022 NGA is Partners in Progress.

Cr Stone has registered to attend the 2022 NGA and will be eligible to vote on behalf of Council.

Submission

N/A

Report

With over 100 motions to be debated, the ALGA 2022 NGA engages with 24 Ministers and Federal portfolios.

The Business Papers for the 2022 NGA are attached to this report.

Given there are motions submitted from various Councils all over Australia, Council are not requested to form a position with respect to every motion.

Council is requested to identify Motions of interest so a position of Council can be resolved.

The delegate will advocate and vote on the endorsed position of Council and Council are recommended to authorise the delegate to vote on any other Motions where Council has not determined its position, on behalf of Council.

Cr Kirkwood has submitted Motion No 22 of the ALGA National General Assembly (Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale WA) to be placed on the ALGA NGA Assembly meeting to be held in June 2022:

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

1. Classify telecommunications as an essential service
2. Establish clearly defined plans and accountabilities to address back-up power and resilience for telecommunications sites
3. Invest \$80 million over four years in an expanded Mobile Network Hardening Program to markedly improve the resilience of Australia's telecommunications networks.

At the time of preparing this report, no further submissions had been received, however Council are requested to consider and bring forward any additional items from the ALGA 2022 National General Assembly Business Papers for the meeting 19-22 June 2022 to endorse Council's position to be advocated by Council delegate Cr Stone.

Council can authorise Cr Stone to vote on any other Motions on behalf of Council in her discretion as delegate, where Council has not determined a position.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Listening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.
- High quality and effective community engagement and customer service experiences.

Budget/Financial Implications

Costs are within the Elected Member Professional Development budget allowance.

Legal Implications

s5.90A Policy for Attendance at Events

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

Low risk associated with both 'brand' and 'compliance', however this is mitigated through the Council resolution of what motions the delegate, Cr Stone, can represent the Council on.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



For further information on the Business Papers, or other policy matters, please contact:

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RULES

National General Assembly Debating Rules - 2022

1 - Interpretation

- 1.1 “Assembly” means: The National General Assembly of Local Government as constituted by the delegates present in person or attending virtually by the approved digital technology.
- 1.2 “Member” means: any local government council which is a financial member of and recognised by a state or territory local government association within the Commonwealth of Australia.
- 1.3 “Delegate” means: any person who has paid the designated administration fee.
- 1.4 “Voting Delegate” means: any person nominated as the delegate to speak on the behalf of a Member at the Assembly - each Member to be entitled to appoint one voting delegate only for each debate session.
- 1.5 “President” means: The President for the time being of the Australian Local Government Association who will act as President of the Assembly, or in his or her absence the Vice Presidents of the Association or a person appointed by the President to preside over the Assembly.
- 1.6 “Debate on Motions” means: Plenary or concurrent debating sessions of the Assembly which are held in accordance with these rules.
- 1.7 “Meeting” means: Plenary or concurrent debating sessions, forums and symposia of the Assembly which are held in accordance with these rules.

2 - President to Preside

- 2.1 The President shall preside over the Assembly.
- 2.2 A delegate wishing to speak shall direct comments to the President.
- 2.3 A voting delegate moving or seconding a motion or amendment or delegate taking part in a discussion thereon shall address the President.

3 - Resolutions

- 3.1 Motions will become Resolutions when passed by a majority of voting delegates at the Assembly.
- 3.2 Resolutions shall be permanently recorded and forwarded to the Australian Local Government Association for consideration and action as deemed to be appropriate.
- 3.3 Resolutions will be recorded and will be considered by the ALGA Board and used by the President for any purpose in the interest of local government.

4 - Priority of Speakers

If two or more delegates wish to speak at the same time the President shall decide who is entitled to priority.

5 - President to be Heard

Whenever the President signifies a desire to speak during the Assembly, any delegate speaking or offering to speak is to be silent so that the President may be heard without interruption.

6 - President may call to order

The President shall preserve order and may call any delegate to order when necessary.

7 - Ruling by President

The President shall decide all questions of order or practice and his or her decision shall be final and be accepted by the Assembly without argument or comment unless in any particular case the Assembly resolved that a different ruling shall be substituted for the ruling given by the President. Discussion shall be permitted on any motion of dissent from the President's ruling.

8 - Point of Order

A delegate who is addressing the President shall not be interrupted except on a point of order, in which event the delegate shall wait until the delegate raising the point of order has been heard and the point of order has been determined after which the delegate so interrupted may, if permitted, continue.

9 - Limitation of Debate

9.1 Except for a mover of a motion who may speak for two (2) minutes, a delegate shall not speak upon any motion or amendment or in reply for a period longer than one-and-a-half (1.5) minutes without the consent of the President.

9.2 No delegate shall speak more than once on any motion except for the mover who may exercise a right to speak in closing the debate.

9.3 Any delegate of the Assembly who has not already spoken on the motion or amendment under discussion may formally propose: 'That the question be now put'.

9.4 The President shall not accept the motion 'That the question be now put' until at least one delegate has spoken in favour and one delegate has spoken against the motion or amendment.

9.5 If formally seconded, the proposal shall be put without further discussion and, if carried by a simple majority of the voting delegates of the Assembly present, the mover of the question shall have the Right of Reply, after which the motion must be put to the vote.

9.6 The mover of a motion shall be entitled to a Right of Reply. At the conclusion of the reply, the debate shall be deemed to have closed and the President shall put the question to the vote.

9.7 No delegate of the Assembly, other than the mover of a motion when exercising a Right of Reply, may speak more than once to each motion, amendment, or substantive

motion unless with the permission of the Assembly and/or the President. A delegate may be invited to speak by the President to explain a matter of a personal nature, or to explain him/herself in regard to some material part of his/her speech which has been misquoted or misunderstood but shall not introduce any new matter or interrupt any delegate in possession of the floor.

10 - Resolutions

Except as otherwise provided in these Rules:

10.1 Only voting delegates may move or second a motion or an amendment. (Refer 14: Moving an Amendment)

10.2 Motions concerning the affairs of the Assembly shall be passed by a simple majority of those voting delegates present.

10.3 Motions on which there is an equal division of votes will be declared lost.

11 - Moving an amendment

11.1 After a motion has been moved and seconded, any voting delegate of the Assembly representing a member may move an amendment. If such amendment is seconded, it shall become the subject of discussion.

11.2 Limitations:

Where the Assembly is conducted under a Covid Safety Plan, or other provisions or approved Plans required by the ACT Government that restrict voting delegate movement and access to microphones to be heard, members are required to submit amendments to motions in writing and in advance to the ALGA Secretariat at least 72 hours prior to the debate on the motion.

11.3 An amendment must be relevant to the motion, and so framed that it forms a sensible alternative proposal. It must not be a direct negation of the original motion.

11.4 No Right of Reply to Amendment:

The mover of an amendment shall not have the Right of Reply to the debate on such amendment.

11.5 Substantive Motion:

Should the amendment be carried, it then becomes a substantive motion upon which further amendments may be moved, always providing that there shall not be, at one time, more than one amendment before the Assembly.

11.6 Foreshadowed Amendment:

Any delegate during his/her speech on an amendment shall have the right to foreshadow a further amendment but such foreshadowed amendment shall not formally come before the Assembly until the motion or amendment before the President has been dealt with. The President may request the substance of the foreshadowed amendment.

12 - Debate

Where there is no debate on a motion that has been moved and seconded the President may put the motion to the Assembly.

13 - Permissible motions during debate

When a motion is under debate, no further motion shall be moved except the following:

that the motion be amended

that the speaker no longer be heard

that the question now be put

that the Debate on Motions proceed with the next business.

14 - Method of taking votes

14.1 The President shall, in taking a vote on any motion or amendment, put the question first in the affirmative, and then in the negative. Voting will be by use of electronic keypads or by the approved technology. In the event of a technical failure of the electronic keypads manual voting cards will be issued to the holders of electronic keypads and a vote will be determined on a show of voting cards.

14.2 At the conclusion of a vote the President must declare the question resolved in the affirmative or the negative.

15 - Division

In the event of the use of voting cards, upon a vote being taken, a voting delegate may call for a division.

16 - Withdrawal of a motion

A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the mover, with the consent of the Assembly, which shall be determined without debate. No delegate shall speak on a motion after it has been withdrawn.

17 - Quorum

17.1 Determination of a Quorum - A quorum for debate on motion sessions at the 2022 National General Assembly will be set at half the number of voting delegates plus one. The quorum (number) will be declared by the President at the commencement of the debate on motions. This quorum will be determined by the ALGA Secretariat based on the number of councils registered by mid night Saturday immediately prior to the commencement of the NGA. It shall be equal to the number of eligible votes divided by 2 plus 1. For example, if there are X councils registered by mid night Saturday night immediately prior to the commencement of the NGA, the quorum will be set at $x/2$ plus one. A majority of the quorum will be required to pass a resolution.

17.2 A Quorum Present at Commencement - At the commencement of each debate on motions session the President will determine if the quorum is present. At the commencement of each debating session, the President will invite all voting delegates to record a 'test' vote. A total number of 'test' votes will be displayed by the system and the President will determine whether a quorum is present for that session. If the number of 'test' votes is equal to or more than $x/2$ plus one, a quorum will be declared, and voting will proceed.

17.3 Voting to Proceed - If a quorum is not present, a debate on motions will proceed at the discretion of the President. Outcomes of debate on motions when a quorum is not present will be considered as 'indicative only of the NGA' rather than a resolution of the NGA when the ALGA Board what determine the action to be taken on Resolutions.

18 - President's right to vote

For the purposes of these Rules the President, subject to having been nominated as a voting delegate by a Member, shall have one deliberative vote only.

19 - Rescission of Resolution

The Assembly, by two thirds majority, may rescind or alter an adopted resolution.

20 - Special urgent business

At any time during Debate on Motions a voting delegate may, with the approval of a two-thirds majority of voting delegates present, introduce a motion relating to special urgent business which calls for an expression of opinion from the Assembly. In presenting an item of special urgent business a voting delegate shall have sufficient copies of the motion in writing for distribution to all voting delegates present at the Debate on Motions and give prior notice to the President of such intention.

21 - Suspension or amendment of rules

21.1 In case of urgent necessity any of the Rules may be suspended on a motion duly moved and seconded, but that motion shall not be declared carried unless a two-thirds majority of the delegates of the Assembly voting on the motion have voted in favour.

21.2 Any voting delegate moving the suspension of a Rule shall state the object of the motion, but discussion shall not otherwise take place thereon.

22 - Motions

Strategic Motions

For the purpose of efficient and effective debate, motions that have been submitted for debate by councils that are similar in subject matter have been compiled into composite motions. The strategic motions have either been drafted by ALGA or are based on a motion submitted by a council which best summarises the subject matter.

Debate will focus on the strategic motions numbered X. Motions numbered X.1, X.2 and so forth (that is, 1.1, 1.2 etc.) are associated motions and will be debated by exception only.

If the motion is carried, associated motions are considered to be redundant unless they have been highlighted in advance of the debate and debated by exception.

23 - Resolutions

Motions that are carried at the National General Assembly become resolutions and will be referred to the ALGA Board to inform future policy initiatives and for consideration in the development of future work programs.

24 - Business Paper Notes

At the discretion of ALGA, shall be organised to expedite debate on motions. In some instance motions that are generally consistent with ALGA current policy may be grouped in a separate section at the back of the business papers and may be voted upon en bloc to save time to focus debate on motions that re-affirm core ALGA policy or deal with new matter.

Voting Procedures

Electronic keypads will be issued from a separate desk at the registration stand at the assembly at the following times:

Sunday 19 June 4.00pm – 7.00pm.

Monday 20 June 8.00am – 5.00pm.

Tuesday 21 June 8.00am – 5.00pm.

For debate on motions in debating sessions councils must select one voting delegate, as only one keypad will be issued per council, to facilitate issuing of keypads, councils should decide in advance who their voting delegate will be and appoint a representative to collect the keypad on behalf of the council.

Electronic keypads that are lost will incur a \$100 charge.

Please note that only councils that are financial members of their relevant State or Territory Association are entitled to nominate voting delegates.

Virtual delegates will be forwarded a separate package of information which will include voting instructions prior to the event.

2022 MOTIONS

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Motion number 1 City of Charles Sturt SA

This National General Assembly calls on the Commonwealth Government and both major political parties to support a referendum on financial recognition of local government in the Australian Constitution.

OBJECTIVE

Financial recognition of local government can best be achieved through an amendment of Section 96 of the Commonwealth Constitution allowing the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws which provide financial assistance to the States. An amendment to Section 96 would clarify the words that funding can also be given to local government.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The best way to protect direct federal funding for community services and infrastructure is to have local government financial recognition under the Australian Constitution.

Local councils across the nation would benefit from financial certainty.

If agreed by the Commonwealth Parliament, it will enable the Commonwealth to continue to provide direct funding to local government for vital community services and infrastructure. Without it – and by way of a direct example – funding road infrastructure programs are at risk because it is simply not clear if the Commonwealth can directly fund local councils.

Constitutional financial recognition would remove the legal uncertainty about the Commonwealth Government's ability to fund local communities directly through their local councils. This uncertainty was created by two High Court cases in the decisions of *Pape v Commissioner of Taxation* (2009) 238 CLR 1 [the Pape Case] and *Williams v Commonwealth* (2012) 248 CLR 156 [the Williams Case]. Both cases marked an important change in relation to the appropriation and spending powers under the Constitution and whether there existed a power for the Commonwealth to provide direct funding to entities not included in the Constitution.

A significant body of work has already occurred by the ALGA and State LGAs since 2008 to pursue this ambition of financial constitutional recognition. This motion simply seeks to resurrect that debate and continue to advance this position on the current agenda of the 2022 National General Assembly of Local Government.

Motion number 1.1 Strathfield Municipal Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to hold a referendum to amend the Australian Constitution to give the Australian federal government the power to fund local governments and to enshrine people's rights to democratically elect their council.

OBJECTIVE

To obtain constitutional recognition so as to achieve greater fiscal outcomes for local governments through funding by the Australian Federal Government. The funding will facilitate access to infrastructure, resources, and protections against cost-shifting relative to the increasing responsibilities of local governments. Currently, local governments receive funding through Financial Assistance Grants and schemes which are not proportionally or significantly covering all the services, administration and responsibilities that fall on local governments. The financial deficit not covered by the grants or schemes are ultimately covered by the revenue raised by local government in the form of rates, fines, interest, and development contributions. A significant portion of local governments fail to obtain sufficient or meaningful funding through grants and schemes that cover out of the ordinary operational needs. Therefore, Federal Government funding would help to bring a greater balance or opportunity nationally for inadequately funded local governments to provide greater infrastructure and services to constituents.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Constitutional recognition will remove the requirement of funding going to the State before it goes to third parties as per s96 of the Constitution, enabling more direct access to funding and a larger 'pot' of revenue being available to local governments from the Federal Government;

Ensure greater collaboration between all levels of government and understanding of the needs of communities which are met at the local level;

1. Access to funding that will create resources in line with the responsibilities of local government and needs of the communities; and
2. Greater financial security and improved prospects of opportunity and community outcomes

Motion number 2 Newcastle City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Note, with disappointment, that local government remains unrepresented on the National Cabinet and requests that First Ministers review the decision to exclude local government from the national decision-making table;**
- 2. Recognise the importance of having local government representation on National Cabinet and the value of partnerships with councils in achieving the objectives of the National Cabinet and the national reform agenda; and**
- 3. Include a representative from the Australian Local Government Association on the National Cabinet, to ensure local government's interests are strongly represented at the national level.**

OBJECTIVE

Local government has been excluded from the National Cabinet, despite strong representation of Federal and State Governments through First Ministers (the Prime Minister, Premiers and Chief Ministers).

Australians expect their three levels of government to be working together, and to see evidence of that. Including local government on National Cabinet would demonstrate a strong unity of purpose and a combined commitment to promote and implement National Cabinet decisions across the broadest implementation platform available to government.

Local governments are willing and necessary partners in developing and implementing reform.

Councils facilitate, establish, and grow local businesses and economies. Economic development has always been at the core of every successful council. Councils support economic growth through regional development policies and initiatives, strategic and land use planning, targeted investment attraction, prioritisation of local procurement, and focusing their annual investment on infrastructure that serves the community and business alike. Many councils also provide business networking opportunities, business training, mentoring, and incubator facilities and employment hubs. It is local government that is best placed to drive the locally-led recovery from the COVID-19 global pandemic.

KEY ARGUMENTS

On 13 March 2020, as the Coronavirus pandemic took hold around the world, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) met in Sydney to discuss a range of issues of national importance. At that meeting First Ministers (the Prime Minister, Premiers and Chief Ministers) agreed to establish a National Cabinet to meet at least weekly to address the country's response to the coronavirus.

Motion number 3 Canterbury Bankstown Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to reverse its decision to remove the Local Government Ministerial portfolio, and the position be reinstated in its entirety.

OBJECTIVE

With over 530 councils across Australia and more than half of those in remote, regional, or rural areas, local government requires appropriate Ministerial representation at the federal level. This can only be achieved through a Minister in Cabinet. A Minister can make policy statements, initiate bills, and be held to account at Question Time, something an Assistant Minister cannot do.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Councils are the closest level of government to the community and are best placed to respond directly on important social issues and during times of crisis. Local governments provide direct leadership, communication, essential services, and support to their respective communities, demonstrating this consistently and effectively during the COVID-19 pandemic. Now more than ever, communities are looking to their councils for support and direction.

FINANCE

‘There have been a number of motions related to Financial Assistance Grants. Following a review by the ALGA National General Assembly Sub-committee it has been agreed that essentially these motions fall into two opposing motions related to the distribution methodology for the Financial Assistance Grants. One group seeks to change the methodology in favour of regional and rural local government areas while the other group seeks no change in the methodology until the quantum of the Financial Assistance Grants is increased to at least 1 % of Commonwealth Taxation Revenue. These two motions will be debated concurrently. Two sides of the debate will be as follows – for a change in methodology versus against a change in methodology. The mover of the motion for the change will speak first.’

Motion number 4**Gunnedah Shire Council NSW**

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to conduct a review into the local government Financial Assistance Grant Act 1995 and the basis on which grant funding for roads is allocated, to create a more equitable approach to allocations and one that recognises the infrastructure managed by local government in the rural, regional and remote regions of Australia.

Motion number 4**Forbes Shire Council NSW**

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government NOT to make changes to the methodology of Financial Assistance Grants funding until it is valued back to at least 1% of Commonwealth tax revenue.

Motions and material broadly supporting a change to the methodology include: Gunnedah Shire Council (NSW), Leeton Shire Council (NSW) and Central Highlands Regional Council (NSW).

Motion number 4 Gunnedah Shire Council NSW
(As above)

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to conduct a review into the local government Financial Assistance Grant Act 1995 and the basis on which grant funding for roads is allocated, to create a more equitable approach to allocations and one that recognises the infrastructure managed by local government in the rural, regional and remote regions of Australia.

OBJECTIVE

ALGA's policy priorities are to:

Preserve Financial Assistance Grants as the major source of federal funding to local government.

Strengthen the business case to support calls to restore FA Grants to at least 1 percent.

Advocate to restore the FA Grants funding lost in the 2014-15 indexation freeze as the first phase in restoring FA Grants funding levels.

Encourage councils to acknowledge the value of Financial Assistance Grants.

Support state and territory associations to engage councils in a united campaign to achieve 1 percent for FA Grants.

Increase the Australian Government's recognition of local government as a trusted partner.

In NSW, the primary function of the NSW Local Government Grants Commission (Commission) is to make recommendations for the allocation of the FA Grants to the NSW Minister for Local Government.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Local government financial assistance grants (FA Grants) are general purpose grants paid to local councils under the provisions of the Federal Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995. This legislation details how the total amount of FA Grants is determined and how the funds are to be distributed between the States (including the ACT and the NT).

The NSW Local Government Grants Commission has been reporting on the Financial Assistance Grants allocation methodology review since 2012. The Productivity Commission and the Independent Local Government Review Panel found there is an increasing inequity between sparsely populated more remote and rural areas and metropolitan, more densely populated areas. Generally, remote councils have greater relative need, due to inherent factors, which is being compounded by depopulation.

In NSW, a shift in population has been trending from the west of the divide toward the eastern seaboard. This has resulted in long term population decline in many rural and remote council areas. Therefore, such councils have a diminishing capacity to raise revenue, while retaining responsibility for infrastructure and services, often including large local road networks in the area. They are also vulnerable to the impacts of drought, flood and bushfire, further disadvantages which all amount to a greater relative disadvantage, or need, due to factors beyond those councils' control.

The Commission and local governments in the Namoi recommended that a new approach/model to allocations for FA Grants is sought, that any revised model should include consideration of;

- genuine cost drivers;
- allocating a higher proportion of grant funding to councils with the greatest relative need;
- is robust, statistically verifiable and auditable;
- uses best practice financial modelling principles;
- is transparent and publishable.

Motion number 4.1 Leeton Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to restore local government Financial Assistance Grants to a level equal to at least 1% of Commonwealth taxation revenue and remove the requirement to allocate 30% of the General Purpose Component of Financial Assistance Grants on the basis of population increases/decreases.

OBJECTIVE

The objective is to increase the level of financial support provided by the Federal Government through Local Government Financial Assistance Grants and to ensure the funds are allocated in such a way as to improve the sustainability of Councils with less revenue raising ability.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The roles and responsibilities of local governments have increased over time as a result of a number of factors including cost shifting from other levels of government and increasing community demand particularly in rural, regional and remote areas where there is more likely to be a need to provide essential services such as aged care or childcare which would otherwise not be available.

In the past 25 years local government expenditure has quadrupled in nominal terms. Over the period from 1994/95 to 2018/19, total local government expenditure increased from \$8.2 billion to \$38.8 billion ('Background in Local Government Funding', ALGA).

While local government expenditure has grown significantly over time, its revenue base has not. Many Councils are finding it difficult to remain financially sustainable and their reliance

on grants as a proportion of their income is high. For some rural and remote councils, grants can account for more than 50% of council revenue.

Local Government Financial Assistance Grants, which are broken into two components the General Purpose Component (GPC) and the Local Roads Component (LRC) are paid by the Federal Government to local councils to help them deliver services to their communities. In contrast to many grants, Federal Assistance Grants are untied; Councils are free to use the funds in the ways they believe will best serve their communities.

The level of Financial Assistance Grants as a proportion of Commonwealth tax revenue has been steadily declining since the year 2000. Financial Assistance Grants have declined by around 43% in relative terms, and now equal about 0.55% of Commonwealth tax revenue.

The impact of the relative reduction in Financial Assistance Grants is greater for some Councils than others because of the way in which the funds are allocated.

Funds are allocated on the basis of National Principles under the Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995. Under the National Principles, a fixed 30% of the General Purpose Component of the grant must be allocated based on population increases/decreases. This favours Council's with a higher population, which generally have greater capacity to raise their own revenue. It further disadvantages rural and remote Councils with small and declining populations, limited capacity to raise revenue, financial responsibility for sizeable networks of local roads and other infrastructure, diminishing financial resources and relative isolation.

Many local governments across Australia have insufficient revenue-raising capacity to maintain or upgrade their significant infrastructure holdings or provide the level of services that their communities desire. Councils are faced with the prospect of having to retire community infrastructure that they cannot afford to renew infrastructure that is, in many cases, vital to community wellbeing and cohesion.

References

1. Background on local government funding, Australian Local Government Association
2. Financial Assistance Grants 2021 22: Fact Sheet September 2021, NSW Local Government Grant's Commission

Motion number 4.2 Central Highlands Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Review and increase the amount of Financial Assistance Grants available through grants commissions.**
- 2. Review and amend the national principles of the local government Financial Assistance Grant to ensure no council is materially worse off in any changes made to the states' distribution methodologies.**
- 3. Advocate for state grants commissions to publish a full report when amending allocation methodologies, including 2021 methodology reviews and for the report to explain changes to formulas used to allocate Financial Assistance Grants.**

4. Require that amended state allocation methodologies comply with the national principles for distribution of the grant.**OBJECTIVE**

The Commonwealth Government provides funding to local government councils through the allocation of financial assistance grants by the various state grant commissions.

There is a requirement for a review of the overall percentage from the national pool available to the states through the grants commission. Further to this the national principles require an amendment to ensure no council is materially worse off due to any changes made to the state grants commissions distribution methodologies. Allocation methodologies need to comply with the national principles which are prescribed by the Commonwealth Government primarily designed to support councils who are unable to provide the average level of services for local government.

The National General Assembly provides the opportunity to raise the issue of how changes to state grants commissions methodologies are managed and provide insight to members of potential issues arising from methodology reviews in their jurisdiction.

KEY ARGUMENTS

In June 2021, the Queensland Local Government Grants Commission (QLGGC) released a discussion paper relating to a major review of the method used to allocate the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants. The discussion paper posed a number of questions relating to the methodology in place at the time (which had remained largely unchanged since 2011) and sought input from councils on principles that would lead to a revised methodology.

The QLGGC received 31 submissions from individual councils including Central Highlands Regional Council and regional organisations of councils which covered a total of 69 (of 77) Queensland councils. The QLGGC completed the review and in December wrote to councils to advise of the outcome of the review and the expected impact on their funding allocation. The QLGGC advised that the new model will result in:

- 50 councils (65%) out of 77 councils in Queensland receiving a greater funding allocation;
- 35% of councils receiving a reduced allocation (which equates to an average reduction of 2% of operating revenue) and;
- Four additional councils being classified as minimum grant councils.

Limited information has been made to councils and no report has been published which details the processes undertaken in the review, the changes to the factors used in the allocation model, or the financial modelling behind the new calculations. Councils have not been provided with their individual calculations nor how the new calculations differ from the old model.

While the QLGGC has advised that the reductions are an average of 2% of operating revenue for the adversely impacted councils, in real terms the shortfall in grant funding will need to

be recovered from general rates, making the impact much more than 2%. Alternatively, the councils will need to reduce costs by reducing services which will also be unpalatable to communities which are already struggling from an economic decline due to the COVID 19 pandemic and reductions in services over a number of years at a federal and state level.

At a time when the Queensland Government is focussing on reviewing measures of financial sustainability and when councils and their communities are trying to recover from the pandemic, the change in the methodology would not appear to have considered long term impacts of such a significant reduction in funding as is the case for some councils.

Motions and material broadly supporting no change to the methodology until the quantum is increased to at least 1 % of Commonwealth Taxation revenue which include: Forbes Shire Council (NSW), Tenterfield Shire Council (QLD), Redland City Council (QLD), Western Downs Regional Council (QLD), Canterbury Bankstown Council (NSW), Brimbank City Council (VIC), South Burnett Regional Council (QLD), Newcastle City Council (NSW), Mid Coast Council (NSW), North Burnett Regional Council (QLD), Maroondah City (VIC), Mitchell Shire (VIC) and Tweed Shire Council (NSW).

Motion number 4 Forbes Shire Council NSW

(As above)

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government NOT to make changes to the methodology of Financial Assistance Grants funding until it is valued back to at least 1% of Commonwealth tax revenue.

OBJECTIVE

Financial Assistance Grants provide vital untied funds for local government to upgrade infrastructure appropriate to their local circumstances and are generally one of the main external sources of funding for rural councils. The relative decline of FA grants over the past 20 years (a 43% decline) coupled with increased cost shifting (for example the recent Emergency Services Levy increases in NSW), and rate pegging has meant that many rural councils are struggling to provide the services their communities require.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The federal budget allocation for FA Grants is currently sitting at around 0.55% of Commonwealth tax revenue, which is a significant decrease from the 1% of Commonwealth tax revenue recorded in 1996. This relative reduction in FA grants over time seriously impacts the financial viability of smaller rural councils who are highly reliant on grant funding for their financial survival.

Motion number 4.1 Tenterfield Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to increase funding for local government Financial Assistance Grants to a level of at least 1% of Commonwealth taxation revenue by the 2022/23 financial year.

OBJECTIVE

This issue has been raised at a recent Country Mayors Association meeting, indicating that this motion addresses a common concern affecting a wide range of regions.

In order for councils, particularly regional and rural councils, to become more financially sustainable, these motions need to be adopted and accepted by the Federal Government.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Depreciation is one of the largest components of rural and regional councils' expenditure. Success in receiving Commonwealth and other grants is a double-edged sword, particularly in relation to new items of capital expenditure, as the inevitable depreciation increases as a result of new infrastructure results in higher depreciation, impacting on a council's bottom line. Financial Assistance Grants, which are untied funding for councils, need to increase in recognition that there are additional and ongoing life cycle costs associated with new grant-funded assets and it is impossible for councils to sustain such increased costs without additional funding. Further, it is unfair on ratepayers to have to bear these costs.

Motion number 4.2 Redland City Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to restore local government Financial Assistance Grants to a level equal to at least 1% of Commonwealth taxation revenue.

OBJECTIVE

The allocation of Financial Assistance Grants (FA Grants) to councils provides an important source of funding so council can continue delivering the projects and services that are important to our community. Redland City Council, along with the Local Government Association of Queensland and Australia Local Government Association, is calling on the Federal Government to restore Financial Assistance Grants to at least one percent of Commonwealth taxation revenue.

KEY ARGUMENTS

In 1996 FA Grants were equal to around one percent of Commonwealth taxation revenue. However, a freeze on the indexation of FA Grants has seen a 43 percent decline in relative terms over the past 20 years, with them now equating to approximately 0.55% (2018) of Commonwealth tax revenue.

Council is seeking a commitment from the Federal Government to restore FA Grants allocations to one percent of taxation revenue, which would provide an increase of approximately \$4 million to Redland City.

Motion number 4.3 Western Downs Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to increase and maintain the national grant entitlement for Financial Assistance Grants to at least 1.0% of Commonwealth taxation revenue.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this motion is to secure reliable and equitable base level funding for local government services across Australia, thereby providing certainty of funding to support essential services and the maintenance of core public infrastructure such as roads.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Local governments have three main sources of income: rates, fees and charges, and grant income from Federal and State Government. The Federal Government provides support to fund the activities of local government by payment of Financial Assistance Grants (FA Grants), which has two untied components: general purpose and roads.

Motion number 4.4 Canterbury Bankstown Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to increase the local government Financial Assistance Grants to a minimum of 1% Commonwealth taxation revenue to better assist councils in post COVID-19 economic recovery.

OBJECTIVE

Councils have experienced unprecedented financial challenges as a result of the COVID-19 public health crisis. These challenges, coupled with the growing range of services provided by councils that extend beyond their traditional role, are having a major impact on what services are provided by councils and how these are delivered to their communities.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The local government sector needs to be financially equipped and be appropriately geared towards economic recovery. In order to do so, financial certainty is required to plan for the future so as to ensure the continued financial longevity of councils. Failure to secure adequate federal funding will have a direct impact on the communities at a time when economic recovery is most needed.

Motion number 4.5 Brimbank City Council VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Recognise the importance of Financial Assistance Grants to all councils.**
- 2. Increase the pool of funds available for the Financial Assistance Grants so that this equates to at least 1% of Commonwealth tax revenue.**
- 3. Ensure that the pool of funds is not decreased in future years.**

OBJECTIVE

When an earlier version of the Financial Assistance Grants was introduced in the 1970's, it amounted to 2% of personal income tax transfers. This was then reduced to 1% of total Commonwealth tax revenue (CTR) and is now approximately 0.55% of CTR.

The current arrangements for Financial Assistance Grants are that they are indexed by a combination of the Consumer Price Index and the rate of population growth. However, this determination is that of the Treasurer alone.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The quantum of Financial Assistance Grants funding is too low for the increasing responsibilities of local government, and the indexation methodology does not sufficiently recognise the true cost pressures on councils.

In fact, in previous years the indexation has ceased, resulting in the amount distributed to Council's decreasing in real terms. This ultimately means less services and projects for the community.

Motion number 4.6 South Burnett Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to halt the decline in the Financial Assistance Grants and restore to 1% equivalent of the Commonwealth taxation revenue.

OBJECTIVE

Financial Sustainability / A Fairer Tax Share

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Local Government Association of Queensland notes that local government receives 3% of Commonwealth taxation revenue, yet manages 33% of public assets, while the Federal Government collects 80% of taxes and manages 11% of public assets.

Councils need reliable funding transfers from other tiers of government to ensure communities have well maintained public infrastructure and services.

The restoration of revenue will match service delivery responsibilities and allow regional economies to operate in a way that sustains communities, creates jobs, and generates exports.

Motion number 4.7 Newcastle City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to return funding for local government Financial Assistance Grants to a level equal to at least 1% of Commonwealth taxation revenue.

OBJECTIVE

Financial Assistance Grants are a form of Federal Government funding provided to the states for the purposes of local government.

The total funding of the grant on an annual basis was equivalent to 1% of Commonwealth taxation revenue in 1996. That 1% figure has significantly reduced since that time to a level approximately half of that amount.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Financial Assistance Grant program is provided under the Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995 and are granted from the federal government to councils in the form of untied financial assistance, allowing councils to spend the grants according to local priorities.

Motion number 4.8 MidCoast Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to restore funding for local government Financial Assistance Grants to a level equal to at least 1% of Commonwealth taxation revenue

Motion number 4.9 North Burnett Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to restore untied local government Financial Assistance Grants to a level equal to at least 1% of Commonwealth taxation revenue and distribute funds more equitably across local government communities who have limited capacity to raise or increase own-source revenue outside current rating streams.

OBJECTIVE

This is vital untied funding that Councils rely on to deliver core services to the community and maintain essential infrastructure. All local governments rely on this for funding certainty in budget planning and for financial sustainability in regional areas where the local government has limited capacity to earn revenue outside of rates and charges. Many regional areas have limited capacity to raise rates and charges due to the low socio-economic demographic of the region's ratepayers. This funding is a partnership between the federal, state and local government and is instrumental in the day-to-day service delivery for all Australians.

KEY ARGUMENTS

North Burnett Regional Council is classified as a financially unsustainable Council, and under a recent methodology review of the Queensland Federal Assistance Grants, Council has received a significant reduction in its FA Grants allocation, which will reduce by \$2 million in total over 3 years. This is a major hit to Council's financial sustainability to deliver core

services and assets for its local community. To recoup this funding gap, Council would need to raise the general rate by 17%, which is not possible for our region. Residents of the North Burnett deserve no less in their basic service delivery than any other resident in a neighbouring LGA which has a higher earning capacity outside of rates and charges. Equality isn't the aim of this funding; the result should be equity. To reach equity, we first must know what standard we are trying to achieve (whose head is the highest over the fence currently – and is that the level we can all afford as Queenslanders/Australians). Equity means that local government should have a greater say in how the federal funding is distributed, not the state government. We want to see the Federal Government take ownership of their funding and ensure it gets to the Councils who need it the most, to deliver for all Australian's and especially those outside of core urban areas.

Motion number 4.10 Maroondah City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide an increase in the amount of Financial Assistance Grants made to local government for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 year in recognition of the catastrophic financial results for the sector due to substantial costs incurred and revenue losses for all councils as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and for which there has been extremely limited, if any, Federal and State Government assistance.

OBJECTIVE

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted all local government authorities and communities across the Nation. Many services and infrastructure will take many, many years into the future to recover, if at all, and hence, councils urgently need Federal Government assistance through the existing Federal Assistance Grants mechanism to assist.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The COVID-19 Pandemic has had catastrophic impacts on local government and its ability to deliver key services including leisure and recreation. Councils usually run their facilities, such as leisure centres and performing art theatres, in a way that they are self-sufficient, with all the income associated with those facilities being derived via user fees to manage, improve, and maintain those facilities as well as deliver the services expected by our communities. There is little to no reliance on rate revenue to keep these facilities operational. Whilst closures have been in place because of the pandemic, this income has significantly diminished (millions of dollars) whilst still incurring significant costs associated with maintaining those facilities.

Motion number 4.11 Mitchell Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government for an increase in Financial Assistance Grants to support local governments to deliver a range of services, including roads maintenance.

OBJECTIVE

For the Federal Government to increase the funding provided through the Financial Assistance Grants to support Councils to deliver a range of vital services including roads maintenance. The Financial Assistance Grants are a key source of funding which enables local government to ensure that the community have access to a range of appropriate, accessible, and fit-for-purpose services.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Since its introduction in 1974-75, the Federal Government has provided almost \$56 billion in funding to local government through the Financial Assistance Grants. These grants represented around 1 percent of total Commonwealth taxation revenue in 1995-96 and 1996-97. The current base funding should be increased to better reflect the actual cost of local government services and infrastructure and should be restored to a level equal to at least 1 percent of Commonwealth taxation revenue.

These grants are a vital source of funding for local governments across Australia, empowering them to deliver a range of vital services. Most notably, one of the key purposes for which the grants are provided is to ensure the appropriate maintenance and upkeep of local roads. In 2019-20 the Federal Government will provide \$773.6 million worth of funding solely for this road's maintenance. Whilst this funding is greatly appreciated, the increasing cost of this maintenance coupled with Australia's ever-expanding local road network requires a parallel increase in funding from the Federal Government. The maintenance of local roads is one of the primary concerns for communities across Australia, and without an increase in the Financial Assistance Grants local governments will have to carry an increasing financial burden to ensure the continuance of this work, potentially at the cost of other vital services.

Motion number 4.12 Tweed Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to allocate additional funding to councils to enable additional resources to ensure the timely delivery of infrastructure and regulatory services.

OBJECTIVE

There is little doubt that the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the delivery of local government services.

Whilst the federal and state governments focus on the economic recovery from the COVID pandemic, the historically low interest rates coupled with large government incentives/grants has resulted in a development boom. Councils do not have the capacity to deal with the heightened investment in infrastructure projects, the unprecedented increase in developments, and the significant increase in the number of development assessments. This has led to a number of impacts such as delivery issues. This has also led to the outsourcing of projects to the private sector, resulting in inflated prices across the country.

Additionally, the ability of councils to service the regulatory requirements of developments has created a bottleneck in the timely approvals process.

KEY ARGUMENTS

With both Federal and State governments stimulating economic recovery through increased investments (grants) and the concurrent very low interest rates promoting borrowing for residential housing, has combined to stretch the resource capacity of local government in infrastructure project delivery and development assessment services. Temporary additional funding is required for local government to assist in delivering these economic recovery objectives.

Motion number 5 Tweed Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to significantly increase the roads component to an acceptable percentage of the council's cost of maintaining the local road network.

OBJECTIVE

Australian residents across the country rely on local Councils to provide safe, well-maintained roads. The issue of funding these repairs is often greater for rural and regional councils that have large land areas with a low-rate base. This is a national issue as the road component of the Financial Assistance Grant is insignificant compared to the asset value and responsibilities of councils for the nation's local road network.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Currently the Financial Assistance Grants provide a very low percentage of the actual roads' asset value: for Tweed, this is 0.4%. There is an increased need, due to increasing natural disasters and high rainfall, to ensure our road network is safe not only for general use but also for emergency evacuations. An injection of funds is needed to be able to complete higher quality repairs to withstand heavy rainfall and extreme heat.

Motion number 6 Northern Midlands Council TAS

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to investigate a nationwide database of benchmarking projects for local government, where information can be stored and shared among local government organisations.

OBJECTIVE

All local Councils provide the same, or similar services, regardless of their location in the country. All local Councils face the same or similar challenges. An opportunity exists for the development of a national database where all participating Councils have access and can share information relevant to others.

The premise behind the database is to encourage the sharing of mutually beneficial information across local government areas around the nation, thus ultimately reducing the cost of duplication and encouraging collaboration between Councils to achieve economies of scale.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Relevant and reliable performance information is essential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Council services and decision-making.

Local governments deliver a wide range of services to the community, such as recreational and cultural facilities, waste management, family and community services and local infrastructure.

Councils need relevant and reliable information about their service performance, allowing them to compare their performance against similar organisations and identify areas of improvement. It also encourages the sector to share ideas and resources to improve service delivery.

An online nationwide local government information benchmarking database service would allow registered users to access, compare and analyse data and present their findings online and achieve continuous improvement.

In 2015, the Tasmanian State Government requested local government within Tasmania to look at opportunities for voluntary amalgamation and/or other resource sharing/shared service opportunities.

The eight north-eastern Councils in Tasmania collectively undertook a benchmarking process whereby opportunities for a shared services approach in the region was analysed. One of the areas identified where savings could be realised was the joint procurement of legal services by the member Councils. Under this model one legal firm has been appointed and each Council has access to a shared database of legal advice provided to all of the participating Councils.

All Tasmanian Councils are governed by the same legislation and are faced with the same legal questions from time to time. Therefore, having access to the shared legal database means that staff can access advice which may have previously been provided to another Council, without the cost of seeking the legal advice again.

This suggestion is for a similar model but on a larger scale, and applicable to opportunities such flood modelling or recycling initiatives.

Motion number 7 North Burnett Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide local government communities classified as rural or remote that have limited capacity to raise or increase own source revenue outside current rating streams to have access to federal

grant funding with a co-contribution of 10% or less for capital works projects including planning/scoping of these works.

OBJECTIVE

The financial sustainability of local governments across Australia is a national priority, to ensure that grass-roots services and infrastructure support everyday Australians. Many regional areas have limited capacity to raise rates and charges due to the low socio-economic demographic of the region's ratepayers to have sufficient reserves to co-contribute at required levels for essential projects. The Federal Government offers a range of funding programs that are of great benefit to local governments, however, the capital cash contribution required by local government can be a barrier to applying and a barrier to investment in their region through federal funding.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Local governments across Australia require significant investment to maintain and upgrade key infrastructure to support their communities. A major barrier to this investment in regional and remote Australia is local government's ability to co-invest alongside the Federal Government on key projects. Reducing the level of co-contribution will allow more investment in regional and remote Australia, delivering for all Australians, especially those in disadvantaged communities.

Motion number 7.1 Tenterfield Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to either cease the practice of expecting council co-contributions when applying for federal government grants or allow a council's in-kind contributions to be eligible towards the co-contribution from councils.

OBJECTIVE

In order for Councils, particularly Regional and Rural Councils, to become more financially sustainable, these motions need to be adopted and accepted by the Federal Government.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Depreciation is one of the largest components of such Rural and Regional Councils expenditure. Success in receiving Commonwealth and other grants is a double-edged sword, particularly in relation to new items of capital expenditure, as the inevitable depreciation increases as a result of new infrastructure results in higher depreciation, impacting on a Council's bottom line. Financial Assistance Grants which are untied funding for councils need to increase in recognition that there are additional and ongoing lifestyle costs associated with new grant funded assets and it is impossible for Councils to sustain such increased costs without additional funding. Further, it is unfair on ratepayers to have to bear these costs.

The above motions, if accepted, will require changes to the Federal Government's grant guidelines in some instances and will also require changes to the Federal Governments budget policy in relation to the Financial Assistance Grants.

Motion number 8 Tenterfield Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide grant funding in advance to regional and rural councils and not in arrears so as to avoid impacting unfavourably on said council's cash flow.

OBJECTIVE

In order for Councils, particularly Regional and Rural Councils to become more financially sustainable, these motions need to be adopted and accepted by the Federal Government.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Depreciation is one of the largest components of such Rural and Regional Councils' expenditure. Success in receiving Commonwealth and other grants is a double-edged sword, particularly in relation to new items of capital expenditure, as the inevitable depreciation increases as a result of new infrastructure results in higher depreciation, impacting on Council's bottom line. Financial Assistance Grants which are untied funding for councils need to increase in recognition that there are additional and ongoing lifestyle costs associated with new grant-funded assets and it is impossible for Councils to sustain such increased costs without additional funding. Further, it is unfair for ratepayers to have to bear these costs.

The above motions, if accepted, will require changes to the Federal Government's grant guidelines in some instances and will also require changes to the Federal Governments budget policy in relation to the Financial Assistance Grants.

Motion number 9 Tenterfield Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to allow councils to use new grant funding opportunities for projects already contained within their operational plan that would have otherwise been funded from loans (currently they are excluded).

OBJECTIVE

In order for Councils, particularly Regional and Rural Councils to become more financially sustainable, these motions need to be adopted and accepted by the Federal Government.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Depreciation is one of the largest components of such Rural and Regional Councils expenditure. Success in receiving Commonwealth and other grants is a double-edged sword,

particularly in relation to new items of capital expenditure, as the inevitable depreciation increases as a result of new infrastructure results in higher depreciation, impacting on Council's bottom line. Financial Assistance Grants which are untied funding for councils need to increase in recognition that there are additional and ongoing lifestyle costs associated with new grant funded assets and it is impossible for Councils to sustain such increased costs without additional funding. Further, it is unfair for ratepayers to have to bear these costs.

The above motions, if accepted, will require changes to the Federal Government's grant guidelines in some instances and will also require changes to the Federal Government's budget policy in relation to the Financial Assistance Grants.

TRANSPORT

Motion number 10 Canterbury Bankstown Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to increase the Roads to Recovery Program funding from \$500 million to \$1 billion per year and extend the program beyond 30 June 2024.

OBJECTIVE

The Roads to Recovery Program has provided vital financial support to councils across the country to maintain and support the nation's local roads infrastructure assets. With close to 80 percent of Australia's road network owned and managed by local councils, it is critical that the program be extended beyond June 2024, and additional funds be injected into the program to further assist councils with this critically important function.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Australia's middle-range population projection of 35.9 million by 2050 emphasises major changes to our population in the coming decades. In NSW alone, the population is set to increase by over 30 percent in the next 20 years. This population projection suggests a possible increase to the number of motor vehicles on our roads, given driving still remains the most dominant form of travel.

As of January 2021, a total of 20.1 million motor vehicles were registered in Australia, an increase of close to 2 percent from the previous year. With more motor vehicles on our roads, there is increasing pressure placed on councils to not only maintain the current roads infrastructure, but to consider and plan for the construction of much-needed roads for the future.

With close to 700,000km of sealed and unsealed roads owned or managed by councils, permanent funding of local roads infrastructure is required. This permanent funding,

coupled with an increase to the Roads to Recovery Program funding provided, is imperative to ensure the safety of the community when using our roads and help reduce road fatalities.

Councils cannot generate taxation revenue like other tiers of government and rely on grant funding to provide much-needed financial support for road maintenance and construction. This, coupled with serious expenditure gaps, highlights the importance of ongoing and increased funding for our local roads. Canterbury-Bankstown Council alone has an annual funding gap of \$8 million. The consequence of this funding gap is that the average condition of all of Council's roads has been decreasing over time.

Climate change with increases in temperature and UV reaching the surface due to decreased stratospheric ozone, contributes to accelerated ageing of bitumen and asphalt road surfaces. This makes the bitumen brittle and subject to cracking. Reduced asphalt life requires additional budget allocations just to maintain the status quo.

The additional funding of up to \$1 billion will address the infrastructure backlog and enable councils to upgrade roads that require urgent attention, increase local jobs, and increase GDP. It will curtail the under-investment in local roads and enable councils to maintain compromised roads and improve local roads, as well as forward-plan on road maintenance and improvement.

Motion number 10.1 Canterbury Bankstown Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program to councils in perpetuity, so as to continue its support of councils and their efforts to maintain and create community infrastructure and local roads for their communities.

OBJECTIVE

The Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program has been welcomed by councils across the country. The program has enabled councils to prioritise and deliver priority local road and community infrastructure projects during a time of heightened uncertainty. However, the grant funding provided to councils is available through a three-phase process and is forecast to cease after Phase 3 (all projects are to be delivered by June 2023).

Given the financial challenges councils currently face, the ongoing provision of this grant funding is required to provide councils with financial certainty required to steer towards locally-led economic recovery and meet state government demands and community expectations.

Ongoing grant funding that focuses on both local roads and community infrastructure will provide councils with the financial support required to bounce back from the COVID crisis, be future-focused and resilient, and plan their economic locally-led recovery.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Councils have experienced the effects of the COVID crisis quite profoundly. The immediate impacts of restrictions and lockdowns saw the cessation and closure of services and facilities. In addition, councils' ability to create new and maintain current community infrastructure was severely impacted, and projects were inevitably put on hold.

Councils spend extraordinary amounts to maintain their assets. In 2019-20 alone, NSW councils' asset maintenance expenditure was \$1.94 billion, and this figure continues to increase, irrespective of the COVID pandemic. In 2019-2020, NSW councils reported an estimated infrastructure backlog of \$3.7 billion. This is the estimated costs to bring assets to a satisfactory standard. Expenditure of asset maintenance is essential to ensuring assets continue to meet their service delivery requirements.

The provision of the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program has enabled councils to reignite and accelerate priority projects that would service their communities. It has provided much-needed support for local economies, enabling councils to focus on crucial local infrastructure, while helping communities recover financially. This partnership between federal and local governments is crucial to the economic recovery of councils across the country.

The Australian Government must show its continued commitment to locally-led economic recovery by continuing the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program in perpetuity. This \$2.5 billion commitment from the Australian Government must continue past Phase 3. This funding improves the quality of life for the community, creates business opportunities and employment, makes communities and roads safer, and our cities more vibrant.

Motion number 10.2 Western Downs Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to allocate more funding to road infrastructure to sustainably manage state and federal transport infrastructure and backlog of work.

OBJECTIVE

Regional areas in Australia contribute significantly to the economy. The Regional Australian Institute estimates that regional Australia accounts for around 40 percent of national economic output and employs around one-third of Australia's workforce.

The mining, agriculture and manufacturing industries have traditionally been the driving force of economic growth, with health care and construction more recently contributing to the success of regions.

Australia relies heavily on regional areas for the production of commodities, and the road network should serve this heavy freight task. The significant economic contribution of

regional areas and the heavy freight task should be included in the criteria for the distribution of funds, in addition to the volume of road users.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The National Road Safety Strategy 2021-30 focuses on improving road safety through safe roads, safe vehicles, and safe road use.

This action plan focuses on safety improvements; however, action also needs to remain on effective asset management of these assets.

Recent programs, such as the Warrego Highway Upgrade Program (WHUP), have addressed some of these concerns, but have focused predominantly on metropolitan areas, with a lower proportion of funding spent in regional and remote communities. Further, the works completed by this program in regional areas have focused on improvements such as wide centre-line treatments and flattening of batter slopes, while many areas of road in poor condition remain unaddressed and continue to present a threat to road-user safety.

The risk to road-user safety is also predominantly borne by local government as the network steward for the state road network within their respective regions. This risk is compounded by a lack of sufficient maintenance funding in these regions, for example in the 2021/22 Financial Year the Western Downs RMPC allocated \$1.45M to the National Highways within this region to address a recorded defect backlog value \$6.023M as of June 30, 2021.

The National Road Safety Strategy identifies that there are significantly more road deaths on regional and remote areas of Australia than major cities (10.0 (regional), 25.1 (remote) and 2.2. (Major cities) per 100,000 people) and require investment to ensure roads in these areas are fit-for-purpose.

Investment in road infrastructure should consider the heavy freight task in regional areas. The significant economic contribution of regional areas and the heavy freight task should be included in the criteria for the distribution of funds, in addition to the volume of road users.

Regional areas in Australia rely on safe and well-maintained state and federal road networks to enable industries' heavy freight task.

It is expected that more investment on state and federal roads across Australia will provide a safe, well-maintained, and connective road network.

Motion number 10.3 Central Desert Regional Council NT

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to allocate additional roads funding towards unsealed roads in regional and remote areas.

OBJECTIVE

Part of the Australian Government's commitment to improving road safety.

National Road Safety Action Plan 2018-2020 identified remote roads as a major issue.

National Road Safety Strategy 2021-30 identified the need for increased investment in road infrastructure to deliver improved road safety outcomes through improving road quality, especially for regional and remote roads, to reduce the economic and social cost of road trauma in our communities.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Every Australian deserves a safe and efficient road network regardless of where they live.

Sixty-five percent of road deaths occur in regional and remote areas. The road toll in regional communities is more than four times greater than in the major cities, and 10 times greater in remote communities. There are 2.2 deaths per 100,000 people in the major cities; 10 deaths per 100,000 in regional areas; and 25.1 deaths per 100,000 in remote areas.

The majority of our community main access roads are flat blade roads; when it rains this results in flooding and the community becomes isolated, leaving residents with no access to essential services exacerbated by the use of visiting services for police, health and power and water.

Motion number 10.4 Penrith City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to support state and local government agencies by facilitating the delivery of infrastructure where there is a shortfall in contributions funding. Additional support will ensure the right infrastructure is provided to meet the increasing demands of NSW's growing population.

OBJECTIVE

NSW is undergoing significant growth in its cities and regions, which contributes to the socio-economic growth of Australia more broadly. Despite infrastructure investment at all levels of government, as communities grow and expand, demand continues to rise for new and upgraded infrastructure. Expectations on the type and standards of infrastructure that should be provided by Councils is increasing. A range of new and upgraded infrastructure is needed to meet the needs of people who live and work in new and growing communities.

Significant reforms for infrastructure contributions were exhibited by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) and the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) in October 2021, following a review undertaken by the NSW Productivity Commission in 2020. These reforms seek to deliver substantial changes to the collection of contributions. Some of the proposed reforms may create a shortfall in contributions funding and also require Councils to increasingly forward fund infrastructure. Reforms to state-based contributions further place strain on the viability of development.

It is clear from these reviews and reforms that the cost of delivering infrastructure for new growth cannot be entirely borne through state or local development contributions.

Motion number 10.5 East Gippsland Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to continue the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program (LRCI) – or a similar non-competitive funding program focused on funding community infrastructure and local roads based on the characteristics and needs of the local government area in an ongoing capacity – so that all communities across Australia can benefit from sustained and consistent roads and community infrastructure upgrade projects without a reliance on competitive processes that often exclude projects due to local government's capacity to draft grant funding applications.

OBJECTIVE

To support the renewal of infrastructure critical to Australia's community health and wellbeing in a manner that reduces the associated maintenance costs, and continually and consistently enhances the quality and safety of these assets.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Enabling councils, which own and manage around a third of Australia's community infrastructure, lack the ability to reduce the gap between available local government funding and the funding required to ensure community infrastructure assets are maintained.

Non-competitive, needs-based funding provides equitable support to local governments based on need rather than capacity to draft competitive funding applications

The key arguments behind this motion are:

1. A program such as LRCI provides an essential mechanism for the equitable distribution of funds, based on need.
2. The program is an excellent example of a partnership between Australian Government and local government to progress economic resilience by generating and maintaining locally based jobs and thereby stimulating local economies.
3. This will ensure local governments are able to continue to provide infrastructure to their communities to meet a range of community and economic needs.
4. The program is ideally placed to continue to build resilience in local communities, along with generating and maintaining local jobs.

Motion number 10.6 Campaspe Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to continue the Local Roads & Community Infrastructure (LRCI) Program funding for local governments and allocate a proportion of this funding for infrastructure design of community infrastructure in partnerships with local communities.

OBJECTIVE

The provision of LRCI program funding from May 2020 has been one of the enablers for local governments to boost local economic recovery through the delivery of increased community infrastructure. Continuing this program will support the national objective of supporting economic recovery across Australia from the COVID-19 pandemic as well as supporting job creation both within Council and through contractors.

Local government is responsible for the provision of \$533 billion (replacement cost) worth of infrastructure to local communities across the nation. The direct funding of all local governments through the LRCI program has demonstrated support to local communities both large and small and has allowed for local responses to supporting economic recovery.

Including a component of funding under this program for planning and design of infrastructure will ensure the ongoing pipeline of future projects for delivery and could support community partnerships with both the Australian and local governments in the design of community infrastructure for long-lasting community benefit.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Australian Government is to be commended for investing \$2.5 billion to the LRCI program in support of local governments stimulating economic recovery at a local level through infrastructure projects that will have ongoing community benefit.

Continuing the direct allocation of program funding will support ongoing economic recovery and aid the timely provision of economic stimulus within local communities. This funding also supports the retention and creation of jobs both within local governments and with contractors.

The last three rounds of the LRCI program have focused on infrastructure delivery within defined timelines and have relied upon local governments having 'shovel ready' projects to advance through the program. This has depleted the available projects that can be advanced to the construction phase and delivered within 12-to-18-month timeframes, especially for smaller rural local governments like Campaspe Shire Council.

Allocating a proportion of the program funding for planning and design of community infrastructure will support local governments to have an ongoing pipeline of infrastructure projects to advance to deliver and maintain ongoing economic activity.

Investment in local roads and community infrastructure is a direct demonstration of the Australian Government working in partnership with local governments, in support of local communities and responding to their diverse and specific local needs.

Motion number 10.7 Gunnedah Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide councils with an additional one-off Roads to Recovery grant equal to 50percent of the annual

funding for the maintenance, repair, and renewal of roads because of the prolonged wet and dry conditions across the Eastern Seaboard.

OBJECTIVE

The Commonwealth Government will have provided \$6.2 billion funding to local councils under R2R between the 2013-14 financial year to the 2023-24 financial years. An ALGA study released in 2010 into local road funding estimated that to simply maintain, rather than improve Australia's local roads up to 2025, an addition \$1.2 billion annually is required. Without this additional funding, under-investment in local roads will continue. This funding shortfall hinders local and regional social and economic development, and ultimately affects the development and productivity of the nation. ALGA has called for the federal government to increase R2R funding to \$800 million per annum.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Transport and infrastructure are significant areas of expenditure for all councils. Roads to Recovery Program (R2R) is essential to help councils address the maintenance backlog on local roads. R2R is a true partnership between the Commonwealth Government and local government. This funding is greatly valued by all councils and their local communities. On 6 November 2019, the Government announced \$138.9 million additional Roads to Recovery funding in the 2020 calendar year for the 128 Local Government Areas eligible for the Drought Communities Programme Extension. All Drought Extension funding has been paid to the relevant councils.

Since the Commonwealth recognised the impact of drought on local communities and roads, there have been severe bushfires, mini cyclones, hailstorms, and flooding. There has also been the impact on the economy of the global pandemic.

Such disruptions to the economy and the impact of climate change on road maintenance and systems are extraordinary, and an additional investment in Roads to Recovery for Councils will assist in addressing the maintenance backlog and create opportunities for business development and employment.

Motion number 10.8 Melton City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to invest in infrastructure that will assist local government to attract commercial investment to create localised jobs.

OBJECTIVE

Economic recovery, jobs creation and economic resilience are key areas of national focus as we emerge from COVID-19. Local government authorities need to attract commercial investment to their municipalities for a robust economy, greater economic output, and the availability of localised jobs. This is an issue for every LGA; however, Growth Areas nationally are additionally impacted as they are without the supporting infrastructure

required for business to attract employment, improve productivity, and provide their products and services to market. These include better roads without congestion, public transport, hospitals, and commercial freight rail infrastructure.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Growth Areas have the potential to be economic powerhouses with access to a 2.2 million national workforce and large greenfield commercial land ready to be transformed into industrial, commercial, manufacturing, health and education precincts providing significant employment. Outer growth areas are lacking in localised job opportunities and transport infrastructure leading to higher unemployment against the average, and lower liveability. Planning for growth with early investment into supporting infrastructure, including public transport, roads, and industry, will lead to the creation of jobs.

Motion number 10.9 Penrith City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to invest in nation-building projects where it can be established, they will facilitate better road and transport connections between cities and with regions around Australia. The criteria for these projects should be based on the economic opportunities they create for freight and passenger movement, migration, service provision and business support, as these are known to contribute best to our national productivity.

OBJECTIVE

When transport and logistics networks work effectively, they raise productivity levels and strengthen the economy. As such, there is a multi-faceted and wide-ranging interdependence between cities and regional Australia, with these connections critically important to national productivity.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Investing in nation-building projects such as better road and transport connections between cities and regions will provide far-reaching benefits.

The Central West of NSW is forecast by Infrastructure Australia to be among the seven most important regions in Australia measured in terms of GRP by 2031. Improved connectivity from this region to Greater Sydney would be particularly beneficial, as the new Western Sydney International Airport will have a substantial focus on freight and cargo opportunities planned in the early phases.

The Central West region and the Western Parkland City have significant potential and resources to grow the Food Economy. Food manufacturing underpins the Western Sydney economy (EY & Food & Grocery Council 2017), and the region is the hub of Sydney's nearly one-billion-dollar agriculture sector (ABARES 2016). The Central West is one of NSW's premier agricultural regions with a gross value of product (GVP) of close to \$2 billion p.a. or 13 percent of the region's GVP. It also hosts a vibrant food processing and manufacturing

sector, with a strong emphasis on local produce and wine that has spawned a strong hospitality and night-time economy in regional centres.

As such, investment in projects like the Castlereagh Connection – already a national infrastructure project identified by Infrastructure Australia – would provide far reaching connectivity beyond Greater Sydney. This road will:

- reduce gaps in the national transport network, particularly to the Central West;
- reduce congestion on the arterial road network;
- unlock economic opportunities in tourism, freight, and agribusiness, and
- maximise investment by connecting to planned North South infrastructure - Sydney Metro Greater West and the Outer Sydney Orbital as well as the existing Motorway network.

Motion number 10.10 Mornington Peninsula Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to increase federal funding for the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program, Roads to Recovery and Black Spot Program. .

The additional funding would assist in addressing the high level of road trauma on local roads within the Mornington Peninsula, provide for local needs of our community with additional paths, and facilitate significant road improvements on our key roads.

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to reform the administration of the Black Spot Program.

Improvements to the administration of the Black Spot Program would result in a more fair and equitable funding program for local governments to effectively implement road safety treatments in the highest-risk locations to achieve the highest reductions in road trauma.

OBJECTIVE

Local governments have a key role, and a statutory and ethical responsibility in managing roads and road safety. With local councils managing 75 percent of Australia's road network and around 30-40 percent of road deaths occurring on council managed roads, significant funding for council managed roads is required to achieve the Victorian Road Safety Strategy 2021-2030 and the National Road Safety Strategy 2021-2030 objectives of halving roads deaths by 2030.

As councils deliver a diverse range of services, an increase in external funding is necessary to achieve a significant reduction in road trauma.

As evidence of Council's determination to eliminate severe road trauma, in 2016 the Shire formally committed to becoming Victoria's first 'Towards Zero' municipality with a vision for zero road deaths within the Mornington Peninsula by 2050. The Shire's strong support of the Safe System approach to preventing deaths and severe injury, and how we will approach this, is detailed in our Council-adopted Mornington Peninsula Towards Zero 2020-2025 Road

Safety Strategy. Our strategy is strongly aligned with the Victorian Road Safety Strategy 2021-2030 and the National Road Safety Strategy 2021-2030.

We know what road conditions and environments tend to result in crashes all over the Mornington Peninsula and that the exact location where crashes occur is random. Therefore, our road safety strategy encompasses an innovative approach to considering road safety risks, not just crash history.

KEY ARGUMENTS

At current funding levels, progress on improving road safety within the Mornington Peninsula and across Australia will be slower, resulting in more lives lost on our roads; key Principal Pedestrian Network paths won't be able to be constructed in the medium to long term, leaving communities isolated from key destinations; and some key roads will continue to deteriorate and not be fit-for-purpose for the increasing needs of our community and visitors.

Mornington Peninsula Shire is a leading municipality in the development and construction of innovative road safety treatments with the objective of achieving comparable road trauma reductions as traditional treatments at a significantly lower cost. A key example of this is compact roundabouts where the roundabout is smaller than traditional roundabouts by using speed humps on the approach to the roundabout to slow down vehicles prior to the roundabout. We're currently in the process of implementing three compact roundabouts which are funded by the Black Spot Program and Roads to Recovery.

In addition, the administration of the Black Spot Program by the Victorian Department of Transport results in a number of impediments to local governments receiving Black Spot funding and successfully delivering road safety treatments to reduce road trauma.

We believe that many other councils are experiencing similar challenges.

Motion number 11 Bulloo Shire Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to review the Roads of Strategic Importance (ROSI) framework to ensure:

- 1. Improved opportunities for local government engagement;**
- 2. Transparency in corridor selection and development of works packages; and**
- 3. Regular and timely reviews and reporting of outcomes to all stakeholders**

OBJECTIVE

The Roads of Strategic Importance (ROSI) framework aims to improve productivity and efficiency on Australia's key freight roads, providing better connections between agricultural regions and ports, airports and other transport hubs, and better access for tourism, mining, and other sectors.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Whilst the concept of ROSI is supported, the approach to its administration and management seems to be 'set and forget', leaving many councils in South-West Queensland and no doubt further afield wondering about the status of ROSI corridors and whether there are opportunities to identify additional corridors and contest for the delivery of various work packages.

Motion number 12 Frankston City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to reduce the community risks associated with motorised bikes (monkey bikes) in public places:

- 1. Allocate appropriate resources to tackle and reduce the community risks associated with motorised bikes (monkey bikes) in public places except where they are specifically permitted in those public places;**
- 2. Implement clear legislation and appropriately equip state police to act and address monkey bikes in the community; and**
- 3. Facilitate a significant education campaign to highlight the rules around riding motorbikes in public places and the significant dangers and risks associated with riding dangerously and illegally.**

OBJECTIVE

-Monkey Bikes have significant impacts on climate change and environmental impacts associated with emissions from the bikes themselves and the physical damage caused to native flora and fauna by illegal riding.

Monkey bikes impose a direct and serious safety risk to the riders and the broader community; this is evident through many deaths and serious injuries across all states and territories

There is an inconsistent approach to education and enforcement of illegal monkey bikes across various local governments and each State and Territory.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Anti-social behaviour and the prevalence of monkey/motor cross bikes has a compounding impact on the community. To mitigate against the extent of the impact, State Governments should be engaging in education to the community and working with other agencies to achieve acceptable compliance.

The social, amenity, public safety, compliance, and related issues are well documented and known to Councils, emergency services and the community. State Governments should be supporting emergency service workers and the community to collectively and collaboratively address the issues associated with monkey bikes through good community education, adequate enforcement resources, and strong legislation.

Motion number 13 Brisbane City Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to review how importation regulations are being enforced in regard to non-compliant personal mobility devices (PMDs) being imported and used in Australia, and to facilitate harmonisation of road rules as they apply to PMDs across Australia.

OBJECTIVE

The take-up of PMDs, most particularly electric scooters (e-scooters), in Australia has largely been through the permitting of shared schemes to operate in Australian cities and regions with clear specifications. The popularity of PMDs has generated a rapidly expanding retail industry for private PMD ownership, which is importing a range of devices, many of which are non-compliant to State and Territory road rules.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications (the Department) regulates the importation of road vehicles for use on public roads in Australia under the Road Vehicle Standards Act 2018 (the Act).

Many PMDs, including most e-scooters and e-bikes that are not mopeds, do not meet the definition of a road vehicle, as set out in section 6 of the Act. As such, the Department does not regulate those vehicles.

However, the Department has released the Road Vehicle Standards (Classes of Vehicles that are not Road Vehicles) Determination 2021 (the Determination), which sets out the classes of vehicles that have been pre-determined not to be road vehicles including PMDs and pedal assisted bicycles.

The Department will commence a full review of the Determination in the first quarter of 2022 and will seek further input from industry bodies, the community, and state and territory regulatory bodies.

However, there is a further role for the Australian Government to enforce regulations in regard to non-compliant devices being imported and ridden on Australian streets.

Although the National Transport Commission has developed a 'model' regulatory framework, individual states across Australia are adopting different road rules for PMDs. Differences include riding on footpaths and the use of bicycle lanes.

The Australian Government can play a lead role in resolving these inconsistencies, taking into account the different needs of cities and regions.

Motion number 14 Lake Macquarie City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to accelerate the planning and implementation of faster rail corridors to support regional growth.

OBJECTIVE

COVID-19 has increased the migration of people and businesses to regions, with the growth in remote working options providing more flexibility to employees and employers. The Australian Government recognises the potential of faster rail to stimulate regional growth and improve access to jobs, services, and affordable housing. It established the National Faster Rail Agency in July 2019 to support future population growth by improving rail infrastructure and services between capital cities and regional centres.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Nearly \$80 million has been committed to progressing faster rail planning along selected strategic corridors including:

- Brisbane to the Sunshine Coast and Brisbane to the Gold Coast;
- Sydney to Newcastle, Sydney to Bomaderry (via Wollongong) and Sydney to Parkes (via Bathurst);
- Melbourne to Greater Shepparton, Melbourne to Albury/Wodonga and Melbourne to Traralgon; and
- Perth to Bunbury.

The Government's Faster Rail Plan notes that faster rail connections can create broad economic benefits for regional centres. Larger populations increase the demand for local services and attract businesses and industry to the local areas. The plan envisages a network of faster rail connections being delivered between capital cities and key regional centres by 2037. However, while supportive business cases have been completed for a number of the identified strategic corridors, the projects have not progressed beyond early planning stages.

To date, only the Melbourne to Geelong corridor upgrade has received significant infrastructure funding. The increased population movement from capital cities to regional centres provides an opportunity for government to accelerate its faster rail rollout to enhance the integration of regional and metropolitan communities for their mutual benefit.

Motion number 14.1 Western Downs Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to invest in an extension of Inland Rail to the Gladstone Port via an inland route.

OBJECTIVE

Extending Inland Rail to the Gladstone Port will open additional national and international opportunities, such as renewable energy sector, water, recycling, and agriculture. The link would also result in the development of support and complementary services.

This link will assist with de-urbanising metropolitan areas. The Regional Australian Institute estimates that 1 out of 5 households living in metropolitan areas is considering moving regionally.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The currently proposed Inland Rail line crosses Toowoomba, Helidon, Calvert, Kagaru and finished at Acacia Ridge at approximately 38km distance of the Port of Brisbane. This track poses several challenges, including increased freight movements through highly populous areas, and it is projected that overcoming these would cost 50 percent of the total Inland Rail costs, whilst only covering 8-10 percent of the total rail line.

Government support to fund a feasibility study for an inland extension of Inland Rail to the Port of Gladstone is welcomed. The Port of Gladstone offers a number of benefits over the Brisbane Port, including:

1. A naturally deep harbour that currently services the largest dry bulk cargo ships in the world (Capesize, with a draft of 18.3m); and
2. Capacity to expand container berths at Port Central and additional berths able to be developed at Fisherman's Landing

Gladstone Port is adjoined by an additional 27,000ha of medium-high impact developable land in the Gladstone State Development Area, which can be developed to support wholesale trade and other freight related industry.

This inland route via Miles, Queensland, would include construction of the Rail link, a 210km rail line connecting the Moura system near Banana to the Western Railway System near Wandoan. Whilst this alignment was initially designed to unlock coal markets, there is a great demand for this line from the fast-growing renewable sector.

It is expected that the extension of Inland Rail to the Port of Gladstone, will unlock the potential to develop 888GL Nathan Dam, delivering needed water infrastructure to a large region supporting operations and further enabling economic growth. This opens further hydrogen production opportunities and export opportunities as well as greatly benefit the strong agricultural sector.

In addition to this huge renewable energy potential, the extension of Inland Rail to the Port of Gladstone will provide a better flow of materials and waste, which creates economic opportunities for waste recycling plants along the Melbourne to Gladstone route.

The Regional Australian Institute estimates that 1 out of 5 households living in metropolitan areas is considering moving regionally. The Inland Rail project will free up Queensland Rail network for passengers, making the regions more attractive to live and work. This will assist with de-urbanising metropolitan areas.

Construction of the inland route will create a significant number of local jobs in regional Queensland and will greatly benefit multiple sectors, further driving economic strength, significantly improve material flows, including recycled products and waste, renewables sector, and contribute to the circular economy and Climate Change initiatives.

Motion number 15 The Shire of Yalgoo WA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government's work with state and territories to immediately introduce legislation through the rail safety national law to improve safety lighting on trains and fund low-cost solar powered warning systems at passive level crossings.

OBJECTIVE

Improved transport Safety

KEY ARGUMENTS

In Australia each year, there are, on average 14 level crossing crashes and 200 near misses. In the 2020-2021 financial year alone, research compiled by the Office of the Rail Safety National Regulator (ONRSR) identified 34 level crossing collisions with vehicles resulting in four fatalities and four critical injuries. Passive level crossings represent serious dangers to regional motorists and have for decades claimed many lives and resulted in life altering injuries.

Recommendations for enhanced train visibility and improved passive level crossing safety measures have been made by three State Coroners (WA, NSW, and Victoria) following high profile crashes over several decades.

Of immediate concern is the minimal requirement by the Rail Industry Safety and Standards Board (RISSB). Standard AS7531 Lighting and Visibility sets out a minimal requirement for train conspicuity. Specific standards are not prescribed under the Rail Safety National Law, and the onus is on the rail transport operator to eliminate a safety risk "so far as is reasonably practicable".

States, Territories and Local Governments must work with the Commonwealth, including the Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator, to identify the measures that will dramatically improve rail safety. The Rail Industry Safety and Standards Board specifies requirements for the colour and requirements of lights at the front of trains and the delineators along the sides of trains. Locomotives are fitted with warning horns to warn of their presence. This is supplemented by flashing white lights at the front of trains.

States, Territories and Local Governments will need to better understand what is required now and what improvements can be made over time with an increase in funding and stronger regulation. The installation of solar powered warning lights and bells that activate when trains are within a kilometre of a crossing will assist to avoid serious accidents and save lives.

Motion number 16 Berrigan Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to allocate further funding to allow regional and rural councils to address upgrade requirements for aerodrome facilities to support linkages between these areas and larger domestic and international ports.

OBJECTIVE

As Australia's borders open, it will be critical to Local Councils to engage directly with the short-term traveller economy. The short-term traveller market has largely been closed to rural and regional Councils due to the inability of their aerodromes to accept required aviation traffic and to provide transport to and from those sites. Allowing Local Councils to adequately develop those aerodromes strategically will allow for the upgrades required to ensure access to the short-term traveller market from all Australian ports is possible.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Tier 6 Regional Aerodromes across Australia are experiencing increased usage, particularly in the short-term visitor market. Tier 6 Regional Airports are those without regular passenger transport services and provide general aviation operations only. Most of these sites are owned and operated by local governments. Regional and rural aerodromes are intrinsically linked to the economic activities of our areas, particularly leisure and short-stay tourism and agriculture. The regulatory and risk environment in which they operate, mean aerodromes are the most expensive form of infrastructure to operate. Local councils are increasingly branching into non-aviation use of aerodrome land to support these cost-intensive facilities. Some have moved to airpark style private accommodation to allow rateable properties (with an airport focus and usage) on aerodromes and many more are moving to upgrade tourism attraction through the provision of services to, from and at the aerodrome site. The distances required for travel to our areas makes road trips for short term and leisure holidays unlikely so affording the option of sophisticated aerodrome access is an area rural and regional communities would like to further grow and explore.

Motion number 17 Kingston City Council VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to commence a thorough review of the Airports Act 1996 and Airports Regulations 1996 and give specific consideration to:

- 1. The mechanisms needed in the legislation to ensure that airport strategic planning actively prioritises the protection of Commonwealth land for aviation-related purposes.**
- 2. The legislation embeds obligations on the Airport Lessee Company to ensure that aviation related businesses are prioritised to ensure commercial transactions on Commonwealth land cannot undermine existing businesses or the needs of aviation for the life of the established airport lease period.**
- 3. The views held by state or local government with respect to the land use planning implications on airport land are given a much more elevated level of consideration in**

determinations on draft major development plans or draft airport masterplans.

4. The establishment of independent expert review processes to aid the Commonwealth Minister in considering draft major development plans or draft airport masterplans.

5. Undertake a thorough review of all functions under the Airports Act 1996 and Airports Regulations 1996 requiring the Airport Lessee Company to provide advice, assess or determine any matters relating to considerations regarding the safety of Airfields and/or Development which is proposed to occur on them.

OBJECTIVE

Airports across Australia are critical to our national infrastructure. They are central to the operation and development of not only metropolitan areas but crucial ports for our regions and rural areas. Since deregulation occurred, many airports across Australia could be confused with business parks rather than aviation hubs. For many, they have a significant non-aviation commercial centre and as a consequence, compromise potential for future expansion in terms of aviation. There are significant inconsistencies between the lands legislative requirements for airports to function as an airport as required by the Airports Act 1996, whilst expansive non-aviation development continues to occur. We are in a unique situation where we can pre-empt and therefore protect the critical component of our aviation industry, particularly at a regional and rural level. The Federal Department of Infrastructure is undertaking a review of the Airports Act and Regulations, however the details have yet to be released. But so far, the information contained within stage 1a on airport ownership does not go far enough to address our concerns. Views held by State and local government with respect to land use planning need to be given a much more elevated level of consideration in order for consistent and appropriate uses to be provided on Federal land.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Since 1996 when privatisation occurred, airports across Australia have embarked upon an unprecedented wave of commercially orientated development that have no relevance to the aviation community. From the readings of the Act and the justification for selling off the leaseholds, it was not the intent of the Federal Government to legitimise business plans geared to maximising shareholder returns at the expense of the aviation industry. The privatisation of federal airports was meant to do the exact opposite by assisting in bolstering of the aviation industry. It is now a unique situation where privatised airport leaseholders are able to hold unique and often unregulated monopoly powers which negatively impact the aviation industry and sidestep State and Local planning powers.

The structure of government tiers where Commonwealth trumps State and local legislation, regardless of any inconsistencies, can and has created serious consequences with respect to land use planning. It is the ability of airport corporations to bypass state and local legislation to develop non-aviation development by virtue of the approval process allowable under the Airports Act that we are seeking to debate and change. The City of Kingston believe Australia is currently at a tipping point where lands set aside for aviation are increasingly becoming examples of commercial parks with aviation problems. There should be certainty

to not only the users of an airport but also assurances to the community as to what will be built on site, its location and use. Airport planning and regulations need to be integrated with local, state and territory planning and regulatory processes. A clearer framework for protecting airport operations from inappropriate non-aviation development is critical to protecting our national infrastructure. Examples of weaknesses from the Airports Act and Regulations include:

- No developer contributions for infrastructure upgrades;
- Poor community consultation; and
- Lack of independent reviews or third-party appeals

The lack of regulatory approach taken by the federal government, alongside the lack of urban planning expertise has consequently led to more inappropriate development allowed with no checks or balances (see point above). Examples are non-aviation factories built within the airport threshold creating a safety risk, or non-aviation developments built within metres of a residential boundary creating enormous amenity impacts (both examples can be found at Moorabbin Airport). No minimum standards are provided for on airport sites with regards to any impacts on adjoining residential properties.

State and local government in Victoria are actively trying to protect and safeguard the aviation industry by way of what uses, and developments can occur around airports (through the Melbourne Airport Environs Safeguarding Standing Advisory Committee (MAESSAC), yet significant development (non-aviation) can occur seemingly unabated on Federally leased land meant to be utilised as an airport. The safeguarding of our aviation assets is critical. A much more focused assessment into the management of federally leased airports is required to review the depletion of aviation activity on airport land to expedite non-aviation development – hand in hand with a stringent review on the Airports Act and Regulations.

Motion number 18 Brimbank City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to establish a policy framework and a funding mechanism to ensure that local communities directly impacted by aircraft noise and other impacts of major airport operations receive adequate support from a national community offset package.

OBJECTIVE

In the past, compensation schemes have been established to support households affected by new airport runways. These include a compensation scheme in 1994 when Sydney Airport's third runway was built, and more recently, a compensation scheme for a new airport in Sydney's Badgerys Creek, in recognition to the change in noise levels and lifestyle. A compensation scheme has also been developed in response to the recent expansion of Adelaide Airport's terminal to increase its international capacity. Such schemes must continue for all new airports and additional airport runways across Australia.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Although airports and new runways are necessary for the economy, they can have significant impacts on communities that are directly affected by increased aircraft noise. Prior to the pandemic, Australian airports facilitated about 120 million domestic passenger movements per year and almost 39 million international passenger movements. This represents tens of thousands of flights each year that can have a harmful effect on nearby residents.

Motion number 19 Darebin City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to partner with state, territory, and local governments to:

1. Invest in active and sustainable transport options, that can also stimulate emerging markets and low emission technologies;
2. Position Australia as a leader in rapidly growing Electric Vehicle (EV) and transport markets by investing in local research and manufacturing opportunities and stimulating rapid uptake by users;
3. Electrify the rail and bus networks;
4. Support business to electrify freight transport;
5. Provide infrastructure throughout local communities to transition to EVs and which leverage tourism opportunities;
6. Implement policy settings to increase uptake of EVs; and
7. Invest in infrastructure for walking and cycling.

OBJECTIVE

This motion directly responds to ALGA's 2022 NGA Discussion Paper theme around climate change, which seeks to encourage reductions in carbon footprints across local communities through new infrastructure, initiatives, and programs.

The transport sector is the third largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in Australia. After energy, it is the biggest opportunity to reduce emissions.

Large-scale infrastructure improvements are needed to improve public transport, Electric Vehicles (EV) charging, walking, and cycling infrastructure. These projects will modernise our transport system and transition to more efficient, low-carbon transport network.

Federal investment will help to fast-track this transition and provide a significant boost to the economy and create jobs. There are also policy areas in the Federal Government's control that could unlock the potential for faster uptake of EVs, for instance setting mandatory minimum efficiency standards for vehicles.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The global vehicle sector is undergoing a major transition to electric vehicles of all types, including heavy vehicles, public transport, bikes, cars, and scooters.

There is a significant opportunity for Australia to be a leader in the new electric vehicle market and to build valuable knowledge assets that can make Australia internationally competitive, as well as building local jobs and manufacturing opportunities.

Australia has the key ingredients to become a leader in this sector, including automotive industry expertise, a highly educated workforce and knowledge sector.

The missing ingredients which could be added are the right policy settings to encourage investment in these new sectors and to accelerate the uptake of EVs.

With respect to public transport, most urban rail networks in Australia are electrified, with the biggest opportunity for expanding electrification in regional networks.

The National Fast Rail Agency has a 20-year plan to upgrade regional networks, which recognises the benefits this will have to regional economies. By fast-tracking this investment, it would lead to significant economic stimulus, greatly reduced emissions and vastly improved services for regional communities.

With regard to buses, most buses are built domestically. Australia's bus building industry could be scaled up to facilitate the rapid roll-out of electric buses and expand the bus network to improve access to public transport options. Beyond Zero Emissions - The Million Jobs Plan estimates that rolling out 18,000 buses over five years could generate 19,000 new manufacturing jobs. Not only would this have economic and environmental benefits, it would also improve air quality in our cities and have positive health benefits.

Walking and cycling are the least harmful forms of travel for the environment, and they improve human health. Cycling levels significantly increased during COVID-19, as much as by 50 percent according to a City of Sydney report.

The UN recommends that countries spend at least 20 percent of transport budgets on walking and cycling infrastructure. Australia however spends only 1 percent. Investing in cycling infrastructure will also deliver jobs and reduce congestion. A recent report found that currently cycling injects \$6.3 billion of direct benefit into the Australian economy each year and supports more than 30,000 jobs. The Treasurer Josh Frydenberg said of the report: 'These numbers paint a very compelling case for further investment in cycling infrastructure that has a real multiplier effect on the overall economy.'

Across Australia, there are many shovel ready cycling projects that the Federal Government could invest in to create an immediate economic boost.

Motion number 19.1 Murray River Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to develop a collaborative approach between all three levels of government to prepare and deliver the change required to support the conversion from the internal combustion engine to electric, and possibly hydrogen, powered vehicles.

OBJECTIVE

With the sheer volume of investment in research and development, pressures placed upon governments across the globe to abide by international agreements, it's inevitable that improvements will be so profound that the question of 'if' the improvements will occur will be replaced by 'when'.

KEY ARGUMENTS

There will continue to be major breakthroughs in battery technology – energy density, battery life expectancy, recharge times in general, reduction in weight and price – which will cascade into motor vehicles.

As the energy density is improved (reducing range anxiety) there'll be far less argument to stay on the current course and even greater urgency by manufacturers racing to maintain or improve their position. Local government will inevitably be required to either facilitate, at the very least, or partner (hopefully share dividends), or deliver (especially in less populated areas) some form of solution or solutions. The scale, technical complexity, planning, and standardisation is beyond most individual councils.

Motion number 20 Livingstone Shire Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to fund a national rollout of electric vehicle charging stations for regional and remote local government areas.

OBJECTIVE

Based on overseas demand and the plans of global vehicle manufacturers, electric vehicles will be the predominant form of transport in Australia by 2040, and earlier in states offering incentives. The availability of charging facilities throughout Australia must precede the adoption of EVs. Availability of charging facilities in less-populated areas will be an equity issue and it is incumbent on the Government to ensure that no parts of Australia are left behind.

Availability in rural areas will also support the tourist industry as EV owners will be enabled to travel throughout the country.

KEY ARGUMENTS

New EV sales in developed countries are growing exponentially and have already reached 84 percent in Norway, 12 percent in The Netherlands, 11 percent in Germany and 12 percent in the UK. EVs accounted for 5.87 percent of new vehicle registrations in ACT in 2021, about triple the national average.

An increasing number of countries and US states have announced future bans on the sale of petrol or diesel-powered cars. The bans so far are:

- 2025 - Norway South Korea;
- 2026 – Belgium;
- 2027 – Austria;
- 2030 - Slovenia, Iceland, The Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, Israel, Sweden, India, Washington;
- 2032 - Scotland;
- 2035 - Japan, United Kingdom, California, New York, Canada, Cape Verde;
- 2040 - China, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, France, Spain, Egypt; and
- 2050 - Costa Rica

Many motor companies have indicated plans to cease production of petrol or diesel cars, including Jaguar 2025, GM 2035, and Volkswagen 2035. Tesla which only sells electric vehicles sold 936,000 cars in 2021 with production expected to double each year. The electric The Tesla Model Y is now the second most popular car purchased in California.

Rivian, Ford and Tesla have announced plans to produce electric utilities in the next 12 months which will be attractive to buyers in rural areas. Electric SUVs are already available in Australia.

The energy efficiency of electric vehicles is exemplified by the Tesla Model 3 car which uses electrical energy equivalent to about 1.9 litres of petrol per 100 km.

The North Queensland Electric Vehicle Drive is an example of EV tourism, connecting six tourist destinations where chargers have been installed.

Australia's top economists have overwhelmingly back government measures to speed the transition to electric cars in order to meet emission reduction targets. In a recent poll of 62 of Australia's preeminent economists, 51 back measures to boost the take up of electric cars. Only 11 oppose such measures, three of them because they prefer a carbon tax. Government intervention can be justified, as expressed by one of the experts, because there has been market failure in that drivers of conventional cars cause pollution and global warming without meeting the costs. Subsidising public charging infrastructure was the most popular government action suggested by participants. (The Conversation).

Motion number 21 Yarra City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide greater national leadership to support the uptake of electric vehicles and market development across Australia by:

- 1. Agreeing and supporting a nationally consistent approach to EV taxes, levies and charges that provide long-term confidence for industry and consumers;**
- 2. Implementing best-practice national vehicle emissions standards;**
- 3. Providing incentives to businesses and private owners to purchase electric vehicles; and**
- 4. Significantly increasing investment in the installation of electric vehicle charging stations across Australia.**

OBJECTIVE

To increase the uptake of electric vehicles across Australia.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Improved vehicle emission standards and a shift towards electric vehicles (EV) present considerable opportunities to reduce transport emissions across Australia.

EVs powered by renewable energy have significantly lower emissions over their lifecycle than fossil fuel vehicles. Transitioning to use of EV in place of fossil fuel vehicles helps to improve air quality and public health outcomes, particularly in major cities and densely populated areas.

Many countries, including the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Ireland have agreed to phase out new petrol and diesel car sales by 2030 and support a transition to cleaner, more sustainable transportation.

What is needed in Australia is a strong, concerted effort by the Federal Government to support market and industry development as well as greater investment in incentives and local infrastructure to encourage EV up-take nationwide.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Motion number 22 Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale WA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Classify telecommunications as an essential service;**
- 2. Establish clearly defined plans and accountabilities to address back-up power and resilience for telecommunications sites; and**
- 3. Invest \$80 million over four years in an expanded Mobile Network Hardening Program to markedly improve the resilience of Australia's telecommunications networks.**

OBJECTIVE

Local governments engage with their communities and other stakeholders about disaster preparedness, resilience, and recovery. Natural disasters, particularly bushfires, floods and cyclones expose the lack of resilience of Australia's telecommunications network.

Telecommunications services are regulated at the Federal level.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Telecommunications services are vital during emergencies to keep communities safe, connected, and informed.

Telecommunications services are also crucial in coordinating response efforts to get timely information to emergency personnel during natural disasters. Emergency response is increasingly reliant on complex and diverse information technologies such as vehicle location services, maps and databases that cannot be shared using UHF radio technologies.

The vast majority of telecommunications outages during natural disasters are caused by mains power outages, not damage to the telecommunications infrastructure.

The Federal Government Mobile Network Hardening Program has committed \$23.2 million over two rounds to upgrade battery back-up to a minimum of 12 hours at 467 mobile base stations and deliver a range of measures to improve resilience at a further 544 sites. There are over 20,000 mobile phone base stations in Australia, and a range of other facilities operated by NBN Co and the carriers that are critical to telecommunications. There is a long way to go.

Batteries offer only a limited capability in the face of extended mains power outages that have been experienced in disaster zones. Standalone power supplies and automatic switching systems with generators are being trialled in a range of locations, which offer some potential to extend the operating time for telecommunications services indefinitely without mains power.

Motion number 23 Litchfield Council NT

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to release its response to the 2021 Regional Telecommunications Review and to implement its recommendations, to ensure that the digital divide between Australians living in regional, rural, and remote areas and those living in metropolitan communities is reduced.

OBJECTIVE

The importance of digital access and inclusion in regional and remote areas has been highlighted by the recent movement online of essential services, such as banking, health, government services, work, and education, due to COVID-19. More services moving online brings opportunities for the regional economy, so it is imperative that everyone is equally digitally included.

All Australians need affordable access to data and devices and the skills to use them. Improved digital inclusion in regional, rural, and remote areas will build more digitally resilient communities.

Without an affordable and reliable internet connection, there is reduced access to information and digital services opportunities to develop key skills as well as reduced communication channels with community, family, individuals, and government.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The principal aims of improved telecommunications are to:

Reduce the digital divide between the residents of regional and remote communities and those of metropolitan communities

Build on the success of existing Australian Government initiatives run in partnership with local government such as the Be Connected program, which strengthened national coordination and collaboration across private (telecommunications, technology sector), public (Federal, State, and local government), and non-profit organisations to build digital skills, inclusion, and participation, enabling older Australians to develop digital skills and confidence online.

Increasingly, services are being delivered through internet and mobile applications often with little or no alternative options (e.g., MyGov, Centrelink, banking, education or work from home etc). Many remote residents have unreliable telecommunications services, raising access issues. This is heightened when government payments are dependent on accessing these services.

Ensuring digital access by populations in remote communities should be a priority for Government Departments and service providers moving to online and app interfaces.

Many remote and rural communities are still reliant on 3G network, which is being decommissioned in 2024. Without an affordable and reliable internet connection, there is reduced access to information, digital services, and communication channels with community, family, individuals, and government, and reduced opportunities to develop key skills.

With even more services moving online they bring opportunities for the regional economy, and it is imperative that everyone is equally digitally included.

Due to the pandemic, the ability to access digital health has been shown to be extremely important.

Beyond healthcare, there is a strong focus on more government and essential services moving online. However, with rapid digitisation during the COVID-19 pandemic, those in regional and remote areas risk being further excluded through an inability to readily access services like MyGov during COVID-19 restrictions due to lower levels of digital inclusion.

With increased digital inclusion comes reduced costs for people in regional and remote areas to access essential services. Investing in closing the digital divide for regional and rural Australians will mean these vital communities will be better able to benefit from the expected growth in the digital economy over the coming years.

Motion number 23.1 Balonne Shire Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government toto fully implement the recommendations of the 2021 Regional Telecommunications Review: A step change in demand, and that local government be directly consulted in the development of new

regulatory and policy arrangements as well as a new strategic approach to regional communications investment.

OBJECTIVE

The 2021 triennial Regional Telecommunications Review examined the adequacy of telecommunications services in regional, rural, and remote Australia. It also considered particular issues identified in the Terms of Reference, including the impact of Government policies and programs, insights from the COVID-19 pandemic, emerging technologies, service reliability, regional development, and improving coordination between tiers of government.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Review recommendations have been warmly welcomed as comprehensively identifying issues and actions at the heart of improving digital coverage across rural and remote Australia.

The Western Queensland Alliance of Councils in its submission to the Review, called for a better approach.

Against its Vision to provide residents, ratepayers, businesses, and visitors with ubiquitous digital connectivity at pricing and services levels comparative to those in metropolitan areas, it called for a more strategic, coordinated approach between all levels of government and industry to get the best value for money outcomes. Identifying the longer-term demands of industry and the community against current supply capacity to meet this demand is fundamental to informed and focused digital investment to overcome the patchwork quilt of coverage.

On 30 March 2022, the Australian Government formally responded to the Review report and in the 2022-23 Budget committed \$1.3 billion in direct investment in regional telecommunications.

At face value, the government's response is well focused on addressing the issues and recommendations of the Review Report. However, a successful outcome depends very much on the approach taken to regulatory and policy reform and the development of a coordinated and strategic approach to regional telecommunication investment, which is supported by whichever party wins Government in the 2022 Federal Election.

At present, local government is a co-contributor to the funding programs supporting increased digital coverage across rural and remote regions and this depends on the financial capacity of these councils to contribute, and to be a party to the developments of grant applications. If successful, the outcomes are welcomed but it is seen in many quarters as inequitable that rural and remote councils have to provide funding to obtain high speed broadband connectivity when the major providers pay for it all in metropolitan, coastal and major cities.

Local government can therefore legitimately seek to be involved in the development of policy, regulation and funding programs aimed at addressing the significant issues councils

face in accessing high speed, reliable and affordable digital connectivity, especially in rural and remote parts of Australia.

Motion number 23.2 Gunnedah Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to redouble their efforts to both extend and improve mobile coverage in rural areas.

OBJECTIVE

There are too many blackspots in rural areas, which is detriment to business and safety. There has been little improvement over the past decade in the extension of services and the objective should be to have a reliable 4G service on all major roads and all populated areas. The rollout of the 5G network is not to see a reduction in the capacity of the 4G network.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Many areas in Gunnedah Shire have no mobile or internet coverage. This is a result of not enough towers to cover our area which is made more difficult by the many mountains in the local topography. Major traffic routes such as the Oxley Highway have limited service.

With people working from home and others having a long commute by car, the service provided is simply not adequate and there have been very little improvements over the past five years.

With the roll-out of the 5G network there must be an undertaking by the telco's that this service is not to restrict the operation and improvement of the 4G network. It is unlikely that 5G, which requires more concentration of towers and covers less distance, will be suitable for regional areas and it is essential that the 4G network is upgraded to cover black spots.

Motion number 23.3 Berrigan Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to ensure regional and rural councils are engaged with decisions regarding the provision of utility infrastructure (including electricity and digital connectivity) to support access to alternate systems and enable adoption of advancing technologies more readily and in larger numbers, thus keeping delivery costs to a minimum.

OBJECTIVE

The capacity of the private sector, and small business in particular, to bounce back from COVID- 19 is untested, however ensuring adequate utility infrastructure is in place in rural and regional Australia will go a long way to ensuring recovery in these areas is possible. Allowing Councils in these areas to partner with infrastructure and service providers directly, with the provision of Australian Government incentives to do so, will ensure

solutions relevant to each area can be attained in the most costeffective and efficient manner.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Adequate and effective utility infrastructure is required in rural and remote communities to support a growing interest in private sector business investment. Utility infrastructure (electricity, digital communication connection etc) in regional and rural areas is generally of a low or very low standard. Ageing infrastructure is expensive to upgrade and therefore, corporate providers are unwilling to invest as they are either restricted through regulators or stakeholder dividend expectations. Ageing infrastructure is artificially ensuring rural and remote communities remain small through inadequate capacity to support growth. Allowing regional and rural communities develop place-based responses to access newer technologies would reduce the need for the installation of expensive and to a large extent, increasingly redundant physical infrastructure. Access to relevant utility infrastructure should not continue to be left in the hands of corporate bodies as these mechanisms, though practical and useful in highly populated areas, are failing our smaller and more remote communities and in effect prohibiting private investment. Government acceptance of corporate belief that rural and remote communities are not as valuable to Australia as larger population areas will therefore continue to reduce the capacity of rural and regional areas to bounce back from the pressures of the past two years.

Motion number 23.4 Central Highlands Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to commit increased funding and commitment to proportionally enhance regional and remote digital connectivity.

OBJECTIVE

Outcomes of the 2021 Regional Telecommunication Review delivered the reality that connectivity has assumed a more vital role in the lives of those in regional areas. As services are increasingly delivered online, and the range of digital tools grow, there has been a significant increase in the ongoing demand for data by both individuals and businesses.

The Federal Government has initiatives that seeks to improve mobile phone coverage, access to internet services, and promote competition in regional and remote Australia, however despite funding committed, only limited progress is being made in addressing a significant problem.

Through the COVID pandemic and the nations response to work from home and adapt to new digital ways of working, this has further compounded the issues of lack of connectivity.

Without adequate level of resources, limited progress will be made to address the digital divide and regional communities will continue to fall behind the advanced and rapid pace of the digital economy. Participation in the digital economy can only occur where there is a solid foundation in digital infrastructure and skills. The 2021 Regional Telecommunication

Review delivered evidence that this in regional and remote Australia is still a work in progress.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Mobile phone coverage is a major issue in regional and remote Australia, with over 10,000 sites nominated under the Mobile Black Spot Programme. These mobile black spots impact business and industry, road users and impact access to services such as health, education, and other critical Government services.

Despite high-speed broadband infrastructure, fibre network, wireless, ADSL and digital services being available in some regional areas to enhance access to social services, education, health care and service business operations, other areas are significantly hampered by infrastructure capacity limits. Agriculture's move to the digital economy is hamstrung by the lack of connectivity. Additionally, many homes and businesses, are unable to connect to the NBN and internet services due to infrastructure capacity constraints.

Communication and digital connectivity are a necessity, and inadequate mobile phone coverage and access to internet services is therefore a significant issue, particularly for those living, working, and travelling in regional and remote Australia. This should be prioritised to improve consistency of services, and close the gap for residents, businesses, and visitors to these areas.

The 2021 Regional Telecommunication Review established that the affordability of telecommunications services for regional, rural, and remote Australians is an ongoing issue. Although telecommunications affordability is improving, regional Australians are paying a higher proportion of their income on telecommunications than their urban counterparts due to reduced consumer choice in technologies and plans, as well as the need to maintain multiple forms of connectivity where services are unreliable.

Key findings have been put forward by the 2021 Regional Telecommunications Review which the federal government is urged to take strong action on to support the connectivity challenges in regional and remote Australia. Of those findings, the following are strongly aligned to this motion:

- Increased coordination and investment between the Australian, state and territory governments is needed to address a 'patchwork quilt' approach to connectivity in the regions.
- Local councils and other regional stakeholders are increasingly expected to facilitate telecommunications service delivery but are not appropriately resourced to identify connectivity needs and support the deployment of suitable solutions.
- Supply side issues, including backbone fibre and spectrum access, are barriers to competition and innovation in regional telecommunications markets.
- There are significant issues with the maintenance and repair of telecommunications networks, particularly copper landlines, in regional, rural, and remote areas.
- Mobile coverage continues to improve but expanding reliable coverage to priority areas is becoming more difficult.

- Increased ongoing demand for data on regional, rural, and remote mobile and fixed wireless networks is not always being met, causing network congestion issues.
- Predictive coverage maps and other public information do not accurately reflect on-the-ground telecommunications experience. There is significant misinformation about the availability of telecommunications services.

Motion number 23.5 Glen Innes Severn Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian and state governments to review the communications network and provide workable services to rural and remote areas.

OBJECTIVE

Many rural areas across Australia have extremely poor-quality communication infrastructure which leaves them with no, or intermittent, internet connection and mobile phone service.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The current accessibility of internet and Wi-Fi is inadequate in many towns and villages and this inadequacy is costing lives and businesses viability. It also affects the ability of the towns and villages to attract and retain professionals.

Motion number 23.6 Derwent Valley Council TAS

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to improve telecommunication connectivity in remote parts of southern Australia with a focus on Tasmania.

OBJECTIVE

The Federal Government's Mobile Black Spot Program invests in telecommunications infrastructure to improve mobile coverage and competition across Australia.

Tasmania and the South coast of Australia have specific connectivity needs in conducting business, education, trade, energy exchange, natural disaster response etc, across the physical boundary of Bass Strait.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Sector feedback tells us consistent, reliable mobile coverage throughout Southern Australia is essential to business growth, increased employment, climate resilience, community wellbeing, and economic potential into the future.

Strengthening digital connectivity across Southern Australia supports innovation in the region and contribution to the national and global economies.

Motion number 23.7 Western Downs Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to increase funding for connectivity in regional areas and revisit co-contributions as part of assessment criteria.

OBJECTIVE

"The 2011-12 Regional Telecommunications Review identified a lack of adequate mobile voice and broadband coverage as the issue of greatest concern for regional communities" (Australian Government Department of Communications, Mobile Coverage Programme Discussion Paper, 16 December 2013).

Inadequate mobile phone coverage remains a significant issue as regional, rural, and remote areas in Australia face significant challenges accessing reliable communication services. One of the main reasons for this is that telecommunication providers will only increase coverage when demand reaches a level to be financially attractive.

This is an issue faced by all regional and remote areas across Australia that have a low population which is not financially attractive to Telecommunications providers. In particular for Local Government Areas that cover large areas where significant co-contributions are not possible when grants are available.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Regional areas in Australia contribute significantly to the economy. The Regional Australian Institute estimates that regional Australia accounts for around 40 per cent of national economic output and employs around one-third of Australia's workforce.

Fast and reliable Connectivity is prerequisite to enable economic development and liveability in regional Australia. Digital and mobile connectivity is a requirement to attracting investment and for existing businesses to run day-to-day operations and to improve productivity and reach markets anywhere in the world.

The mining, agriculture and manufacturing industries have traditionally been the driving force of economic growth, with health care and construction more recently contributing to the success of regions. These sectors particularly rely heavily on reliable and strong connectivity.

Agri-businesses utilise technology that is reliant on connectivity to enable them to stay competitive and build capacity. Our mobile phone network is relied upon for communication in emergency situations – particularly in the event of emergencies, road accidents, farm, and industrial accidents.

The energy sector has highly developed workplace health and safety systems. This sector is highly reliant on the mobile phone network to provide communication services to provide a safe working environment for workers.

Next to businesses, 7 million people (28 percent of Australia's population) live in rural and remote areas. Equitable access to connectivity is fast becoming a Human Right expectation

as it enables communities in remote areas to have access to educational, social and health services that might otherwise not be possible. Connectivity can enable people living in regional and rural Australia to have access to many critical services not available in their areas such as Telehealth.

COVID-19 has accelerated opportunities for Australians to study and work remotely, providing a fantastic opportunity for regional areas to attract and retain our population. The Regional Australian Institute estimates that 1 out of 5 households in metropolitan areas are considering moving to the regions. Without suitable access to cost-effective telecommunications, towns are finding it difficult to retain and attract residents.

Although specific funding has been previously allocated to regional areas, this often includes a co-contribution as part of the assessment criteria. This often results in telecommunication providers not prioritising joint applications with areas that cannot contribute significantly.

Co-contribution is particularly difficult for local governments that cover a large geographic area with a (low density) small population base as these regions are more likely to experience connectivity challenges across multiple locations.

Whilst existing programs and policy measures are welcomed, we request a review of funding to regional areas and requirements for co-contribution as part of application assessment criteria.

The proposed change will assist to increase connectivity and disaster management readiness in regions that are financially less favourable.

Motion number 24 Campaspe Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to amend the necessary legislation, regulations and/or contractual arrangements to ensure that both Telstra and NBN Co, their subsidiaries and contractors, cannot pass the cost of relocating their buried infrastructure on to local government if the publicly available 'as built' (or 'as laid') plans do not accurately record the location(s) of their assets.

OBJECTIVE

Local government is responsible for billions of dollars' worth of infrastructure in local communities across the nation.

To conduct its works efficiently and effectively, councils should be able to rely upon the veracity of data supplied by other entities with respect to the location of their assets (including orientation and depth) within the proposed work area.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Local government conducts thousands of projects worth billions of dollars to build, repair, renew or replace significant assets across Australia.

Despite investigations and detailed design work to determine potential impacts of 'other agency' underground assets, etc, it is not uncommon to subsequently uncover and/or inadvertently damage other agency assets as works commence, because their location has not been recorded accurately, if at all in the publicly available records (e.g., Dial before you Dig); either to relocate the assets or to avoid them.

Neither agency accepts responsibility should their unrecorded or incorrectly mapped asset be impacted, demanding that councils should conduct exhaustive and expensive exercises to locate them and then avoid them in the works (often incurring additional costs), or replace and/or relocate them at councils' cost should they be otherwise disturbed.

A recent example in Campaspe demonstrates the impact:

Incorrectly recorded location of Telstra Services that turned a small rural town \$1.0M streetscape renewal project (on both sides) into a \$1.4M project to complete just one side of the road, as Telstra required council to relocate their infrastructure to an appropriate depth.

MANAGING GROWTH

Motion number 25 Mitchell Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to work in partnership with regional, rural, and interface councils to develop a holistic and integrated strategy to implement the Government's Regionalisation and Decentralisation Agenda.

OBJECTIVE

The Federal Government's Regionalisation and Decentralisation Agenda is a potentially transformational project for regional, rural, and interface communities. Whilst the goals and objectives of this project are worthy, progress towards achieving them has been slow. A holistic and integrated implementation strategy which is developed in partnership with Councils will help to expedite the on-ground benefits which this agenda will deliver.

KEY ARGUMENTS

As of December 2017, only 14.13 percent of all APS staff were employed in regional areas. This number has remained relatively steady (the figure was 13.38 percent a decade earlier in 2007) despite decentralisation being an ongoing focus of the Government and its agencies, including the Productivity Commission. This concentration of staffing becomes even greater when looking at Senior Executive and Executive Level with respectively 94 percent and 59 percent of these positions located in Canberra.

When considering the advantages of decentralisation in 2018, the Select Committee on Regional Development and Decentralisation noted that there were two key opportunities:

- To facilitate better government through the improved provision of services and development of policy; and
- To create social and economic opportunities for communities

Despite committing to an enhanced Regionalisation and Decentralisation Agenda in 2017, the Federal Government has made little on-ground progress over the last five years. With COVID increasing the migration from cities to regional areas, investment in job and employment opportunities has never been more important.

Co-designing a holistic and integrated implementation strategy in partnership with Regional, Rural, and Interface Councils will ensure that progress is made in improving opportunities within these communities.

Motion number 25.1 City of Mount Gambier SA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to establish and appropriately resource effective implementation of the regionalisation agenda through strengthening regional centres.

OBJECTIVE

As Australian businesses adopted physically decentralised approaches to their operations and more of Australia's population experienced the benefits of regional and rural lifestyles, the enormous opportunities for the regionalisation and decentralisation of the Australian economy are now presented to the Australian Government to maximise.

KEY ARGUMENTS

To facilitate a regionalisation agenda, strengthened regional centres, through a place-based model, provides a mechanism to drive collaboration and joint investment between all three tiers of government within a particular location.

Public policy and legislative agendas are optimised to meet the needs of urban communities and metropolitan-based and operated businesses with reforms rarely integrating regional and rural experiences. Consequently, in Australia, non-geographic specific policies provide disproportionate benefit to urban centres to which the limits of a model which concentrates Australia's economic capacity in major capital cities have been demonstrated in the past but never more clearly than over the past two years.

Through a place-based model, economic development becomes sustainable in regional centres which would not otherwise happen without government intervention. This place-based development is an operational and effective form to better leverage investment in infrastructure and government spending to spur economic growth in areas with low population and economic activity densities and redresses the public policy focus imbalance between regional and rural communities.

As highlighted in the recently released National Farmer's Federation and Regional Australia Institute's work on regionalisation, the regionalisation agenda develops three pillars:

providing for liveable and vibrant local communities; ensuring a skilled and fulfilled workforce; and providing for ongoing economic development.

Strengthened regional centres provide economic and social amenities with key indicators of liveability such as health and education services contributing to lifestyle and connection to community which ensures people are making purposeful decisions in living, working, and developing the economy of regional centres and the surrounding towns and rural communities.

These surrounding areas benefit from the amenities and have the physical and digital connectivity to be connected to the infrastructure required for thriving regions.

Motion number 26 Moreland City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Progress City Deals to achieve its Smart Cities Plan, to drive national priorities tailored to local needs, develop plans for growth, and commit to the actions, investments, reforms, and governance required;**
- 2. Continue to support development and signing of City Deals across the nation, including to sign the north and west Melbourne City Deal to respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; and**
- 3. Unlock employment and economic development opportunities for the region that is home to 1 in 12 Australians, help create 300,000 new jobs and reboot business, boost social and economic inclusion, and leverage the regions' existing strengths in health, food production, manufacturing, and logistics.**

OBJECTIVE

City Deals are an avenue to create partnership between the three levels of government and the community to work towards a shared vision for productive and liveable cities. The City Deal is an important mechanism to help secure the future prosperity and liveability of our cities and as we recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, progressing City Deals can play a key factor in unlocking local and regional economic development opportunities and jobs.

Nine City Deals have been agreed to date (Townsville, Launceston, Western Sydney, Darwin, Hobart, Geelong, Adelaide, Perth, South East Queensland) with a further two City Deals in progress but not signed (North and West Melbourne and South East Melbourne). Continuing to progress these City Deals to agreement offers a blueprint for the regions to respond to the impacts of the pandemic in the immediate and medium-term, and to reform our economy for the future.

Continuing the City Deal process, and applying a similar process to Regional Deals, continues to enable three levels of government to partner and work together.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The City Deal program was set up by the Commonwealth in 2015 to combine the efforts of federal, state, and local governments to build infrastructure, create jobs and stimulate urban renewal.

The commitment to a City Deal reflects a serious and shared ambition from federal, state or territory and local leaders to improve their city. The process of agreeing and implementing the City Deal provides an impetus for major reforms and co-investments that can jump-start economic growth, improve transport and connectivity, improve health, wellbeing, and liveability.

Between 2015 and 2020, eight City Deals were agreed for Townsville, Launceston, Western Sydney, Darwin, Hobart, Geelong, Adelaide, Perth. These City Deals are currently at varying stages of implementation.

In October 2020, the Department of Infrastructure assessed nine commitments as being behind schedule across the eight City Deals being delivered.

There is concern that the Federal Government's ability to manage the existing deals is reaching capacity. This may be reflected in the delays in the development of other City Deals in progress.

Despite these concerns, the Property Council of Australia believes City Deals should continue to be strengthened to improve their effectiveness. Expanding the program to embrace all four of the large metropolitan areas Greater Sydney, metropolitan Melbourne, metropolitan Perth and South East Queensland would provide durable multi-level governance, longer-term investment agreements supported by all three tiers of government, and robust performance management measures. City Deals can rectify bi-partisan and multi-level governance deficits and accelerate strategic planning, co-investment, and governance reforms.

South East Queensland's City Deal was signed in March 2022 following three years of negotiations, which were initially expected to take 12-18 months.

This leaves Melbourne as the major city that is yet to benefit from a City Deal. Progress on the South East Melbourne City Deal has been put on hold until the North West Melbourne deal is finalised.

Similarly, the North and West Melbourne City Deal progress has slowed, despite the region being one of the hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic against a backdrop of some of the highest unemployment rates in the state.

The North and West Melbourne City Deal will help create 300,000 new jobs, reboot business, boost social and economic inclusion, and leverage the region's existing strengths in health, food production, manufacturing, and logistics. It will unlock employment and economic development opportunities centred on eight key precincts.

But without a City Deal, North and West Melbourne is facing a significant lack of jobs coupled with the massive impact of COVID-19.

City Deals present the regions with huge opportunities and an essential springboard for COVID-19 recovery.

References

North & West Melbourne City Deal Plan 2020-2040

Property Council of Australia, Creating Great Australian Cities, March 2019

The Courier Mail, SEQ City Deal could be struck by February as stalemate broken, 16 February 2022.

ABC News, five years on and the Federal Government's much-hyped 'city deals' haven't lost lustre despite funding problems and delays, 21 January 2021.

The Age, Anger as federal City Deal cash pledged to Melbourne's south-east is shelved, 21 December 2021.

Motion number 26.1 Penrith City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to continue its support for the nine City Deals being implemented across Australia.

Through ongoing review and monitoring of City Deals, there is an opportunity for the Australian Government to reinforce their commitment and strengthen local government's role in implementation.

OBJECTIVE

The Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications is responsible for the implementation of nine City Deals across Australia. Most City Deals involve partnerships between the three levels of government, the community, and the private sector.

KEY ARGUMENTS

A critical component of City Deals is the governance framework they establish. The governance framework involves all three levels of government, signifying the importance of involving local government as an equal partner together with State and Federal Government. It recognises that governance, decision-making and collaboration mechanisms must be established and maintained to successfully deliver shared priorities and outcomes.

Motion number 27 Mitchell Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to develop a new growth areas portfolio which will be responsible for developing and implementing a national response to the challenges and inequities faced by growth-area communities.

OBJECTIVE

The new Growth Areas portfolio is in recognition of the 5.2 million Australians who live in outer urban growth areas, and the millions more who depend on growth-area workers and industries. It will coordinate an urgent national response to the inequities that are distinct to fast-growing outer metro areas which have long been visible, but which have been highlighted during the pandemic.

KEY ARGUMENTS

An urgent national response to growth-area inequities and COVID recovery needs to be led by a Minister for Growth Areas. Our capital cities need better planning and investment that supports distributing infrastructure, jobs, and housing more evenly across the entire metropolitan area. National and State infrastructure advisory bodies have called for a focus on growth areas and with the Homebuilder boom taking effect, national coordination and leadership is urgently needed.

Our capital cities need better planning and investment that supports distributing infrastructure, jobs, and housing more evenly across entire metropolitan areas. Growth areas need assurance that Commonwealth infrastructure investment will be allocated based on greatest need and greatest impact; and that City Deals will be revitalised with sufficient leadership and engagement at the Federal level to drive reforms and deliver transformational infrastructure.

Motion number 27.1 Mitchell Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to develop, prioritise and appropriately fund major social infrastructure for communities in Australia's rapidly growing urban fringe.

OBJECTIVE

The National General Assembly calls on the Federal and State Governments to ensure the appropriate funding and timing of delivering for vital social infrastructure in outer urban growth areas. There should be a significant focus on jobs, social infrastructure, transport and health, community and educational services which are equally accessible for all people across the life stages.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Many emerging communities in greenfield developments in outer urban growth areas face substantial challenges related to place-making, community building and resilience. Often communities within growth areas are made of residents from diverse range of backgrounds having moved from neighbouring areas, cross-city, inter-state or from overseas. As local councils we celebrate and embrace the exciting opportunities to grow and learn which are presented by our new residents. These communities, however, often suffer from a lack of extant infrastructure and services for many of their formative years. It is vital that social and

community infrastructure, accompanying health, community, and educational services, along with transport and other basic infrastructure, is provided early and comprehensively. It is well researched, that the early delivery of infrastructure and services help to nurture a community, improve their resilience, future proof their liveability and promote placemaking.

ENERGY

Motion number 28 Melbourne City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to establish a new dedicated fund that councils can access to enable their municipal communities' transition to renewable energy, through deployment of community-scale energy storage systems.

OBJECTIVE

Decarbonising our energy systems, while ensuring affordable and reliable energy supply, is a key challenge facing communities across Australia. Accelerating the transition to cities, towns and regions powered by 100 per cent renewable energy will require a diverse suite of solutions, including energy storage.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The City of Melbourne, along with many Councils across Australia, are leading action on climate change and investment in renewable energy. Councils have had significant impact by leading by example and sharing solutions to climate change. The City of Melbourne and many other Australian councils have a track record of successfully mobilising large private and public sector energy users to invest in renewable electricity; as evidenced by the Melbourne Renewable Energy Projects (MREP 1 and 2); with MREP 1 in 2017 a catalyst for many retailers intermediated renewable Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) concluded since then. A number of councils have also participated in or led large-scale renewable energy PPAs.

Community-scale energy storage solutions have the potential to extend the benefits of affordable renewable energy use to small businesses (SMEs) and city residents, often residing in high density rental properties without access to rooftop solar solutions.

In pursuing its goal of a city powered by renewable energy, the City of Melbourne recognises that with increased penetration of variable renewable electricity sources 'in front and behind the meter' electricity system strength and stability have become a key focus to the market operator and regulators. The City of Melbourne is currently pursuing options for the installation of a network of community batteries through its Power Melbourne project. Additionally, the increasing adoption of electric vehicles and development of all-electric buildings is expected to increase peak demand across parts of the network.

These issues are common to all LGAs across Australia that would benefit from national coordination and dedicated funding programs in community-scale battery storage.

Motion number 28.1 Cumberland Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide appropriate support to allow communities to come together in storing affordable renewable energy, enabling sustainable and clean energy outcomes to be delivered.

OBJECTIVE

Commit to actively work with local government, industry, and communities to:

- lower carbon footprint of local communities;
- sourcing renewable energy;
- maximise local ownership and help sharing the financial benefits widely;
- match energy production to local usage; and
- reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address the impacts of climate change.

KEY ARGUMENTS

More and more, people are thinking about where their electricity comes from, how they use it, and what impact all of this has on our planet and other people (for better or worse).

People are seeking ways to lessen the risks of increasing electricity prices and to keep the economic benefits of energy production in local communities.

Support regional communities and foster local economic development

Build a strong understanding of renewable energy and a practical movement of action on climate change

Help develop renewable energy industries (for-profit and not-for-profit), technologies, jobs, and training.

Motion number 29 Lake Macquarie City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to encourage and support councils to play a direct role in the adoption of hydrogen from renewable power sources and contribute to the development of domestic hydrogen capabilities.

OBJECTIVE

With more than 500 councils across Australia, local government organisations have great potential to actively participate in energy transition and help Australia reach its net zero targets.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Australia is looking to hydrogen production and use to achieve reductions in carbon emissions over coming decades. The Australian Government is investing \$1.2 billion in building a hydrogen industry. Australia's National Hydrogen Strategy is a plan to grow this industry and position Australia as a major player by 2030.

Local government can play a role in helping to advance this transition by investigating opportunities to transition services to hydrogen power and partnerships with government and industry stakeholders that will encourage the development of a viable hydrogen industry.

Lake Macquarie City Council, for example, is proposing a demonstration project involving the integration of hydrogen-powered trucks into the organisation's waste fleet. The project presents an opportunity to demonstrate 'real world' application of hydrogen technology in an everyday context and offers significant environmental benefits, with the potential to reduce Council's annual carbon dioxide emissions by more than 1 million tonnes per year if rolled out across the whole fleet.

The project will highlight the potential for mainstream hydrogen technology adoption across private sector and government organisations, progress domestic capabilities in hydrogen technology, and promote competitive domestic hydrogen markets.

Motion number 30 Moorabool Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to deliver better, more sustainable outcomes for the environment and local communities being affected by the delivery of new renewable energy infrastructure by developing a national policy for conducting and integrating community engagement findings when planning for and delivering renewable energy high-voltage transmission infrastructure projects.

OBJECTIVE

Australia's transition to renewable energy and delivery of its climate change targets is accepted as a non-negotiable. So too is the need for a national standard for the planning and delivery of renewable energy high-voltage transmission infrastructure, specifically including the timing and extent of community engagement and assessment of environmental impacts. Without introducing uniform change to renewable energy infrastructure assessment and engagement policies and processes, the Federal Government cannot expect to obtain the social licence it needs to deliver the essential infrastructure that will secure our future energy supply.

A national standard would provide:

- A community engagement framework in line with the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) best practice standards that clearly defines timing and extent of community input;

- Capacity for community voice and environmental impact assessment to inform the earliest phases of the project and influence infrastructure technologies, location, siting, and design; and
- Assurance that infrastructure planning is not being driven solely on an economic-focused model where financial costs supersede human and environmental costs.

KEY ARGUMENTS

New infrastructure is critical to Australia's transition to renewable energy as we work towards our climate change targets. However, insufficient weight given to understanding and integrating community voice and environmental impacts from the outset of infrastructure planning threatens to undermine its delivery. These projects have and will continue to experience delays, due to opposition to design outcomes that are not locally responsive or utilising the best available technologies to minimise impact. This has created a public perception that renewable energy infrastructure delivery is locked in by pre-determined economic outcomes that communities cannot meaningfully influence. It is critical that planning for and designing new infrastructure considers potential environmental impacts and community views and values at the earliest opportunity, while there is still capacity for the design response to adapt and facilitate locally appropriate development.

Motion number 30.1 Moorabool Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to deliver better, more sustainable outcomes for the transition to renewable energy by introducing a policy that all future high-voltage transmission projects will be required to investigate the lowest social, environmental, and economic impact technologies and design options available.

OBJECTIVE

Australia's transition to renewable energy and delivery of its climate change targets is accepted as a non-negotiable. Essential to this transition is the delivery of renewable energy infrastructure to replace our aged and increasingly unreliable power generation sources and transmission lines.

At present, the development of a secure energy portfolio is being achieved at significant, unsustainable cost to the communities, environment and agricultural land being impacted. Without taking a firm stance on utilising low-impact transmission technologies, even at greater financial investment, the Federal Government cannot expect to obtain the social licence it needs to deliver the essential infrastructure that will secure our future energy supply.

Given the significant scale of the transition to renewable energy and the prospect of a wide range of local, indirect, and non-market impacts, consideration should also be given to local economic, environmental, and social effects such as those assessed in a typical business case and cost benefits analysis.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The reluctance to apply alternative and innovative technologies to Australia's public energy infrastructure projects threatens to undermine the renewable energy transition and reaching the necessary climate change targets. The traditional overhead transmission line projects have and will continue to experience delays, due to opposition to design outcomes that are not locally responsive or utilising the best available technologies to minimise impact. This has recently been demonstrated in New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and Victoria.

The lack of consideration of social and environmental impacts has created a public perception that renewable energy infrastructure delivery is locked in by pre-determined economic outcomes, where financial expenditure trumps environmental and human impacts. It is contradictory for Australia to be striving for a sustainable energy supply, only for the cost of achieving this to be anything but sustainable for communities and the environment on-the-ground.

Motion number 31 Town of Gawler SA

That this National General Assembly, building on the 2021 National General Assembly resolution and progress to date towards clear and transparent rules for renewable electricity, calls for formal engagement with the Federal Government and Department of Industry, Science Resources and Energy to accelerate reforms for nationally legislated market-based greenhouse accounting and rules for renewable electricity and carbon offsets to be established in Australia.

OBJECTIVE

The motion from the Town of Gawler seeks to build on the 2021 ALGA Resolution and progress made to date, towards legislated market-based accounting reforms for renewable electricity and carbon offsets with fair pricing to accelerate action to reduce emissions as fast as possible.

For this reason, the 2022 proposed motion calls for a formal engagement with the Federal Government and DISER to address the issues relating to a lack of legal foundation, clarity and fair pricing for consumers seeking to take action to reduce their emissions and transition to renewable electricity.

KEY ARGUMENTS

At the NGA in 2021 Town of Gawler submitted the following motion, which was carried. The 2021 resolution below established the national objective.

34 Town of Gawler Council, SA Carried

- *The National General Assembly calls on the Federal Government to amend the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Framework to establish a legal definition of what is required to buy renewable electricity via the electricity grid and*

claim 100% renewable electricity use and zero emissions. This will establish market-based accounting for renewable electricity, create a single nationally consistent method that applies to electricity and renewable electricity consumption and prevent double counting for all customers including for councils, seeking legally assured, clearly defined and fairly priced renewable electricity.

Significant progress has been made on advocacy towards the reform of renewable electricity accounting, allocation, trading and claims rules. The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) has made Sustainability and Green Claims its top priority for 2022-23 and communication pathways have been established with a number of government agencies and scheme providers to discuss issues relating to the absence of clear legislated rules and double counting. ALGA staff have advised of a Western Australian LGA initiative to partner with the Federal Government Climate Active Program staff towards developing a Carbon Neutral Standard for local Government.

Whilst acknowledging that some progress has been made, the substantial reforms required have not yet been agreed to or undertaken by Government policy makers. There is a need and opportunity for further targeted advocacy through collaboration with the Local Government Association and Electricity Working Group of South Australian Councils together with engagement with other councils via ALGA and the Climate Emergency Australia Network.

NGA 2022

The motion from the Town of Gawler seeks to build on the 2021 ALGA Resolution and progress made to date, towards legislated market-based accounting reforms for renewable electricity and carbon offsets with fair pricing to accelerate action to reduce emissions as fast as possible.

For this reason, the 2022 proposed motion calls for a formal engagement with the Federal Government and DISER to address the issues relating to a lack of legal foundation, clarity and fair pricing for consumers seeking to take action to reduce their emissions and transition to renewable electricity.

NGA 2022 – Town of Gawler Motion

ALGA Motion for Formal Engagement on Legislated Market-based Greenhouse and Renewables Accounting

- *That this National General Assembly, building on the 2021 National general Assembly resolution and progress to date towards clear and transparent rules for renewable electricity, calls for formal engagement with the Federal Government and Department of Industry, Science Resources and Energy to accelerate reforms for nationally legislated market-based greenhouse accounting and rules for renewable electricity and carbon offsets to be established in Australia. This reform will support all consumers (including councils, households and small to medium businesses) to have legitimate, fair, and accessible solutions to reducing emissions with renewable electricity and offsetting their emissions.*

Summary

Establishing clear and consistent rules for councils and communities to reduce their emissions is key to providing fair and affordable solutions. Strong foundations for reforms to establish market-based accounting have been established over the past 12 months supported by the ALGA and LGA SA resolutions agreed in 2021, including the ACCC prioritising sustainability and green claims as their top (first listed) priority for 2022-23. This motion looks to ensure that there is a formal process for further engagement to ensure that the issues are acknowledged, to discuss potential reforms.

HOUSING

Motion number 32 Whitsunday Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to host a national affordable housing summit to identify the regional, state, and national issues to be addressed to deliver housing solutions to communities through local, state, and federal government in a whole-of-government response to be tailored for respective community needs.

OBJECTIVE

This motion relates to the ongoing demand and needs associated with housing and accommodation across the regions of Australia, including the Whitsundays. At a local level, the need for affordable housing has only increased since the matter was raised and submitted last year. With interstate and other migration north, we have seen significant increases in property transfers, either for occupation or investment, and this has increased pressure at the local level with record occupancy and very low vacancy rates in the rental market. This has an impact on Council, limiting its ability to attract and retain skilled and professional staff to the region.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The housing issues are of such a magnitude now that it will require all levels of government working together to make a difference in delivering solutions to communities across Australia. One starting point would be to gather a significant forum together to identify current impediments and challenges, then seek to formulate solutions from a whole-of-government approach across Australia, acknowledging the unique needs of communities at the local level. An outcome of the summit would be to draft a roadmap which each level of government actions to ensure outcomes are delivered at the local level, and who takes responsibility for individual actions.

Motion number 32.1 Cumberland Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Invest in social and affordable housing, and**
- 2. Develop a comprehensive national housing and homelessness strategy that will assist more Australians to buy a home and assist Australians who rent to have access to more secure, affordable, quality long-term housing, and put a roof over the head of more homeless Australians.**

OBJECTIVE

A comprehensive National Housing and Homelessness Plan will outline a strategy for the Australian Government (in partnership with state, territory, and local governments and industry and sector stakeholders) to improve housing affordability for first homebuyers, access, and security for renters, and reduce homelessness.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Investing in social and affordable housing has profound economic and social benefit.

Housing affordability is one of the biggest issues facing Australians.

Home ownership rates are at their lowest level in over 60 years, with first home buyers struggling to save the required deposit to purchase a home.

Further, there are more Australians renting, and renting for longer, than ever before.

The impacts of a lack of affordable housing are far reaching, and people seeking affordable housing today include students, young people, recently separated or divorced people (often with dependent children), and key workers who provide essential services such as childcare, education, emergency services, and hospitality services.

Also, in Australia there are more people experiencing homelessness than ever before, particularly among women and children experiencing family violence, young people, and older women.

Motion number 32.2 Shoalhaven City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to collaboratively work in earnest with the other levels of government, key bodies, and interest groups to actively deliver additional social and affordable housing supply on the ground in as timely a manner as possible through:

- 1. Preparing a long-term national housing strategy that is evidence-based and has a broad scope;**
- 2. Providing further significant and ongoing increased investment in funding for social and affordable housing to support the strategy;**
- 3. Donating "lazy", well located government land to be used for the provision of social and affordable housing; and**
- 4. Directly supporting councils to facilitate additional social and affordable housing through planning, the provision of land and financial support mechanism, including**

investing \$200 million, over four years, to assist the development and implementation of innovative local housing partnerships.

OBJECTIVE

All level of governments to acknowledge that all people need a home and that the number of Australians who are homeless or in extreme housing stress continues to rise and collectively work on and fund solutions that can significantly impact on this national issue.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Everyone needs a home, and access to safe and affordable housing is a cornerstone of the economic and social fabric of local communities.

The number of Australians who are homeless or in housing stress continues to rise dramatically. Councils around Australia continue to face ongoing challenges with the availability of sufficient social and affordable housing in their areas. This has been exacerbated by bushfire, floods, and COVID-19. As a result, many including Shoalhaven have declared a housing emergency.

Detail recently released by the Everybody's Home Campaign also emphasizes the importance of housing in the key marginal Federal electorates of Bass (Tas), Flinders (SA), Gilmore (NSW), and Longman (Qld) This showed, for example, that around three quarters of all voters in these seats consider it hard or very hard for low to middle-income earners to afford to buy or rent in their area.

The only way this issue will really be tackled and addressed, at least in some meaningful way, is if there is substantial additional and concerted national investment in the direct provision of new social and affordable housing throughout the country. This is a nation-building opportunity.

Preparing a funded 10-year National Housing Strategy is critical to ensuring a robust, coordinated, and collaborative response, fostering, and taking up investment opportunities at all levels: Federal, State and also Local.

Building new social and affordable homes across the Country will also create a construction boom and associated jobs growth, helping further stimulate local economies and assist with the ongoing response to the impacts of COVID-19.

Motion number 32.3 Darebin City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Urgently address the growing and evolving housing affordability challenges across Australian rural, regional, and metropolitan communities;**
- 2. Convene a national housing summit as a precursor to developing a national housing strategy;**
- 3. Prepare a National Housing Strategy, which provides the framework for a nationally consistent approach to investing and building more social and affordable housing;**

4. Ensure a national housing strategy facilitates a nationally consistent approach to state and territory planning legislation to facilitate inclusionary zoning for affordable housing, as a tool that can be utilised by governments and metropolitan and growth councils (and any councils where they so choose) to require social and affordable housing contributions as part of private development;
5. Ensure that any new policy reforms and approaches to invest in improving social and affordable housing is done in partnership with local government, and that it does not come at the expense of federal or state investment to support local councils in providing essential local infrastructure, resources, and services;
6. Recognise the need for ongoing investment in supports and services to assist people who have experienced homelessness (particularly those who have experienced long-term homelessness) to move away from homelessness and into social and affordable housing; and
7. Recognise the role that social and affordable housing plays in responding to broader workforce challenges and shortages across regional and metropolitan communities, particularly across the agriculture and hospitality sectors viii. Partner with ALGA and the local government sector to help design and inform these housing reforms.

OBJECTIVE

This motion directly responds to ALGA's 2022 NGA Discussion Paper and the dedicated theme on "affordable housing", which specifically acknowledges that the shortage and costs associated with both purchasing and renting housing in Australia, is continuing to cause significant social and economic impacts across regions, cities, and local communities.

As acknowledged in the NGA Discussion Paper, the housing challenge is being compounded by a variety of factors and is different across each community. Whilst the provision of affordable housing is not the direct responsibility of local government, it is local governments who can play a key partnership role through Federal and State leadership in facilitating more affordable housing within local communities and neighbourhoods.

As part of evolving COVID-19 recovery and response efforts, a once-in-a-generation opportunity exists for the Federal Government to partner with State, Territory and local governments to address housing affordability, as well as homelessness issues across municipalities, through the hosting of a National Housing Summit and the development of a new National Housing Strategy, which can provide the pathway to increased investment and policy reforms to create more affordable and social housing to support our most disadvantaged community cohorts.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Australia is in the midst of an affordable housing crisis, made more severe by the COVID-19 pandemic. There is a significant shortfall in social (public and community) housing and (private) affordable housing.

The scale of this deficit requires a renewed collaborative effort across all levels of government, and all public and private sectors, to deliver new affordable and accessible housing across the continuum of need.

As housing prices increased through the COVID-19 Pandemic across large parts of Australia, more people and households have been increasingly unable to afford suitable housing or rental properties, with home ownership harder than ever before for young people.

Furthermore, successive State and Federal Governments have not adequately invested in new growth or maintenance of social housing, creating a significant supply shortfall in contrast to growing national demand.

Planning legislation, regulations and processes across States and Territories also differ when it comes to how affordable and social housing is facilitated across local communities.

In Victoria, for example, there is only currently a voluntary affordable housing system in place for developers providing housing on private land, with affordable housing negotiations a complex and often times unsuccessful outcome for councils and developers alike. The private market has a crucial role to play in providing more affordable housing, however nationally, we have no consistent approach in this regard.

Where there is an uplift in value provided to developers through a change to planning controls or approval of a planning permit, Federal and State leadership, through a National Strategy, can help to ensure that this uplift can be shared with the local community, by securing mandatory affordable housing contributions.

Local councils across Australia are increasingly responding to more local homelessness issues, in part due to the unmet demand across inner and outer cities for emergency accommodation, and short and long-term affordable housing. Currently this work is taking place through ad-hoc local approaches, in partnership with local and regional social service providers and state agencies, in the absence of a comprehensive national approach to homelessness and housing affordability.

The COVID-19 pandemic has sadly compounded pre-existing housing and homelessness issues across the country, the pandemic also showed how people experiencing homelessness can also be better supported through more crisis and emergency accommodation measures and initiatives, which should continue to be funded and be considered through a new national approach.

That is why Federal leadership is now urgently required to bring together all State, Territory, local governments, as well as housing industry and social service sector representatives, through a National Housing Summit, which can provide the catalyst for the creation of a new National Housing Strategy that ultimately considers, responds to, and invests in new social housing, affordable housing, and homelessness initiatives.

Motion number 32.4 Redland City Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to address housing pressures, including social housing and homelessness support.

OBJECTIVE

Housing pressure across the nation is resulting in a number of social issues, requiring Federal Government support. Increasing housing costs are pricing some out of the housing market, resulting in impacts across the owner/occupier and rental markets. These pressures will undoubtedly continue to be felt due to the increasing costs of materials and a shortage of skilled workers.

KEY ARGUMENTS

- A shortage of affordable housing is having significant social impacts, including pricing key demographics out of the housing market, and increasing rental prices.
- Price increases in materials and skilled workers are expected to continue and place added pressures on the housing market, requiring a national response.
- The COVID pandemic has resulted in significant inter-state migration that has added to the already stretched housing market.
- These impacts have also resulted in an increase in homelessness and rough sleeping due a shortage of affordable housing.

Motion number 32.5 Brimbank City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Acknowledge and express concern about the continuing impacts the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the private housing market through reductions in housing affordability, and an increased demand on homelessness support services;**
- 2. Work with state and territory governments to provide additional and targeted funding to expand homelessness service provision in areas of high need, through the development of a new national homelessness and housing agreement in 2022/23;**
- 3. Develop a ten-year national homelessness strategy, in consultation with state, territory and local governments; and**
- 4. Increase payments under the Commonwealth Rent Assistance Program, a non-taxable income supplement payable to eligible people who rent in the private rental market or community housing.**

OBJECTIVE

There is significant unmet demand for social and affordable housing in Australia, issues that have been further compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, in terms of increased house prices in the private housing market, and increased demand for social and affordable housing as a result of the socio-economic and employment consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Along with the need for increased investment into expanding the homelessness service provision and the Commonwealth Rent Assistance Program, there is a need for the Australian Government to recognise the variety of roles that local government already plays in the housing system and build strategic partnerships with local government, community housing and private sectors to further align and coordinate investment activity to meet local housing needs across all Australian LGAs.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Residential property prices have been increasing in Australia for many years. The rate of increase has jumped even further over the past two years since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, where the weighted average of residential property prices in Australia's eight capital cities rose 21.7 percent over the past 12 months to September 2021.

At the same time, the proportion of social housing in Australia is relatively low, having fallen from 4.6 percent in 2014 to 4.2 percent in 2020. By contrast, social housing accounts for more than 15 percent of total dwellings in several European countries, including Netherlands, Denmark, and the United Kingdom.

Motion number 32.6 Newcastle City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Increase its investment in the supply of social and affordable housing;**
- 2. Re-view its National Housing Strategy, and;**
- 3. Create a national settlement plan working in partnership with state, territory, and local governments to meet local demand and deliver post-pandemic economic stimulus.**

OBJECTIVE

Housing affordability has been declining across Australia for many years, Rent and purchase costs in the private housing market have outstripped growth in wages and income support, leading to a housing affordability crisis.

At the same time, the supply of subsidies housing in the form of social housing has not kept pace with demand. This issue has been exacerbated over the past two years due to the impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Access to good-quality, affordable housing is fundamental to wellbeing. It can help reduce poverty and enhance equality of opportunity, social inclusion, and mobility. Affordability is important, both for Australians wanting to buy a home and for those renting. Many factors influence the supply, demand, and cost of housing across the country, including Australia's growing and ageing population and government policies.

Affordable housing is for people on very low to moderate incomes. Unlike community housing, this type of accommodation is not social housing. In most situations, charities, not-for-profit or community organisations manage affordable housing.

Social housing is secure and affordable rental housing for people on low incomes with housing needs. It includes:

- public housing;
- community housing; and
- housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Motion number 32.7 North Burnett Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to take action on the National Housing and Homelessness Agreement in line with the endorsed national principles and priorities in partnership with the state governments.

OBJECTIVE

The national housing crisis is a major issue for all areas of Australia.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The housing crisis has major impacts for all Australian's, but especially rural and remote areas. It is a major barrier to employment and attracting skilled workers, population growth, industry growth and much much more.

Motion number 32.8 Shellharbour City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide financial, policy and infrastructure support for affordable housing in local government areas.

OBJECTIVE

The decline in housing affordability is a national crisis that requires a national response. The Australian Government is best placed to lead the country out of this crisis with a clear policy direction and coordinated response with State and local governments that includes increased financial and infrastructure support.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Housing affordability is not just a matter of housing supply – which is often seen as the responsibility of local government. Federal fiscal, monetary and social policies (tax settings, tax concessions, interest rates, rent relief, government expenditure etc) all have a big impact on housing affordability, as does direct intervention by governments in the housing market through the provision of affordable housing or assistance to affordable housing providers.

While it is recognised that the National Housing and Homelessness Agreement is in place, it is not enough. It is not commensurate to the scale of the crisis. There needs to be greater positive intervention by the Australian Government in the form of financial, policy and infrastructure support. There is a need for a full-scale review of how the Australian Government addresses housing affordability, right down to the local government level.

Motion number 32.9 Mornington Peninsula Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to put a spotlight on the unaffordability of housing across Australia by declaring a housing crisis and recognise the need for each local government area to have a fair share of social and affordable housing and homelessness assistance to provide:

1. Support for first home buyers;
2. A National Housing Strategy;
3. A better deal for renters;
4. Immediate relief for Australians in chronic rental stress;
5. A plan to end homelessness by 2030, and
6. Potentially partner in the Everybody's Home Campaign to fix Australia's housing system that includes the following tasks to mitigate the worst impacts of this housing crisis.

OBJECTIVE

We support ALGA's call for:

- a national housing summit that can develop a national housing strategy to address the current housing challenges in our communities; and
- investment in innovative housing partnerships of \$200m over four years to support affordable housing in communities.

The Shire's support of the national Everybody's Home Campaign, a campaign supported by an alliance of key stakeholders and the community, aligns well with the ALGA's call for a national housing summit. One of the five key asks by Everybody's Home is for a National Strategy.

The Shire has a history of partnerships to support the delivery of affordable housing on Shire-owned land, and its Triple A Housing plan and current EOI show its intention for future partnerships. The provision of additional planning data and funding support, as envisaged by the MAV and ALGA, to help bring on these future affordable housing partnerships, is an opportunity waiting to happen.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Unaffordable housing is a widespread problem across Australia, with homelessness evident in major cities, regional and remote areas. More than 116,000 people were estimated as homeless across the nation by the ABS in 2016.

The SGS Rental Affordability Index in June 2021 showed that no metropolitan area in Australia had affordable housing. In 2020, the AIHW Social Housing Wait List showed there were over 96,000 households on public housing waiting lists plus an additional 58,000 that were prioritised with greatest need.

Unaffordable housing is affecting a wide spectrum of people, including younger people and older people, single people and families, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, key workers, and other people facing barriers in the housing markets.

Households are faced with the dire choice of curtailing other basic living costs to meet their housing costs, shifting from their local communities, or making sacrifices to stay local. To keep local support networks, people may need to live in overcrowded homes or without a home; perhaps sleeping rough, living in the car or couch surfing.

Whilst the Federal and State governments have the responsibility for fixing the housing system, local government is well positioned to recognise the unacceptable impacts that unaffordable housing is having upon the health and welfare of the people in our local communities. It can see the problems like the hot spots for rough sleeping, the increased demand for material aid, identify when homelessness assistance services are not locally available, and see the lack of affordable housing affecting the local economy.

Apart from the direct impacts on people's health and wellbeing, there is a wider impact on local government, community organisations and businesses as they struggle to respond to more people requiring assistance to survive without a home or with unaffordable housing costs.

The Mornington Peninsula Shire Council has homelessness as a major advocacy point in the lead up to the election. On 28 October 2021, Council resolved that the Mornington Peninsula Shire:

1. Declares a housing crisis, recognising that we have a crisis with respect to housing availability and affordability.
2. Calls on the Federal and State Governments to assist, particularly coastal communities to find a balanced approach to short and long-term rentals.
3. Invites other councils with similar challenges to make the same declaration.
4. Seeks collaborative partnerships with our fellow coastal councils to address this issue.
5. Reaffirms our commitment to the Everybody's Home campaign and the Regional Local Government Homelessness and Social Housing Group Charter signed by 12 other eastern and south-eastern councils in 2019.
6. Requests that a report be presented to Council, the Federal and State Governments with the required actions necessary to mitigate the worst impacts of this housing crisis.

The Shire adopted its Triple A (affordable, available, and appropriate) Housing Plan 2020-2030 in 2020 and began its advocacy for reform of the housing system, including more social and affordable housing, since 2002. Since then, it has also acted on many fronts including:

- Joining major stakeholder campaigns for reform of the system;
- Committing with 12 other Councils in the south and east of Melbourne to the Regional Local Government Homelessness and Social Housing Charter; and
- Making submissions to inquiries and reviews that reveal local problems.

Motion number 32.10 Tweed Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to commit to a substantial increase in Commonwealth funded and managed permanent rental housing. That the National General Assembly continues to advocate to the Federal Government to undertake a major program of construction and management of permanent rental social housing.

OBJECTIVE

For a number of decades, the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI) has conducted extensive research that has informed and driven the public debate and actions by different levels of government on housing policy.

As highlighted in a post on the ALGA website on 30 April 2021, AHURI has more recently been examining the consequences of COVID-19 for households in regional Australia, using Tasmania as a case study.

Key findings from this study were that Increased demand for housing in the regions during the pandemic has exacerbated social and economic disadvantage, and in places where social and affordable housing is in short supply, lower-income tenants, including students and young unemployed people, are now at increased risk of experiencing more housing stress and precarity.

From the Tweed Shire's perspective as a major growth area, these increasing social and economic impacts for both regional/rural areas and major cities warrant an urgent, national-based response, best coordinated, and funded by the Federal Government, aided by close consultation and partnerships with state and local governments.

KEY ARGUMENTS

As identified in a website article published for The Conversation on 15 November 2018; earlier AHURI research on the housing infrastructure needs of low-income earners estimated that following 25 years of inadequate investment, Australia was facing a shortfall of 433,000 social housing dwellings. The current construction rate at that time was little more than 3,000 dwellings a year, not even keeping pace with rising need, let alone making inroads into the current backlog.

The AHURI report said that from 1945, state and territory governments, financially supported by Canberra, maintained public programs that built 8,000-14,000 dwellings a year for half a century.

From 1996, however, social housing largely slipped from the Australian government agenda. Dedicated ongoing funding to states and territories was at 'starvation levels'. Public house building plunged to today's residual output, except for a short-lived GFC-stimulus-funded recovery from 2008-11.

AHURI estimates that Australia needs to expand the national social housing stock to nearly three times its 2016 size by 2036.

To eliminate both the backlog and service newly emerging need, an annual program of social housing construction averaging 36,000 units is needed.

Put into perspective, that output would equate to a 14 percent public housing share of Australia's total house building, similar to that undertaken in the decade to 1955.

For comparison, housing providers with a social purpose today account for 20-31 percent of all house building in the UK, Finland, France, and Austria, and much more in some Asian countries such as Singapore. England's not-for-profit housing associations, for example, completed some 42,000 homes in 2017-18, out of 161,000 homes built in total.

Motion number 32.11 Penrith City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to work with state and local governments to provide direct investment in the delivery of affordable rental housing through City Deal funding mechanisms.

OBJECTIVE

Major Australian metropolitan city housing is severely unaffordable. For individuals and households, lack of access to affordable housing can reduce housing security, prevent households from living independently and engaging fully in the community and economy, and therefore, add to financial, mental, and physical health stresses. Where compounded across a region, such impacts will lead to increased social and health costs for governments and represent a drag on economic and social progress.

Local government's role in the delivery of affordable rental housing is growing, using local planning regulations and advocacy to increase affordable rental supply. Local government can work closely with the community to facilitate the best affordable rental housing outcomes for their community. However, the major role remains with State and Commonwealth governments to provide funding for affordable housing.

While there are already programs from the Commonwealth and state governments, there is an opportunity to build on place-based City Deals funding which aligns strategic investment in infrastructure to deliver transport, employment, and housing outcomes, to deliver affordable rental housing in appropriate locations.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Western Sydney Councils have worked collaboratively to prepare an affordable housing strategy which highlighted the need for social and affordable housing in Western Sydney. In 2016, while 6 percent of the total private dwellings in the region were social and affordable housing, 18.9 percent of dwellings in Western Sydney were in housing stress.

Motion number 32.12 Cumberland Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to increase funding to the states and territories to put a roof over the head of women and children escaping family violence and to address the crisis in homelessness which is essential for their recovery.

OBJECTIVE

A comprehensive National Housing and Homelessness Plan will outline a strategy for the Australian Government to increase funding to the States and Territories in order to provide affordable homes to women and children escaping family violence and invest in a maintenance program across the existing social housing portfolio.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Domestic violence is about violence and coercive control that includes where people live, what social network they have got, their finances, whether they can work or not work. It is critical that victims and survivors have support for a long enough period with access to housing.

Domestic and family violence is the leading cause of homelessness for women and children.

The absence of appropriate exit accommodation and housing pathways can often mean victim-survivors are forced to return to their abusers.

Lifesaving family violence services are currently under-funded, and everyday family violence services are not fully funded is another day women are left in danger.

Victim-survivors cannot be truly safe or recover from trauma in the absence of safe and stable housing.

No one should be left without the support they need to escape abuse.

Motion number 33 City of Mount Gambier SA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Fund further national housing research, specific to understanding housing affordability, housing supply and demand, and housing accessibility across rural and regional Australia;**
- 2. Develop and implement a collaborative program, involving all levels of government, to address housing concerns in rural and regional Australia; and**
- 3. Commit to implementing a funding stream, specific to rural and regional local governments, allowing them to undertake LGA-specific housing research; and to prepare and implement LGA-specific housing plans (aligning to the relevant State Housing and Homelessness Strategies prepared under the NHHA).**

OBJECTIVE

Housing affordability challenges continue to exist across Australia. Increasingly, these challenges are becoming evident across regional and rural Australia. Whilst housing affordability and the provision of affordable housing is not specifically a local government responsibility, local governments are often expected to facilitate affordable housing supply.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Housing challenges differ across communities and local government areas. Local government occurs through state/territory land use planning systems and other financial or legislative requirements. How a council responds to their housing challenges depends upon a number of factors, such as:

- Having an understanding (by elected members and council's professional staff) of housing and the housing challenges within their LGA;
- The priority that is given by the council to understand and address local housing challenges; and
- The resources available to the council.

The National Housing and Homelessness Agreement (NHHA) provides a means for the Commonwealth to provide financial assistance to the States and Territories to deliver programs, services, and reforms with respect to housing, homelessness, and housing affordability. Two of the key outputs of the NHHA, are for State and Territory governments to develop publicly available housing and homelessness strategies.

To strengthen the relevance of state-level strategies, local governments across Australia need the support and guidance of the higher tiers of government to develop their own LGA specific housing and homelessness strategies. Many local government bodies do not have the capacity, capability, resourcing, funds, or expertise to research and develop these types of housing plans. To assist local governments in addressing housing challenges within their LGA, the Commonwealth Government should consider:

- Developing and implementing a collaborative program, involving Federal, State, Territory, and local levels of governments, to address housing challenges across Australia.
- Committing to implementing a funding stream, specific to local government, allowing them to undertake LGA-specific housing research; and to prepare and implement LGA-specific housing plans (aligning to the relevant State Housing and Homelessness Strategies prepared under the NHHA).

Motion number 33.1 Wakefield Regional Council SA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to hold a national summit, in partnership with state governments, local governments and financial institutions, to resolve the rural and regional housing shortage, which is inhibiting economic growth within country areas across Australia.

OBJECTIVE

The 2022 National General Assembly Discussion Paper clearly articulated the shortage of available rental properties and housing, which is impacting cities and towns across Australia, including rural and regional communities, and causing significant social and economic impacts. This issue is prominent to rural and regional areas as relocation of home and family is often necessary to secure available employment. This situation is inhibiting potential economic growth and causing many rural and regional areas to diminish rather than flourish.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The purpose of this motion is to provide an opportunity for the Australian Government to collaborate with state and local governments and financial institutions, to explore the rural and regional housing issue, to influence change to relevant policies, and deliver a series of targeted national programs that will address the shortage of rental properties and available housing in rural and regional Australia. This fits the National General Assembly theme of 'Partners in Progress'.

Motion number 33.2 Berrigan Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian and state governments to work with rural and regional councils and community housing providers on the place-based supply, including financing, and construction of medium to long-term secure tenure rental housing designed for key workers otherwise excluded from home ownership due to their economic circumstances.

OBJECTIVE

The issue of the lack of supply of affordable Housing in rural and regional Australia is now urgent. Local Councils have been highlighting the issues created by the currently complex and multi-layered system that has left the supply of affordable Housing in the hands of private suppliers, and thus at the mercy of market demands. With the huge increase in demand for land and housing in many rural and regional areas, the social issues relating to a lack of affordable housing is now at critical levels and local governments are having to act and react to community demands. The ability for the Australian Government to partner with local governments is more critical than ever as a result and must be addressed urgently.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Housing policy in Australia is complex and a multi-layered system of public policy, legislation, taxation laws, housing investment and equity strategies designed to incentivise home ownership and market-based housing supply. In this system, local government is not the supplier of housing; it is responsible for ensuring an adequate supply of residential zoned land and community infrastructure.

Fundamental to the economic prosperity of regional and rural communities is housing for key workers health care, hospitality, agriculture, and retail. Key workers in retail, hospitality

and agribusiness do not attract high wages, nor are many employed on a full-time basis. Key industries in rural and regional Australia tend to be industries that are commodity-based and/or seasonal: hence casualised.

The current market-based housing supply model designed to incentivise home ownership or investment in residential property excludes key workers from home ownership and secure rental housing. Unmet housing demand is a constraint on economic growth. Therefore, Local Councils and communities throughout regional and rural Australia need to investigate bespoke and place-based responses designed to alleviate the economic and social consequences of the failure of market-based supply of key worker housing and accommodation in rural and regional Australia.

Motion number 33.3 Central Highlands Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to fund the creation and support of affordable housing in regional and remote areas. We call on government to prepare detailed departmental plans, and for those plans to be funded and implemented.

OBJECTIVE

Introduce a sustainable package of funded policies that secure the provision of affordable housing in regional and remote areas and address housing supply issues in rural communities to support regional growth and investment, improve liveability, education and health outcomes and grow stronger and more diverse local communities.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Local government is at the forefront of serving our communities. Often this brings the effect of the affordable housing crises into sharp relief. Challenges such as land and housing availability, increased property prices, rents, insurance, cost-of-living pressures, and mortgage stress require a suite of community driven short, medium, and long-term strategies to deliver a proactive response to this national issue.

Housing availability often forms the basis of a stable family, work, and social life. This stability is important for education, health, and other economic goals to be reached.

Affordability of housing is a growing problem for regional and remote areas. Historic investment levels are a key handbrake on economic growth and development. The rental market across many regional and rural areas, including the Central Highlands is limited, with a review undertaken in February 2022 noting that there are 83 properties for rent and 308 properties for sale across the region with, at times, no properties for rent in some of the smaller communities. The constrained rental market has driven rents higher relative to home values.

The inability of increasing number of people to enter the property market will have significant long-term consequences, such as impacting on the ability of the government to support and house older Australians.

Under-investment in public and affordable housing has resulted in a housing system that is unaffordable for increasing numbers of Australians. Our understanding is that the proportion of social and affordable housing in Australia is low, having fallen from 5.1 per cent in 2007-08 to 4.6 per cent in 2017-18.

Construction is a very effective form of stimulus, especially establishing infrastructure that drives social cohesion, enable economic participation and delivers social outcomes. To this extent we note a number of programs currently in play, one example being the Victorian State Government 'big housing build' – a \$5.3 billion investment in social and affordable housing.

To ensure a long-term solution, we advocate for both state and federal government responses, including the establishment of a National Housing Strategy as well as implementing the outcomes of the Interim Progress Analysis for the evaluation of the Queensland Housing Strategy 2017-2027. This report notes the 'Decentralised state with growing demand for stable affordable housing in urban and regional areas' as one of the complicating factors in meeting the challenge. The document then notes that improved partnerships, including funding, financing, and legal settings, should be reconsidered in delivering the strategy.

We fully support the above, and call for detailed departmental plans to be prepared, funded, and implemented with regards to partnerships, legal, funding and finance.

Motion number 33.4 South Burnett Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to recognise that there are no one-size-fits-all housing solutions and to increase targeted funding streams and dedicated resources to increase social and affordable housing supply in regional communities in ways that meet the growing demands.

OBJECTIVE

Affordable Housing

KEY ARGUMENTS

In a recent joint letter to the Federal Government, the LGAQ noted the following points:

Long standing housing shortages as well as growth and affordability challenges have impacted many regions and communities over the past decade. More recently, unprecedented low interest rates, sharply rising property prices, supply chain issues, significant labour shortages and scarcity of trades people, have worsened the housing crisis and been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and recent severe storms and floods. The impact of this perfect housing storm on our State is resulting in a range of social challenges for individuals, families, and local communities statewide, including increased homelessness, mental health pressures, drug and alcohol abuse, and rising crime rates. In some of our most vulnerable First Nations communities, overcrowding resulting from a

shortage of housing has become a human rights issue and has escalated COVID-19 outbreaks during the pandemic. A National Housing Summit would allow all three levels of government and industry to work together to begin addressing this complex issue and work towards a solution in a strategic, coordinated and considered way. We urge the Federal Government to listen to our clarion call and commit to this important step of a national summit.

Motion number 33.5 Quilpie Shire Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to introduce a Regional Home Guarantee Scheme designed to address the unique characteristics of the housing market in rural and remote Australia which is:

- 1. Targeted at designated rural and remote regions;**
- 2. Focused on new builds;**
- 3. Available to all buyers not just first home buyers;**
- 4. Available to Permanent Residents not just Australian Citizens, and**
- 5. Based on a higher income thresholds for single and couples.**

OBJECTIVE

There is a dire shortage of quality housing in Western Queensland, and across rural and remote Australia, resulting in hundreds of unfilled jobs. Economic growth in these areas is challenged due to inadequate and appropriate housing stock. The reason for this situation is the underlying level of under-investment in housing because of a unique combination of characteristics:

- Generally small (and shrinking, or at best, holding steady) populations; and
- Remote locations and existing housing stock that is low in value relative to average building costs.

These characteristics underscore barriers on both the demand and supply sides of home building and renovating, including severely constrained access to finance whereby banks require much larger deposits for mortgages for homes in small and low-cost markets.

Current Commonwealth housing programs i.e., First Home Loan Deposit Scheme, New Home Guarantee, and Family Home Guarantee Scheme are not designed for the characteristics of rural and remote Australia. A tailored scheme is required to enable local private enterprise to realise nascent opportunities and create new jobs. To date, these opportunities and potential jobs have been denied by constrained access to skilled and unskilled workers, underscored by insufficient and substandard housing.

KEY ARGUMENTS

In 2020 the Western Queensland Alliance of Councils commissioned the Regional Australia Institute to undertake a study into the housing challenges facing Western Queensland. The study not only identified the reasons for the housing shortage but also solutions to address this problem. The design of the proposed Regional Home Guarantee Scheme is based on findings of the study and are as follows:

1. Targeted at designated rural and remote regions

The characteristics of the rural and remote housing market can be objectively determined geographically to ensure the scheme is targeted to where it is most needed, and the costs and benefits are able to be monitored and assessed.

2. Focused on new builds

This focus is to ensure the scheme supports the construction of new dwellings to the appropriate standard to attract workers, be they singles, couples or families. Raising the quality of housing is essential to attracting and retaining workers to increase populations and build the sustainability of rural and remote communities. Currently, many jobs in these areas are filled by fly-in fly-out workers living in motels or work camps making little contribution to the overall well-being and vibrancy of communities. Building new homes and accommodation increases the opportunities for these workers to take up residency.

In addition, a focus on new builds supports the construction sector and an increased pipeline of work that enables the employment of apprentices to support the sustainability of building and construction capacity in rural Australia.

3. Available to all buyers not just first home buyers

To increase the construction of new dwellings and enable population growth, the scheme needs to be open to all buyers not just first home buyers. This will increase the number of eligible applicants and encourage professional and semi-professional workers who may currently be or have been homeowners to move to rural and remote communities. The RAI Study identified over 500 vacancies in Western Queensland at professional and semi-professional levels that were unfilled because of inadequate housing.

Necessary caveats would be applied to ensure the new property was the applicant's primary place of residence.

4. Available to Permanent Residents not just Australian Citizens

The current schemes mentioned above are only available to Australian citizens, limiting the opportunity for migrant workers to build or buy new homes when they move to rural and remote areas. There are numerous examples of migrant families who have taken up work opportunities across rural Australia. Opening the scheme to Permanent Residents would support them becoming homeowners as well as attracting others to escape the ultra-high cost of housing and living in major cities.

5. Based on a higher-income thresholds for single and couples

To attract professional and semi-professional workers to rural and remote areas, the income thresholds of the current schemes need to be increased from \$125,000 for individuals and \$200,000 for couples. With banks requiring higher deposits in these areas, in some instances up to 50 percent, even higher-income earners are precluded from building a home, despite being able to service the required loan. The Regional Home Guarantee Scheme should not exclude these potential buyers.

Motion number 34 North Sydney Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to establish a Royal Commission into housing affordability.

That the terms of reference include consideration of the impacts of historical low housing affordability on productivity, intergenerational equity, public health including mental health, educational opportunities, and equity.

OBJECTIVE

To address the National Housing Affordability Crisis

KEY ARGUMENTS

There is a crisis in housing affordability in Australia.

The Productivity Commission has indicated that the current housing crisis has pushed many Australians to poverty or homelessness, with a lack of social housing available and an explosion in rent prices.

In 2021, 45% of Australians receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) were spending more than 30 per cent of their income on rent. Housing stress is typically described as lower-income households that spend more than 30% of gross income on housing costs.

The data indicates that older Australians are the most vulnerable to the price spike in rents. Of those receiving CRA, almost one-third paid more than 30 per cent on rent.

In addition, social housing supply has lagged compared to population growth. Since 2012, the population has continued to grow at 13.2 per cent, but the supply of social housing has only grown by 4.5 per cent.

The causes of the crisis in affordability are complex and range across all levels of government: Federal, State and Local. For decades, the approach of many State governments has concentrated on increasing supply of private dwellings – it is clearly not working. Housing costs, whether in private ownership or rented, are at historical highs.

This cannot continue.

We call on the Federal Government to establish a Royal Commission into housing affordability to address the immediate crisis as well as develop a plan to support social housing in Australia.

HEALTH AND AGEING

Motion number 35 Western Downs Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to collaborate with state and local government areas to develop a strategy to build regional allied health precincts. These precincts would provide currently unavailable specialist services and provide outreach services to smaller rural communities, whilst assisting in the development of a local workforce. This strategy should include an action plan with aligned funding.

OBJECTIVE

Regional and remote areas in Australia face unique challenges affecting equity in the provision of health services. According to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, the lack of access to quality health care in rural and remote areas contributes to shorter lives and higher levels of disease and injury.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Regional and remote areas in Australia often have limited or no access to critical health services locally because of workforce shortages. Whilst regions often experience shortages of doctors, GPs, and nurses, they significantly lack availability of allied health services.

Allied Health Professions Australia estimated in 2019 that there were 195,000 registered allied health clinicians in Australia with only 15,000 professionals (7.6 percent of the total) working in rural and remote areas of Australia. This can be placed in sharp contrast when considering that approximately 7 million Australians live in rural and remote areas (equalling 28 percent of the population).

As a result of these gaps, many regional Australians are unable to access the health care they require. Distance often excludes many residents from attending appointments due to the inability to access transport and the costs associated with longer stays if required. In addition, when residents must travel and stay elsewhere for treatment they are often having to do so without support.

Whilst some might consider telehealth as a solution for this issue, poor mobile and phone connectivity (quality and speed) in regional and remote areas limit this opportunity.

Gaps in these critical services result in poorer population health outcomes, as well as have a negative impact on the liveability and ability to attract and retain families to regional and remote areas.

The National Rural Health Commissioner suggests developing a regional, rural, and remote holistic 'grow your own' health training system to overcome the current maldistribution of allied health professionals across Australia.

Regional Allied Health Precincts would include a 'training hub' enabling regions to 'grow their own' qualified allied health staff to holistically address gaps in services and workforce.

National grant funding for regional and rural Australia to develop Regional Allied Health Services Precincts will result in the attraction and training of a qualified allied health care workforce.

Motion number 35.1 Derwent Valley Council TAS

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to work with the local government sector to incentivise general practitioners to work in regional Australia.

OBJECTIVE

Residents of rural and remote communities nationally have poorer health outcomes than their regional and urban counterparts.

GP-to-patient ratio decreases as remoteness increases.

Across Australia, regional centres are still struggling to attract and retain GPs, while in many cases their population bases are growing.

There is a Senate inquiry into the provision of general practitioner (GP) and related primary health services to outer metropolitan, rural, and regional Australians currently underway focused on current state and former government reforms.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Tasmania's population is one of the most regionally dispersed of any state or territory and has the highest proportion of its population residing outside the greater capital city.

Yet the national criteria for 'remoteness' does not necessarily capture the complex demographics of the geography of a small state.

Many communities across Australia currently experience wait times of several weeks to see a GP and cannot access afterhours or weekend services.

Adequate primary health services are essential to attract business and population to regional Australia.

The Australian Government can work in partnership with regional local governments to incentivise individual GPs to choose to work in regional areas (e.g., relocation grants).

These incentives would support and enhance future reforms in primary health service provision.

Relevant State/LGAT policy objectives:

- Australian Government's 'Tasmanian Health Plan'
- Primary Health Tasmania's 'General Practice in Tasmania Report' 2019.

Motion number 35.2 Gunnedah Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide funding to the States for full-time career medical officer positions in rural and remote public hospitals MM4-7 where local GPs cannot adequately fill their VMO (Visiting Medical Officer) vacancies.

OBJECTIVE

Whilst constitutionally health is a state issue, the Commonwealth provides significant funding to the states to operate our health system. The importance of continuity of care in regional towns is vital. There is also advantage in medical practitioners being retained in regional towns to ensure the pressure of providing medical care does not burden larger regional centres and cities which are also struggling. Councils are at the front line in regional communities, and advocate for improved health services.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Delegates will agree that we need more doctors in the bush. It is an issue long tackled by governments across Australia and around the world. Incentives abound to bring doctors to regional areas. We know how great living in regional communities can be, yet we struggle to attract and retain doctors in some areas, or the cost of having them as locums at up to \$3,000 per day is unsustainable.

This motion does not look at the quality of education, the diversity of culture or availability of housing in regional areas, which can be key to attracting and retaining doctors. It looks at hospitals over GPs in private practice because they already work long hours, in their clinics, in the hospitals with existing patients and aged care facilities. Asking them to regularly add to their workload with VMO duties is frequently too much.

This motion focuses on public hospitals because of the everyday demand, existing facilities, and the scope of services – including emergency, surgery, anaesthetics, and obstetrics – available to doctors seeking that experience/practice with support of telehealth.

In 2020, in NSW alone, 228 public hospitals handling almost three million ED presentations, 1.8 million inpatient episodes and 304k surgeries. Almost half the regional population or over 1 million people presented to public hospitals (very remote 435/1000, remote 554/1000 and outer regional 389/1000).

Through National Health Funding Pool, the Commonwealth provided \$99 billion to States and Territories over the past five years. A further \$131 billion has been promised by our government over the next five years. This mechanism presents a useful way of funding full-time career medical officers (CMO) in public hospitals in rural areas of need through the States and area health services.

A career medical officer is a medical practitioner registered with the Medical Board of Australia, so they are fully trained.

The CMO salary paid under existing industrial instruments is competitive, offers paid leave, long service leave, RDOs, examination leave, overtime, support allowances, and superannuation. A hospital could also offer the CMO a right of clinical practice to a suitable candidate. The rural patient has access to continuity and consistency of quality care.

NSW's regional population is set to increase, if the current relocation from cities due to COVID-19 sticks and the Commonwealth's Population Plan, with a focus on growing regional Australia, bears fruit.

According to Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), in June 2018 3.1 million people lived in regional NSW (38.3 percent of NSW's almost 8.0 million population) and 4.9 million live in Greater Sydney (61.7percent). An increase 11.7percent over the previous decade. NSW Department Planning, Industry Environment predict regional NSW will grow by 14 percent from 2016 to 2041.

MM4-7 categories apply to areas with population of up to 15,000 so would suit the need in rural Australia without being overly burdensome on the budget. If successful, suggested policy could be expanded to MM3 or areas with a population of up to 50,000.

Rural patients deserve quality, consistency, and continuity in health care. As our National Rural Health Commissioner has said, 'a postcode should not be a prognosis'.

Motion number 35.3 Glen Innes Severn Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Increase the Medicare Payment to rural and remote doctors by 50 percent as an enticement for doctors to work in Modified Monash Model 4 areas and above;**
- 2. Change the International Medical Graduate (IMG) system to allow IMGs to practice with limited or remote supervision rather than one on one supervision decreasing the efficiency of rural and remote surgeries.**

OBJECTIVE

This motion is of national importance for rural and remote areas of Australia as the issue of decreasing GP rates is driving down population growth, increasing cost of living and adding to disproportionate rates of mortality. This motion is one part of a bigger picture in recruiting doctors to the communities that need them most. The Glen Innes Council urges members to take this matter seriously and asks ALGA to present this issue as a matter of urgency to government on behalf of rural and remote communities.

KEY ARGUMENTS

1. Increasing Medicare payments by 50 percent for rural GPs will incentivise GPs to relocate to rural and remote areas, thus decreasing the catastrophic shortages of GPs in rural and remote NSW.
2. Reducing the restrictions faced by IMGs and removing some hurdles that impede IMGs practicing in Australia will see a greater influx of doctors into our rural and remote areas. The reduction of supervision will also allow the supervising practitioner to maintain a reasonable work schedule maintaining efficiency within surgeries and clinics throughout rural and remote Australia.
3. Increasing remuneration rates for doctors attending and, in most cases, keeping the doors of our rural hospitals open, will remove the impediment for local GPs leaving their own practices and, in most cases, losing money to provide this necessary community service.
4. Allowing residing doctors to tender for locum positions would further incentivise rural doctors to work in rural hospitals, decreasing costs associated with hiring and accommodating current locum doctors and relieving the stress on existing systems to provide a better mode of care for rural and remote NSW.

Motion number 35.4 Moreland City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to invest in building the capacity of local government to work with older people to create better communities for people to grow old in by:

1. Investing in local governments to build and maintain age-friendly municipalities that people can and want to grow old in and that older people can and want to participate in;
2. Recognising local government's role supporting older people to live independently in their homes for as long as they can;
3. Ensuring the reformed Support At Home funding program is simple, streamlined, agency-friendly and client-oriented;
4. Adopting a national positive ageing and wellbeing platform that local governments can support, adopt, and tailor to their community (ageism being the most acceptable form of discrimination in Australia);
5. Expanding the support for provided informal carers and explore how local government can promote access to this;
6. Investing in the older persons' care and support workforce across all roles, disciplines, agencies, and environments so that people from various backgrounds want to work in it, want to stay in it and can move around in it and are supported; and
7. Funding digital access and equity for older people.

OBJECTIVE

People are living longer and the proportion of older people in the population is growing. There is a recognised need, both internationally and nationally, to refocus and reinvest in

how older people are supported to live out their lives, to ensure that older people, regardless of age or ability, continue to participate and be included in society, have purpose and stay active in their later years and to provide older people with increased choice and control of what care and support they receive, as well as where, how and when they receive it.

Through the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety, the Federal Government has acknowledged the urgent need to improve the support services for older people, with a focus on the safety, health and wellbeing of older people and putting their needs and preferences first. Specifically, the Federal Government is implementing a new aged care program and introducing a new funding model for care at home, called Support at Home.

Ensuring a good quality of life for older people requires a wide-spread and integrated approach across all areas of society. There is an opportunity, and a need, for local government to play a role in ongoing delivery of direct community services and in creating an age-friendly city that adapts its structures and services to be accessible to and inclusive of older people with varying needs and capacities and in supporting their older population to age and live well.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Australia's older generation (aged 65 and over) continues to grow and is projected to more than double by 2057.

This demographic transition will impact almost all aspects of society. The importance of planning for these impacts is underscored by the UN declaring this the Decade of Ageing, in which dramatic shifts are needed to support us as we age, in a 'whole-of-government and whole-of-society response'.

Older people are a group vulnerable to disadvantage and exclusion. Research shows that 1 in 5 (19.5 percent) older Australians live in poverty (6 percent higher than the general population.) The proportion of home ownership is decreasing, increasing the risk of insecure housing tenure and homelessness. The number of homeless older people is increasing, the 2016 Census reporting women over 55 the fastest growing group to experience homelessness (up 31 percent from 2011 Census).

It's well recognised that social isolation can dramatically increase the risk of health conditions and early death. 1 in 4 older Australians live alone, which is a substantial risk factor for social isolation.

Additionally, the world is increasingly communicating and operating through digital mechanisms. While digital access provides benefits, we are leaving behind those unable to participate in the digital world, highlighted by the pandemic. The Australians Human Rights Commission has acknowledged that 'due to the speed with which the information technology revolution has occurred, many older people in Australia [have] found themselves on the wrong side of the digital divide'. In 2022, digital access and equity is a basic human right.

The ability for Australians to age well is also founded in our attitudes to ageing and older people. In Australia, ageism is the most accepted form of prejudice, with 83 percent of Australians agreeing ageism is a problem. Ageism negatively affects people's physical, mental, and cognitive health and wellbeing, and is 'associated with poorer health outcomes, an increased risk of social isolation, decreased quality of life and greater financial insecurity'. It also impacts our broader community, costing the economy billions of dollars in reduced workforce participation.

Improving the experience of ageing requires a coordinated and integrated approach. The World Health Organisation's Age-Friendly Cities framework is a globally established approach to planning communities, cities, and nations, in a way that benefits older people and the whole community. It focuses on a place-based, community approach spearheaded by local government, and underpinned by good policy, support, and partnerships with governments.

The Royal Commission found that Australians want the federal government and community to assist older people to live well in their own homes for as long as possible. However, Australia has a long way to go before our communities are age-friendly, and older people can access the support they need to age well. We commend the Federal Government in initiating aged care reforms but know from the Royal Commission that delivering services in the home and community requires a local approach. As the aged care sector continues to privatise, local governments will be increasingly important in ensuring that the local service ecosystem and community supports older people. In partnership with State and Federal Governments we are best placed to identify and respond to community needs, and implement decision-making that ensures older people are included, valued, and celebrated.

Motion number 35.5 Leeton Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to partner with state and territory governments to drive improvements in health access and outcomes in rural, regional, and remote Australia, including exploring innovative models of care and more flexible allocation of funding.

OBJECTIVE

The World Health Organization describes a good health system as one that 'delivers quality services to all people, when and where they need them'.

As it stands, Australia's health system – while far better than that of most other countries – cannot be said to deliver quality services to all people, when and where they need them. There are clear differences in access to quality health services and health outcomes between those living in regional and remote areas of Australia.

This objective of this motion is for Australians to benefit from a truly good health system.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Nearly three in every 10 Australians (28 percent, or around 7 million people) live in rural and remote areas (all areas outside Australia's major cities), which encompass many diverse locations and communities.

On average, Australians living in rural and remote areas have shorter lives, higher levels of disease and injury, and poorer access to and use of health services, compared with people living in metropolitan areas.

Data shows that people living in rural and remote areas have higher rates of hospitalisations, deaths, injury and also have poorer access to, and use of, primary health care services, than people living in major cities.

The rate of disease burden in remote and very remote areas is around 1.4 times higher than that for major cities, while non-fatal burden rates are 1.2 times as high. They are also more likely to be impacted by select chronic conditions such as stroke and diabetes.

People living in rural and remote areas are more likely to die at a younger age than their counterparts in major cities, with age of death decreasing with distance from major cities. In 2018, the median age of death for males (M) and females (F) was:

- o Major cities 79 (M), 85 (F)
- o Inner regional 78 (M), 84 (F)
- o Outer regional 76 (M), 83 (F)
- o Remote 73 (M), 80 (F)
- o Very remote 68 (M), 70 (F).

Poorer health outcomes in rural and remote areas may be due a range of factors, including lifestyle differences, level of disadvantage related to education and employment opportunities, and access to health services.

Despite increased health service requirements, Australians living in rural and remote areas experience health workforce shortages.

The Commonwealth Fund report 'Mirror, Mirror 2021: Reflecting Poorly' compares health care in the United States with 10 other high-income countries, including Australia. The 2021 report rates the Australian health care system as third overall but rates Australia as eighth in access to care, which includes affordability and timeliness factors.

The Parliamentary Inquiry into Health Outcomes and Access to Health and Hospital Services in Rural, Regional, and remote NSW, which was established in September 2020 following allegations of widespread dysfunction and under-resourcing in the state's rural and regional hospitals, is not due to release its report until 29 April 2022. But the 719 submissions to the inquiry and public hearings have alleged widespread inadequacies in care and a lack of resources, including reports of hospitals running out of crucial supplies such as Panadol,

morphine antibiotics and blood products. At one hospital, kitchen staff have cared for newborn babies and patients who have suffered strokes due to a lack of nursing staff.

While the parliamentary inquiry looks into rural, regional, and remote areas in one state, the anecdotal evidence indicates that inadequate staffing and low levels of care and service are common is universal in regional and remote areas across Australia.

Motion number 36 Parkes Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Provide for Australians to age within their communities (particularly small communities) by further funding existing aged care facilities and the Multi-Purpose Services (MPS) program and/or upgrading existing hospitals that fulfil the role of caring for aging Australians;**
- 2. Better define the responsibilities of the various agencies so there is no doubt who is responsible for the various services; and**
- 3. Work with state governments on a new approach that fundamentally addresses the widening gap between those living in regional Australia versus those living in metropolitan areas.**

OBJECTIVE

Workforce shortages and re-engineering work – The medical workforce shortages and disparity between metropolitan and regional health are well documented.

KEY ARGUMENTS

No one would dispute that providing health services in regional Australia is both complex and costly. Notwithstanding this, a new approach is needed to address the widening gap between the health of those living in regional areas and those living in cities.

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare provides that "On average, Australians living in rural and remote areas have shorter lives, higher levels of disease and injury and poorer access to and use of health services, compared with people living in metropolitan areas. Poorer health outcomes in rural and remote areas may be due to multiple factors including lifestyle differences and a level of disadvantage related to education and employment opportunities, as well as access to health services".

The complexity of the various health organisations responsibilities, the inter-relationships, and the shared funding arrangements ensures most Australians are unable to identify where the deficiencies lie and who is responsible.

The recent NSW Health inquiry has highlighted the extent of the problems, but as yet no solutions have been identified.

Further, the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety, has had very significant effects on many facilities across Australia, resulting in a number of the smaller facilities in our smaller communities closing. No doubt the increased standards are needed for our very

vulnerable aging Australians. However, the cost impact of new standards had no funding support to mitigate the impact. The closure of these facilities means that some aging people will need to leave their life-long communities to die in a town remote from their friends and relatives.

An example of this is the community-built and run aged care facility in the regional NSW town of Peak Hill (Fraser Court), now closed and residents dispersed. For 30 years the community did a magnificent job running this 10-bed facility, but it is no longer financially viable.

Motion number 36.1 Glen Innes Severn Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian and state governments to review the health services in rural and regional areas.

OBJECTIVE

Many rural and regional areas are experiencing shortages of GPs and other health professionals, meaning that residents have to travel significant distances for medical help.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Many people are currently unable to access GPs in rural practices or at health care services and have to travel significant distances to larger centres.

Shortages of GPs, registered nurses, paramedics and trained midwives in rural and regional areas are causing distress and life-threatening events.

Emergency rooms at some hospitals are closed because of the lack of doctors.

Motion number 36.2 Central Highlands Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to collaborate with industry providers to develop subsidised models of aged care for regional and remote areas.

OBJECTIVE

It is important for service providers and government to collaborate to innovatively develop subsidised models of care delivery that will work in low populated regional and remote areas so that:

- Aged care providers can sustainably operate in low populated regions;
- Financial and efficient services can be provided to clients;
- Clients can receive equitable care and choices where possible;
- The challenges clients face are reduced, thereby relieving stress; and
- Accessibility to specialists is increased.

Based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia, different models of care will be required for the various geographical segments and therefore, a coordinated approach is required to change the current system that many appear to find inequitable.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Australia has an ageing population (15 percent in 2016 were 65 years or older) and by 2055 this proportion will increase to 22.9 percent. This presents many challenges. It increases demand for primary health, aged care services and long-term care, requires a larger and better-trained workforce, and intensifies the need for environments and infrastructure to be age-friendly. It also has implications for the nature and quality of services and will affect economic output and government budgets.

When it is time for someone to move into residential aged care, the Australian Government subsidises aged care homes, with people contributing to the cost of their care if they can afford to. Access to residential aged care in remote and very remote communities is extremely limited.

Private providers are not found in locations that operate on marginally sustainable business models such as those facilities that operate in remote and very remote communities. The concept of consumer choice is thus more constrained as you progress into more remote locations, and data strongly suggest that as people in these communities age, they have to move from remote areas to regional centres where they are able to access better health and aged care services. In doing so, these people are removed from family and familiar surroundings, causing extreme stress.

Motion number 36.3 Boroondara City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to review the funding provided to local government to support seniors' groups and to maintain seniors' centres.

OBJECTIVE

Local governments contribute millions of dollars to building and maintaining seniors' centres and supporting seniors' groups. These vital services help to reduce isolation, promote better health and wellbeing outcomes, and reduce reliance on Australian Government-subsidised formal aged care services.

The withdrawal of Australian Government Sector Support and Development (SSD) funding used to support seniors' groups and seniors' centres from 1 July 2022, will significantly impact on local government's ability to provide operational support to older people.

Ongoing funding from the Australian Government is essential to ensure local governments can continue supporting older people to remain active and engaged.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Changes to the in-scope activities of the Australian Government-funded Sector Support and Development (SSD) program have resulted in a loss of funding for seniors' groups and local government-operated seniors centres.

Historically, the Victorian Government funded Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to support the functions of seniors' groups. However, this responsibility was transferred to the Australian Government when the Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP) was introduced in 2016.

Since 2016, the Australian Government has provided funding to LGAs, through the SSD Program, to support seniors' groups and supplement the high operational costs of maintaining seniors' centres. LGAs have continued to fund development projects and maintenance to ensure these facilities remain fit-for-purpose.

LGAs provide support to thousands of seniors' groups and U3As (University of the Third Age) across Australia. In many instances, these groups are housed in LGA-owned and maintained facilities.

In 2021, the Department of Health advised a change to the 'in-scope' activities delivered under SSD effective from 2022-23. The changed objectives of the program have resulted in funding for seniors' groups and seniors' centres no longer being in-scope for SSD funding.

LGAs were advised the only recourse to this loss of funding was to transfer the portion of SSD funding spent on seniors' groups and seniors' centres to the Social Support Program, a funded activity of the Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP). This is an unacceptable solution as CHSP, and seniors' groups operate at cross purposes.

Seniors' groups are independent incorporated entities with their own governance structures, whereas social support by its very name, is a structured and managed program led by paid staff, in most cases through LGAs.

Under this proposal to transfer the funding to social support, seniors' groups would lose their autonomy and independence.

Motion number 36.4 North Sydney Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to urgently establish a working group with the Federal Government to develop a framework for the delivery of aged care services, fully funded by the Federal Government and delivered by local government.

OBJECTIVE

Improved aged care

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety was established on 8 October 2018.

In their Final Report dated 26 February 2021, the Royal Commissioners made 148 wide-ranging recommendations to drive fundamental reform of the aged care system. Many of

the recommendations of the report involve the provision, support, and delivery of aged care services across the country.

Whilst the Federal Government is responsible for funding aged care services, Local Government is the level of government closest to the community and is in the strongest position to deliver services on the ground in a timely manner. By working with local governments across Australia, the federal government can ensure their response to the Royal Commission is timely, targeted and community focussed.

Motion number 37 Central Highlands Regional Council

The National General Assembly calls on the Civil Aviation Safety Authority to work with the Royal Flying Doctors Service (RFDS) to safeguard the ability of the RFDS to make use of Australia's road system as landing areas.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure the continued availability of Australian road infrastructure for the use of the RFDS in emergency situations.

KEY ARGUMENTS

With a geographically dispersed population, Australia relies on the RFDS to deliver access to critical emergency services, especially to regional and rural populations. Regional and rural councils have made a considerable investment into local road infrastructure to facilitate RFDS landing sites over several decades. This past investment has in numerous occasions allowed non-urban Australians to access emergency health services on short notice, often in dire need.

Recent moves by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) puts the availability of the Australian road network at risk as assets available for use in emergency situations by the RFDS. This has a number of implications for communities, local governments, as well as future state and federal funding requirements, amongst others:

- - Past investment by communities would be of significantly reduced use; (>\$1 million commitment for each exiting landing site);
- - Current landing sites will have to be brought up to standard to ensure continued access to emergency services by small communities with the financial assistance (both in establishing and maintaining) of higher levels of government; and
- - Significant future investment via grants will be needed to expand the current aerodrome network in order to ensure that our dispersed population would continue to have access to emergency evacuation services within a timeframe that would be reasonable in order to ensure human life can be preserved.

Airfields in Australia are widely dispersed and not always conveniently located, or in serviceable condition RFDS use. The road network is therefore a convenient and cost-effective option in emergency situations that must remain available to the RFDS.

Councils across Australia have a long history of working closely with emergency evacuation service providers, including the RFDS. This goes beyond merely good relations and is often focussed on delivering useable programs and infrastructure as regional and rural communities understand the reduced outcomes in case of non-availability.

As an example, at Central Highlands Regional Council we are partnering with RFDS and resource companies to deliver a patient transfer facility for the specific use of RFDS in our region. Increased efficiency and decreased response times are a focus for this project because we know reaction and processing speed saves lives.

We are also ensuring that road infrastructure project considerations include areas for possible RFDS usage as this can make a significant difference in response times, and free up other scarce resources.

As an example, an ambulance that spends significant time attending an incident on a rural road and then returning to a large regional airport for RFDS transfer is not available for other uses during this time). Examples can be found in Arcadia Valley and Woorabinda.

The RFDS also wants to increase aircraft productivity by basing them closer to where they are needed. Road infrastructure is a capability that will be difficult to replace without significant investment from all levels of government.

Motion number 37.1 Flinders Shire Council QLD

That this National General Assembly calls on the Federal Government to address doctor shortages and the lack of GPs in rural and regional areas through sponsoring increased internships in rural and remote hospitals for provisional registrar doctors.

OBJECTIVE

Overcoming disadvantage for rural and remote areas, the liveability of regional councils, access to quality primary health care for all Australians.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Regional areas are suffering from a lack of embedded GPs and consistent medical care. New approaches and ideas need to be established to renew the regional health workforce.

Evidence has shown that there is an increase in GPs placements in rural and regional workforce if there is an increase in post-graduate training placements.

Rural clinical school experience for students, especially those with a non-metro hometown, results in higher rates of moving to and remaining in rural practice.

An increase in funding for placements for internships in rural and regional hospitals is an evidence-based method of increasing the number of GPs entering into the regional health workforce.

This approach coupled with the established incentives for regional placements through Medicare rebates and HECS/HELP schemes can see results in a relatively short term.

Motion number 38 North Sydney Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to urgently establish a working group with the Federal Government to deliver local, affordable childcare in local communities, fully funded by the Federal Government and delivered on the ground by local government.

OBJECTIVE

Improved Childcare

KEY ARGUMENTS

In 2021, the Mitchell Institute for Education and Health Policy at Victoria University released a report titled: "Counting the cost to families: Assessing childcare affordability in Australia". The report modelled the Federal Government's \$1.7 billion changes to the childcare subsidy, which are due to take effect in July this year and found that childcare will still be unaffordable for 336,000 (34%) of Australian families who use the childcare system.

The report found that one in three families are spending more on childcare than groceries to feed their family and 85% of families are spending more on childcare than on their utility bills.

The report uses an international benchmark of no more than 7% of disposable income spent on childcare to determine childcare affordability for families.

Whilst the Federal Government is responsible for funding childcare, Local Government is the level of government closest to the community and is in the strongest position to deliver services on the ground in a timely manner. By working with local governments across Australia, the federal government can develop, and community led and delivered childcare program which meets the needs of Australian families and households.

Motion number 39 Isaac Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to ensure federal funding and federal programs for mental health and related services are fit for purpose place-based models in small and medium-sized regional, rural, and remote areas of Australia.

OBJECTIVE

As part of the Australian Government's mental health response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Head to Health services are being initiated by Primary Health Networks partnering with local health service providers.

Whilst this model of delivery may suit large regional centres with established local health service capacity and providers, in small and medium sized regional, rural, and remote areas of Australia – where communities are already experiencing a critical shortage of medical, allied and health services – an unintended consequence of the Head to Health model is further distancing of critical mental health services from areas in serious need.

Nationally, communities built on energy-based resources and agricultural sectors are at the forefront of adaptation regarding climate change impacts on its industries and its communities. The cumulative effects of prolonged social and economic impacts of the pandemic, the current and future adaptation of industry, and the need to re-engineer how work is done are further exacerbating mental health impacts in the regions.

The Federal Government, working in partnership with local governments to support fit for purpose place-based models in mental health services across regional Australia, would make an absolute difference in communities where critical shortages of mental health services are experienced.

KEY ARGUMENTS

In 2020, modelling indicated that mental health issues were likely to rise significantly in Australia as a result of COVID-19.

Eighteen months on, data from the Australian Institute for Health and Welfare shows that although suicide rates have remained stable, there has been a significant increase in demand for mental health services.

In rural and remote areas, access to mental health services is substantially more limited than in metropolitan areas and, tragically, rates of suicide and self-harm increase with remoteness.

By way of example, the Bowen Basin resource region in Queensland is a region where this increasing demand for mental health support has not been met with a proportional increase in mental health services – predominantly due to challenges of funding, delivering, and staffing mental health services.

The recent establishment of a federally funded Head to Health partnership with North Queensland Primary Health Network in Townsville is providing a service that connects adults experiencing high levels of distress and seeking help with local mental health and wellbeing support services. The primary health network is the commissioning body for Townsville Head to Health, having conducted the system co-design and facilitated service model localisation.

The Federal Government Head to Health model is also in place in Victoria. Unintended consequences of this model are that the significantly increasing demand on mental health services identified off the back of COVID-19 in smaller regional, rural, and remote areas of Australia are not being met.

Moreover, the access to mental health services, which is already substantially limited in rural and remote areas, becomes even less accessible with the focus and funding being redirected to major regional centres and cities.

Our regions require the same level of access to mental health services as our larger regional and metropolitan areas. Distance and isolation experienced by regional, rural, and remote areas lead to poor and frequently tragic mental health outcomes.

Academic Research undertaken by Wesley Medical Research, supported by Queensland University of Technology has identified that place-based models are required to navigate the complexity of the mental health care landscape. That research has further identified the need for people seeking access to mental health services to be provided guidance. The care maze is complex and without it the means to navigate the system, people either do not engage with it or get ejected from it.

Primary health network assessments have identified that general practice demands are increasing while access is reducing. That general practices are predominantly the gate keepers to referrals and other key health care resources. Further, that there are primary care workforce shortages across nearly all professions with after-hours access being very poor.

Federally supported fit for purpose place-based mental health services are a critical piece of the overall mental health support framework and are required to meet the increasing demand across rural and remote regional Australia.

Motion number 39.1 Brimbank City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Substantially increase recurrent mental health expenditure, in average annual real per capita spending, from 1.3 percent to 2.5 percent; and**
- 2. Increase funding, accessibility, and services for the Commonwealth Better Access initiative to extend access to mental health professionals and care to more people.**

OBJECTIVE

The significant number of people affected by mental health in Australia shows the need for significant improvements to funding and access. A person does not need to meet a criteria for a mental illness or mental disorder to be negatively affected by their mental health, as socio-economic factors, including a person's access to services, living conditions and employment status affects the individual and their families.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Mental health has a huge impact on people's lives, affecting behaviour, physical health, work, and relationships. Almost half of all Australian adults will face mental ill-health during their lives. In some instances, mental health can lead to suicide, one of the main causes of death for Australians aged 15 to 49 years.

Mental health treatment and support is available through the Federal Government's Better Access Initiative. This gives Medicare rebates to eligible people to access the mental health services they need. Eligible people can receive up to 10 individual and up to 10 group allied mental health services each year, with support available from eligible general practitioners, psychologists, social workers, and occupational therapists. Extra support during the COVID-19 pandemic is available through this initiative until 30 June 2022 for people who have a mental health treatment plan in place.

Motion number 40 Maribyrnong City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Establish a dedicated and ongoing Community Resilience and Fairness Response Package to ensure our most vulnerable community members are protected from the worst of the impacts of a prolonged pandemic, particularly the youth;**
- 2. Increase funding for mental health support services, local learning and job preparation programs, and initiatives designed to reduce unemployment; and**
- 3. Invest in and grow local manufacturing.**

OBJECTIVE

Mental Health, Jobs and Employment Pathways for Youth

KEY ARGUMENTS

Youth unemployment is likely to be higher than the general unemployment rate in almost all Australian communities.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has had a severe impact across many dimensions of our community, its effect on health and unemployment is particularly concerning, especially amongst young people and other vulnerable cohorts.

In Australia, the pandemic has compounded a decade of high youth unemployment. Young people have been hit hard, bearing the brunt of job losses in businesses most affected by lockdown and social distancing restrictions such as hospitality venues, retail outlets, gymnasiums, entertainment venues, and the tourism sector.

School-leavers missed out on opportunities to land their first job and university students lost the service industry jobs supporting them through their studies. Most young people were not in jobs where they could work from home. Ongoing restrictions and prolonged lockdown have made it increasingly difficult for young people to retain their employment or find new employment – and the lack of adequate mental health and well-being support service systems have significantly impacted young people in the community.

Motion number 41 Roper Gulf Regional Council NT

This National General Assembly call on the Federal Government to acknowledge the lack of services and infrastructure in Indigenous communities and the need to address the lack of:

1. Regional Health access to aged care, primary, specialist, and the National Disability Insurance Scheme
2. Affordable Housing and Land availability
3. Child Care access and affordability
4. Skill shortage in regional areas
5. Local skills and capability development
6. Education system -School leavers not job-ready for local jobs as required and available locally; and
7. Lack of coordinated governance across all tiers of government in regional areas.

OBJECTIVE

Yes, this is a national issue and should be debated at the NGA.

KEY ARGUMENTS

There are significant access issues pertaining to health services in remote and regional areas and concerns about the lack of appropriate and accessible primary, specialist, aged care, and disability services in regional and remote areas.

There are significant issues pertaining to housing availability in regional and remote areas that pose challenges to the point that it hinders economic activity, development, and service delivery, as well as having an overall detrimental effect on the wellbeing of those communities. Lack of affordable housing also causes community distress and overcrowding, with associated flow-on effects on health and social services.

(Childcare services in regional and remote areas are insufficient to meet community needs and often unaffordable.

The significant skills shortages in regional and remote areas have a detrimental effect on key service delivery, including the lack of affordable housing, lack of amenities and professional services.

(There are a lack of professional and skills development opportunities in regional and remote areas that compromise service delivery, as well as recruitment and retention for regional councils, and for regional organisations in general.

School leavers are not being educated and trained for the jobs and service market available in regional areas, and as such this generates youth dissatisfaction and lack of engagement, with the flow-on effect of anti-social behaviour.

There are numerous programs and services being delivered by the Commonwealth, State/Territory, and local governments in regional and remote areas. However, these services are often poorly coordinated at the local level, thus compromising their effect,

compounding costs, and causing community dissatisfaction. Services have to be coordinated at the community level.

NATURAL DISASTERS

Motion number 42 Balonne Shire Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to review current governance arrangements and commit appropriate levels of funding to provide improved operational and maintenance support to the owners of flood-warning infrastructure in order to minimise the impacts of natural disasters.

OBJECTIVE

With weather events predicted to become more severe and more frequent, having access to early and accurate warning indicators (for storms and floods) becomes crucial to local government's ability to manage and minimise the impacts of these events on local communities, key industries, and regional supply chains.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The operation of Australia's Total Flood Warning System, including network assets (such as gauges) and their supporting infrastructure is complex and shared amongst agencies across all levels of government as well as private entities.

Situational awareness is provided through flood warning networks for responding agencies, including local governments.

A fully optimised Total Flood Warning System means:

- The Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) has what it needs to issue forecasts and warnings;
- All stakeholders have the right situational awareness for them to interpret the consequences of the forecasts or warnings;
- The right messages can be provided to the right people at the right time through respective state disaster management arrangements; and
- Ultimately, the community is well informed and understands their risks.

Recent experience in South-West Queensland and parts of North-West Queensland has highlighted that the integration of activities required for the system to operate effectively and efficiently can, at times, present governance, and coordination issues.

This has especially been apparent through the different governance and funding arrangements associated with the maintenance and operation of flood warning infrastructure, most notably gauges across different stakeholder groups, including local government.

The result of this has been inaccurate flooding warning information or complete gaps in available data needed to inform decision-making at the local government level.

As a consequence, it is suggested a review of current arrangements be undertaken – specifically, how best to manage and fund flood warning infrastructure and the role the BOM could play in acting as a single point of management and coordination.

Motion number 43 Newcastle City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to work with ALGA and state and territory governments to urgently develop an additional, apolitical funding stream which provides local governments with the resources needed to mitigate the current and longer-term impacts of extreme weather events on local physical and social infrastructure.

OBJECTIVE

To combat the impacts of extreme weather events. Now and more recently, local governments have been significantly impacted by bushfires, droughts, and floods. We must look at ways for local government to recover from these extreme weather events but also ways to mitigate their impact moving into the future.

KEY ARGUMENTS

While climate change is a global issue, it is felt on a local scale. Extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall, storms, floods, or forest fires can considerably damage roads, railways, communication systems and power lines. Cities and municipalities are therefore at the frontline of adaptation. In the absence of national or international climate policy direction, cities and local communities around the world have been focusing on solving their own climate problems. They are working to build flood defence's, plan for heatwaves and higher temperatures, install water-permeable pavements to better deal with floods and stormwater, and improve water storage and use.

According to the 2014 report on Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (p8) from the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, governments at various levels are also getting better at adaptation. Climate change is starting to be factored into a variety of development plans: how to manage the increasingly extreme disasters we are seeing and their associated risks, how to protect coastlines and deal with sea-level encroachment, how to best manage land and forests, how to deal with and plan for reduced water availability, how to develop resilient crop varieties, and how to protect energy and public infrastructure.

But extreme weather events are also costly. A new report from the Climate Council (<https://bit.ly/3MxHpHc>) finds the cost of extreme weather in Australia has more than doubled since the 1970s and totalled \$35 billion over the past decade. By 2038, extreme

weather events driven by climate change, as well as the impacts of sea-level rise, could cost the Australian economy \$100 billion every year.

We know already in 2022, that figure will be higher, and it will be councils and communities who will be working to clean up after these extreme weather events for years to come.

Motion number 43.1 Shire of Derby-West Kimberley WA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to

- 1. Commit to ensuring that building back resilient public infrastructure is a core element of disaster recovery funding arrangements at Commonwealth and jurisdiction level;**
- 2. Provide clear guidance on appropriate Standards for resilience for public infrastructure to support decisions regarding additional investment; and**
- 3. Commit to providing up-front funding to local governments that will enable counter disaster operations and reconstruction of essential public assets to proceed without financial impediments.**

OBJECTIVE

Local governments are at the forefront of preparing for and recovering from disasters. The destruction of essential public infrastructure during natural disasters has a significant negative impact on the resilience and recovery of communities, particularly when people remain isolated for long periods and are unable to access services or support.

More resilient public infrastructure will support communities recovering more quickly and reduce the financial impact of disasters on all tiers of government.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Ninety-seven percent of Commonwealth disaster funding is spent on recovery with only 3 percent allocated to preparation and mitigation; yet investment in mitigation saves tens of thousands of dollars in post-disaster recovery expenditure.

Many councils experience the same infrastructure being destroyed or damaged by repeated events, particularly flooding.

In many instances, modest investments such as increasing the diameter of culverts, installing scour protection to bridge embankments, and redesigning floodway crossings will significantly reduce the likelihood that subsequent flooding will destroy infrastructure.

Several inquiries have concluded that the current disaster recovery funding arrangements are systemically biased against betterment and in favour of rebuilding to pre-disaster standard*. There have been some changes since this conclusion was reached. Now the approach to responding to the need to build back more resilient essential public infrastructure varies across jurisdictions, despite operating under consistent Commonwealth Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

The current reimbursement arrangements, with payments taking several months in some situations, place councils under serious cash-flow pressure in order to continue to pay contractors undertaking reconstruction work. There are situations where this work has had to be slowed in order to maintain adequate cash flow.

*Productivity Commission 2014 Natural Disaster Funding Arrangements p101(Volume 1- Natural Disaster Funding Arrangements (pc.gov.au) Accessed 15 March 2022.

Motion number 43.2 Hawkesbury City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the NSW and Australian Governments to:

- 1. Establish Disaster Recovery Funds that can be immediately accessed by councils in the event of a natural disaster. The funds would be available to councils to undertake immediate emergency works, essential public asset reconstruction works, and immediate clean-up where applicable; and**
- 2. Update their natural disaster funding agreements to include reimbursement of project management costs to local councils and funding for dedicated infrastructure recovery staff for the next year.**

OBJECTIVE

Natural disasters have the potential to impact councils nationwide. The accessibility of federal funding for disaster recovery to reduce the burden on councils is a national issue and should be debated in this forum.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Hawkesbury local government area experienced a significant flood in March 2021, and a higher flood in March 2022. The floods resulted in significant damage to various road assets.

Following the flood in March 2021, Council was required to undertake emergency and immediate works and clean-up works, as well as other major and more complex reconstruction works to local roads. Council is expected to expend in the vicinity of \$42 million on these works, which Council is required to forward fund. The forward funding of these works causes significant pressure on Council's cash flows. This is particularly relevant to small metropolitan councils and regional councils. Whilst the majority of the works will be able to be claimed through state government processes, Council has been experiencing delays in these claims being paid.

Similar work will be required to be carried out by Council, along with many other local councils as a result of the widespread damage caused by flooding in March 2022.

The establishment of a Disaster Recovery Fund would enable councils that experience a natural disaster to have access to funds prior to undertaking the necessary works to restore public assets. Access to assistance with project management is also critical, as Council's annual capital works program is unable to be delivered when efforts are dedicated to reconstruction works. This would enable repair works to be undertaken in a reasonable

timeframe, minimising the impact of the disaster on the community. Such funding would also enable councils to continue to deliver other essential works and services as Council funds would not be redirected to restoring flood-damaged assets and undertaking other clean-up and emergency works.

Motion number 43.3 Randwick City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Express solidarity with the many communities across Australia affected by devastating floods, storms, heatwaves, and fires caused by anthropogenic global warming in recent months and years;**
- 2. Provide urgent short and long-term disaster recovery funding and support to affected communities and councils;**
- 3. Fund and support local councils to develop comprehensive, in-place, recovery, rebuilding and resilience plans and strategies to improve the immediate response to increasingly catastrophic natural disasters; and**
- 4. Commit to a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of 43 percent below 2005 levels by 2030.**

OBJECTIVE

This motion addresses the following key questions in the 2022 discussion paper:

- Climate Change: How do we work together to ensure that there is local adaptation to climate change and climate extremes? What partnerships are available to achieve climate neutrality?
- Natural Disasters: What new programs could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to help to address natural disasters to assist in recovery and build resilience?

KEY ARGUMENTS

In recent years, communities across Australia have been affected by increasing numbers of severe climate and weather events, including drought, heatwaves, fires, floods, and storms. These often-catastrophic events have been both increasing in their frequency and severity, and have resulted in loss of life, homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure. Recent floods on the eastern seaboard have seen 250 schools affected, and thousands made homeless. The effect on the environment has been devastating. Scientists, politicians, and community members have called for support and funding to aid recovery, and urgent action to cut the carbon emissions that are contributing to global warming and the consequent extreme climate events.

The February 2022 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report has stated that the cumulative scientific evidence is unequivocal: Climate change is a threat to human wellbeing and planetary health. Any further delay in concerted anticipatory global action on

adaptation and mitigation will miss a brief and rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all.

(IPCC Working Group II contribution)

Motion number 43.4 Northern Midlands Council TAS

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to consider the provision of an annual budget allocation to local government to contribute to modelling and mitigation works to reduce the risk of flood or other natural disasters.

OBJECTIVE

Local government areas around the country are experiencing an increase in natural disasters, which, combined with other issues, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, can significantly impact a community's ability to respond to a natural disaster.

Local government can be proactive by undertaking modelling and implementing mitigating factors to lessen the impact when natural disasters occur. To do this, councils need to identify their areas of risk, and what can be done to reduce these risks.

The increase in natural disasters is a national issue. To undertake modelling and implement mitigating factors is a huge task, and one that is beyond the capacity of many small councils.

The National General Assembly is urged to lobby the Federal Government to commit national funding to enable councils to undertake the relevant studies and implement mitigation measures to protect communities.

KEY ARGUMENTS

JLT Public Sector, a division of JLT Risk Solutions Pty Ltd, insure the majority of local councils across Australia.

JLT Public Sector has developed a vulnerability methodology and program that can be applied to every council on a national basis. The purpose of the program is to collect local government data and information to build a vulnerability profile that will inform and support the Australian Government National Capability.

It is designed to be multi-faceted and will:

- Collect specific, local government vulnerability profile data from every council via a purpose-built tool;
- Build a platform of nationally consistent data that has integrity and reliability;
- Benchmark councils (regional, State, nationally) via the calculation of an individual Council Resilience Rating;
- Provide information that enables all governments to measure and monitor risk-reduction; investment, post-disaster funding, resilience, and underpinning informed decisions cross all governments;

- Deliver a calculated Resilience Rating for every local government nationally that can inform the Australian Disaster Resilience Index, bringing the Index to life; and
- Deliver to every council a consistent and comprehensive report describing its individual resilience profile, rating, and recommendations for integration into the council's strategic plans.

All future investment and funding allocated to risk reduction initiatives/projects will be managed and monitored via councils' budget and audit processes.

Extract from National Local Government Vulnerability Program Report Northern Midlands Council:

The Northern Midlands Council has participated in the risk profiling through the National Local Government Vulnerability program. The highest priority identified for the Northern Midlands Council is to ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

The National Local Government Vulnerability program was developed to assist the Australian Government by providing national, consistent, and comparable data. Now this program has been developed, the data is available, and areas of need can be identified.

The National General Assembly is urged to lobby the Australian Government to contribute funding to implement risk reduction measures as identified through participation in the National Local Government Vulnerability program.

Motion number 43.5 City of Darwin NT

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to partner with local government on a national program of urgent priority mitigation work to address anticipated major or catastrophic damage to existing essential community infrastructure linked to contemporary climate change modelling to 2050.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this motion is to seek to commence a process for identifying, prioritising, planning, and preparing for the impacts that gradual climate change will have on the existing essential community infrastructure managed by councils across Australia.

Such a program, built on national priorities and based on reputable climate-change modelled trajectories, would enable flexibility and tailored solutions to mitigate varying anticipated risks to infrastructure for different municipalities.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Local governments across Australia are accountable for supporting community health, wellbeing and liveability via the maintenance, upkeep, and effective functioning of billions of dollars' worth of infrastructure spanning roads, storm water and waste management.

The underlying infrastructure asset base has evolved through gradual incremental expansion across many decades. The threats to that infrastructure presented by climate

change bring about a requirement for remedial works that are not within the usual cycle of infrastructure replacement.

The most pressing risks to public infrastructure vary significantly depending on geographic location.

Examples include climate-change modelling predicting:

- Northern Australia – increasing in total rainfall volume and extended 'wet season' patterns resulting in a significant escalation in total leachate and reduced evaporation opportunity which presents a challenge for waste management infrastructure;
- Southern Australia – decrease in total rainfall and higher rate of incidence of drought conditions presenting pressures relating to balancing residential and industrial water demand, public space greening and recreation
- Coastal communities are under threat of fluctuations in king tides and creep rises in sea level, leaving zones of roads, paths and buildings susceptible to inundation, erosion and the design of storm water drainage becoming ineffective
- Inland communities are expected to experience challenges associated with an increased incidence of periods of extreme heat and shifting water catchments.

While significant and admirable efforts continue towards the shared goal of arresting or minimising global warming, it is now prudent to balance the risk-management strategy via a pragmatic, pre-emptive national infrastructure works program for local government that seeks to invest now in order to mitigate future catastrophic damage to essential community infrastructure such as waste management.

Further work would be required to determine and agree on specific infrastructure types.

This motion seeks to commence a methodical, systematic approach spanning the national context to act now to commence incremental remedial action before major or catastrophic outcomes occur.

Motion number 43.6 Yarra City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to establish a joint reform process to proactively plan for and seek to mitigate the impacts of flooding, including a review of relevant planning controls, flooding overlays, strategies, and the ability of existing infrastructure to respond to the impacts of climate change; and establish funding stream/s to facilitate this process and implement flood mitigation works.

OBJECTIVE

Climate change is significantly impacting weather patterns, with increasingly severe weather events, including increased frequency and severity of minor and major flooding events.

Recent flooding events of 2022 alone demonstrate the substantial environmental, humanitarian, and economic implications at a local, regional, and national level.

This proposed initiative would assist local governments and their communities, in association with relevant authorities, state and federal governments to better plan, prepare for, and mitigate the impacts of flooding wherever possible. This would present the opportunity for greater certainty and financial sustainability longer term.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Minor and major flooding events are having catastrophic impacts across the country, with the damage associated with the recent (late February-early March 2022) flooding event along the south-east of Australia expected to cost in the realm of \$2.5 billion for Queensland (1), and more than \$240 million for NSW (2). It's anticipated it will take many impacted communities' months, if not years to recover.

In many instances, current stormwater infrastructure was not designed to accommodate the increasing level and frequency of rainfall and associated flooding events, with rain and flood records being superseded at an alarming rate. Similarly, waterways and floodplains have been significantly altered, further impacting their natural role and function during flood events.

Better understanding flood behaviour via a review of relevant controls and strategies will enable the ability to assess the likely impacts of flooding based on climate change. It will also enable all parties to assess the benefits of different options for managing exposure to flood risk. This will allow for the opportunity to investigate and implement a range of flood mitigation options and associated infrastructure or strategies.

Noting the significant cost for both the review and subsequent implementation of flood mitigation measures, funding streams will be required to facilitate these undertakings.

A national approach to flood mitigation is required to remedy the current situation, which this motion and its associated actions seek to facilitate. In turn, this motion aligns with both the Natural Disasters and Climate Change 2022 National General Assembly themes.

Motion number 44 Shoalhaven City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to establish a permanent Disaster Levy as an income tax levy, to establish a funding base to empower local government to support our communities with resilience and disaster recovery.

OBJECTIVE

Local government, as the front-line tier of government during natural disasters, needs to be adequately resourced to support communities. This impacts upon all councils in Australia.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The logical conclusion of impacts to the community from all emergencies comes to rest at the local level. Local government has the ability and responsibility to restore the community to 'normal', including all individuals, businesses, industry, and tourism. Local government is

the level of government closest to the community. One of the functions of local government is to coordinate the implementation of federal and state government laws and regulations and disseminate information from a wide variety of sources in a cohesive manner. Therefore, local government is best placed to manage the delivery of a variety of services and support from the start.

In recovery, there is an urgency to getting funding into areas as soon as possible. Announcements of funding availability were made by the federal and state Governments quickly after the fires impacted our regions. These were most appreciated, however, in some instances, the application process has resulted in substantial delays in being able to respond.

The experience of the 2019-20 Black Summer bushfires indicated the following rapid-response interventions were needed to ensure community recovery and resilience:

- Waste disposal;
- Road and bridge repairs;
- Telecommunications reinstatement;
- Water supplies and sewer repairs;
- Power supply provision;
- Temporary accommodation;
- Food and urgent necessities;
- Mental health support;
- Fencing repairs to contain livestock; and
- Distribution and storage of donations and supplies

Motion number 45 City of Whyalla SA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to introduce across all levels of government, departments and government agencies, a consistent hierarchy and classification of population places.

OBJECTIVE

Post the Covid pandemic and recent extreme weather events resulting in catastrophic damage to assets and infrastructure –

where governments have been investing to rebuild better for the future –

a serious review of the level of services, infrastructure and support required to meet the needs of communities and businesses in different localities is needed.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The unprecedented growth in regional centres during the Covid-19 pandemic is well recognised, fuelled by lifestyle choices and the transformation of our workplaces, with greater flexibility delivered via automation and technology. A consequential impact of this

growth is a high demand for housing, a demand which cannot be met in most regional areas.

Although growth is happening on the one hand, there is also the untested capacity of business and community to bounce back following the disruptions of CoVID. There are also significant labour shortages, particularly in the agriculture and hospitality sectors. These issues require a collaborative effort across all levels of government.

The type of services and infrastructure required (in this prevailing environment) in each locality can depend on population (growing or declining), location in Australia, GRP, jobs, micro-climates, key industry(s), relative position to other communities, etc. All these factors impact on government (all levels) support/funding and whether a location can successfully work in partnership with all levels of government.

However, currently there is no consistent classification as to what the difference is between a town, city, regional city, rural city, rural town, capital city, remote town, hamlet, village, etc.

Most locations in Australia outside major cities are classed as designated regional areas for migration purposes.

Population and urban planning is complicated by the void of consistent, across governments place classifications.

The Australian Government committed to the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) created by the United Nations. This international framework creates the opportunity for all levels of government to share common goals and work together.

The NUA emphasises the crucial role cities play in achieving sustainable development for future generations.

From this perspective it is essential places are correctly classified to clearly reflect the role and contribution of the place in the broader regional context, and consequently the support and contribution such a place could reasonably expect to give and receive from state and federal governments to enable and facilitate the necessary services, infrastructure and amenity expected of a city.

By way of example, based on population alone, City of Whyalla is relatively small compared with regional cities in other states. However, when you consider the role and function of Whyalla and its importance to South Australia and the nation given the City's steelworks, iron exports and impending production, use and export of hydrogen, coupled with the adjacent Cultana Defence Training Facility, it is argued that state and federal collaboration and investment in our city should be at a higher level. This situation is exacerbated by the inherent structural flaw in the form and composition of South Australia as a 'one-city state'.

It is proposed that having an agreed hierarchy and classification of localities would assist decision-makers at all levels of government to work in partnership and determine appropriate funding models needed to support regional cities/capitals and regionalisation.

Indeed, such a framework would support future population growth in the regions through improved liveability, benefiting all Australians.

Motion number 46 East Gippsland Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to expand the scope, reduce the evidence required, implement fairer, and more consistent, processes between states for seeking funding under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements.

OBJECTIVE

To provide a fit-for-purpose funding mechanism to support local communities in response, recovery, reconstruction, and betterment activities after disasters.

KEY ARGUMENTS

In times of national disasters, it has proven to be increasingly difficult to seek funding through complex mechanisms to enable communities to respond and recover. An avenue to allocate funding fairly and easily, with an inclusive definition of disaster relief, is considered essential.

Expanding the scope to include important community infrastructure (beyond the current definition of essential infrastructure), and to accommodate the cumulative and compounding effects of multiple disasters (where it may be difficult to complete DRFA requirements before the impact of the next event).

The key arguments behind this motion are:

1. The DRFA is an essential program and, with improvements to the scope and application mechanism, can continue to build resilience in local communities.
2. Activities through DRFA are excellent examples of partnerships between Australian Government and local government to progress economic resilience by generating and maintaining locally based jobs and thereby stimulating local economies.
3. The scope and application amendments will decrease the cumulative effects of multiple disasters, thereby increasing the resilience of our community.
4. The scope changes can provide the opportunity to extend betterment funding to Victoria to restore essential public assets damaged to a more resilient standard:
 - a. so infrastructure and communities are more resilient to future disasters;
 - b. so future costs associated with disasters are reduced;
 - c. to address assessed natural hazard risks, and
 - d. in alignment with the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience.

Motion number 46.1 Shoalhaven City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to protect communities against critical power loss during natural disasters through the delivery of a targeted program to support the installation of stand-alone power systems (SAPS) in at-risk communities.

OBJECTIVE

Protecting power supplies and the essential services that can help people survive natural disasters is a national issue. In recent years, Australian communities have faced catastrophic bushfires, severe storms, and widespread flooding, leaving some communities isolated and without power for days, cut-off from evacuation. Loss of electricity often means no communication, no ability to access critical safety information in times when this is most important, and no access to payment facilities to access petrol, food, and basic supplies.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements states that the provision of essential services is especially critical before, during and after a natural disaster when people are at their most vulnerable. Disruptions to essential services were a common occurrence during the 2019-2020 bushfire season for many regional communities in disaster-affected areas. These disruptions, among other difficulties, meant that people could not access information on the threat posed by the fires, purchase essential goods due to either supply chain issues or the inability to use EFTPOS, or contact friends or family.

The report from the Royal Commission also recognises that given that electricity and telecommunications are highly interconnected, a holistic understanding of risks and the mitigations applied is required to prevent outages and facilitate the rapid restoration of services. (Chapter 9 Essential Services):

<https://bit.ly/39q8wG2>

The provision of renewable stand-alone power systems in areas which are exposed to natural disasters would enable communities to maintain access to essential energy-reliant services, including emergency information, communications, lighting, heating, and cooling. Stand-alone power systems, such as microgrids, can improve electricity stability, operating as fail-safe systems that can be activated when there is a threat to power supply.

In the 2021 report Neighbourhood Issue: Climate costs and risks to Councils, the Climate Council recommended that federal, state and territory Governments invest in preparing before climate disasters strike rather than responding after the damage is done, and support residents and businesses exposed to extreme weather events to build resilience.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report (2021), extreme weather and climate impacts such as heatwaves, fire weather, heavy rainfall, and more severe flooding are all occurring more frequently and with greater intensity, and the likelihood of compounding extreme weather events happening at the

same time or in succession is increasing. As these events continue to escalate in frequency and severity, protecting at-risk communities must remain a national priority.

Motion number 47 Forbes Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government and Insurance Council of Australia to lobby for property insurance policies to retain a compulsory nominated amount to ensure the satisfactory demolition of the structure to better protect the public from ongoing derelict sites.

OBJECTIVE

Currently, when a property is burnt down, owners are able to walk away with their insurance payout, leaving councils to chase the land owner to adequately demolish, clean up and make good sites. This can take years to achieve, leaving derelict eyesores dotted around our towns and cities.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The inclusion of a compulsory demolition reserve (based on a reasonable market cost for demolition works) within a property's insurance policy would help to ensure the timely clean-up and remediation of fire damaged buildings.

Whilst councils can always rely on the orders provisions as listed in the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979, a system such as has been suggested would see sites potentially cleaned up much quicker post-emergency incident without the need to flex any regulatory muscles for compliance.

Motion number 48 Shire of Morawa WA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government:

- 1. To request that all state and territory governments fully implement recommendations 11.1 and 11.2 of the Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements and provide further resources and assistance to local governments to increase their capacity and capability to effectively discharge the considerable emergency management responsibilities devolved to them.**
- 2. To provide leadership and coordination to state and territory governments in responding to recommendations 11.1 and 11.2 of the Royal Commission into National Natural Disasters.**

OBJECTIVE

In October 2020 a report from the Royal Commission into Natural Disaster Arrangements (the report) was released. However, the responses by state and territory governments to these recommendations has been varied at best. In Western Australia, the state

government's response to 11.1 is 'support in principle' and that 'this occurs in practice in Western Australia'.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Recommendations 11.1 of the Royal Commission report states:

State and territory governments should take responsibility for the capability and capacity of local governments to which they have delegated their responsibilities in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters, to ensure local governments are able to effectively discharge the responsibilities devolved to them.

Recommendation 11.2 states: State and territory governments should review their arrangements for sharing resources between their local governments during natural disasters, including whether those arrangements:

- 1) provide sufficient surge capacity, and
- 2) take into account all the risks that the state or territory may face during a natural disaster.

The WA State Government's Emergency Management Capability Summary: State-wide overview of Local Governments 2019 concludes that overall metropolitan local governments have higher capability in all areas when compared with country local governments, and that capability tended to decrease with decreasing local government size and increasing remoteness.

Morawa and the Midwest experienced this first-hand with Cyclone Seroja, with all the smaller local governments struggling with capacity and capability to drive recovery.

While the WA government is active in assisting local governments to understand risk and capability, it does not support the delivery of risk treatment options to address capability gaps, or to increase local government capability. In response to Cyclone Seroja, State Recovery team was instigated. However, they are limited in terms of which areas they can respond to as the onus of recovery sits with local government even if they lack the general capacity.

Arrangements for resource-sharing between local governments vary between jurisdictions. In WA, significant barriers exist due to varying industrial relations arrangements between councils and a lack of spare capacity in local government resourcing. A holistic, coordinated, and innovative approach is necessary to identify and/or develop surge capacity across local government. If this capacity is created, it must be able to be quickly deployed and funded under the Commonwealth-State funding arrangements to ensure an efficient response to disasters.

The practice of state and territory governments delegating some of their responsibility for disaster preparedness, response and recovery to local governments is only effective if local governments are adequately resourced and have the capability to meet those responsibilities. State and territory government responses to Recommendations 11.1 and

11.2 have varied. Commonwealth-level leadership and coordination will ensure that local governments are adequately resourced across all jurisdictions.

Motion number 48.1 Shoalhaven City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to accept and implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission on National Natural Disasters pertaining to an enhanced role for the Commonwealth in coordinating the established levels of state, territory, and local council response. This will ensure a national response to emergencies that will facilitate our communities' resilience following disasters, in particular, more effective and faster responses from the Australian Defence Force.

OBJECTIVE

The Australian Government is asked to take the lead in coordinating aspects of natural disaster response, so that all levels of government are better able to defend and restore our communities in times of crisis.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Natural Disasters like bushfires and floods are border and jurisdiction-agnostic, and response and recovery need to be tailored accordingly. Separation of local, state, and federal agencies responding and assisting the community to recover should make better use of the Australian Defence Force (ADF) for assistance. We make the following recommendations for Commonwealth involvement, in particular coordinating more advance notice to be given when the ADF is deployed to an area to facilitate identification of appropriate projects; and deployment of defence resources sooner to assist in clean-ups.

Motion number 49 Newcastle City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to address the economic hardship people in rural and regional areas are experiencing due to the unique combined impacts of COVID-19, unprecedented bushfires, long-running drought and/or flooding by providing additional support for recovery. This relief would include:

- 1. Initiatives targeting the tourism and creative industries;**
- 2. An evaluation of and response to the youth and gender impacts of COVID-19;**
- 3. Initiatives that will boost jobs and long-term community resilience to climate; and**
- 4. Restoration of funding for local government Financial Assistance Grants to a level equal to at least 1 percent of Commonwealth taxation revenue.**

OBJECTIVE

To draw national attention to the struggle of rural and regional communities in relation to a unique set of circumstances following COVID-19. This includes the most devastating bushfires on record, prolonged drought, flooding, tourism challenges, and ongoing challenges in maintaining local country roads.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Support for regional economic recovery by stimulating economic growth and building economic resilience in regional and rural communities should be an ongoing focus for all levels of government. The objectives of targeted funding streams to better assist regional communities, particularly following extreme weather events and natural disasters, should include:

- increased economic and social benefits through enabling infrastructure;
- increased employment opportunities and decrease skills shortages;
- Increases in the capacity of the business community by enhancing employment, business and economic opportunities with a focus on tourism and primary industries, including small business or other sectors;
- increased business capability, including Aboriginal businesses;
- Increase in longer term resilience for future emergency events;
- increased and restored visitor confidence in the region; and
- protection and enhancement of Aboriginal culture, and support participation and ownership.

CLIMATE CHANGE**Motion number 50 City of Stirling WA**

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Work with state and territory governments to develop a sustainable, equitable and efficient national funding model for the implementation of coastal hazard management actions to mitigate coastal erosion and inundation; and**
- 2. Charge the Productivity Commission with undertaking an investigation into an appropriate funding framework that shares the cost of coastal hazard management appropriately among all levels of government and the community.**

OBJECTIVE

Stronger Community Resilience – Australian communities that can respond to, withstand, and recover from adverse situations

Address the Risks of Climate Change – Action by all levels of government to mitigate climate change and adapt to unavoidable change

KEY ARGUMENTS

Sea-level rise (and associated coastal hazards such as storm erosion, coastal inundation and shoreline recession) is affecting coastal communities across Australia and will continue to affect these communities for several centuries to millennia.

Over the next 50 years alone, it has been estimated that at least \$30 billion (net present cost) of investment in large-scale coastal protection and adaptation projects is needed to manage coastal hazards.

The responsibility for addressing coastal hazards has largely been devolved to local governments; however, the two main sources of funding currently available to local governments, including rate revenues and state government grants, are inadequate.

The Commonwealth has recognised that coastal hazards are an issue of national importance but is yet to provide adequate funding to address these hazards. A number of reviews and inquiries into coastal hazard management have been undertaken, which identify the risks to coastal settlements across Australia caused by increasing sea levels and the limited capacity of local governments to fulfil coastal hazard management responsibilities.

It is considered that the Productivity Commission should be tasked to investigate a funding framework that shares the cost of coastal hazard management appropriately among all levels of government and the community.

A sustainable, equitable and efficient funding framework will help preserve Australia's public beaches and foreshores, while minimising climate change impacts on assets such as tourist destinations, ports, marinas, harbours, and private property.

Without such a framework, local governments will not be able to implement adequate measures to adapt to coastal hazards, resulting in the widespread loss of public beaches and foreshores, tourism dependent businesses and employment, private property, unmanaged displacement of coastal residents, as well as legal challenges and political action from disenfranchised property owners.

Motion number 51 Canterbury Bankstown Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to align with the NSW Government and resilient Sydney member councils' plans for reducing the impacts of climate change and provide an economic framework to drive achievable targets for carbon reduction by no later than 2050.

OBJECTIVE

The Australian Government's Net Zero emissions target by 2050 was an opportunity for our nation to set a new course for the future. While a technology-led response to emissions reduction appeared promising, it relied on yet-to-be-developed technologies to cut emissions in 10-20 years. This risky policy approach is unable to provide zero emissions by 2050, according to scientists.

A strategic shift from coal and liquified natural gas production towards renewal energy alternatives is required to truly pivot towards a new way of reducing carbon emissions. This will involve the Australian Government proposing new (and realistic) policies to deliver the

objective of net zero emissions by 2050, and the provision of a clear economic driver: setting a price for carbon.

State government carbon neutral responses such as the NSW Climate Change Policy Framework, coupled with decarbonisation projects and a push for electrical alternatives, are viable, realistic renewable energy measures that mitigate the impacts of climate change.

The Australian Government must partner with state and local governments to deliver a clear, realistic, and tangible economic framework that puts net zero emissions (namely, a shift from non-renewable energy and fuels to 100 percent renewable) at the epicentre of its national approach to combatting climate change. It must also work with industry to set the direction for the future. This will result in the biggest economic transformation Australia has seen since WWII.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Australians emit 1.3 percent of global emissions annually, even though our population equates to 0.3 percent of the global population. We are one of the biggest global emitters per capita. In order to not over-consume and stay within its carbon budget, drastic and immediate action is required.

The Australian Government must set a price on carbon, commit to a shift from fossil fuels (not just a reduction), and work with other tiers of government to align its approach and delivery.

State and local governments are moving towards renewal energy options to replace traditional energy sources such as coal or gas. Decarbonisation projects, renewable energy investments and associated projects, the proposed decommissioning of coal plants, and the gradual reduction in carbon emissions through electrical alternatives, are geared towards achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, at the latest.

It is imperative that the Australian Government work towards real and tangible outcomes, particularly around the tonnes of carbon dioxide stored per hectare of soil per year, to seriously address the impacts of climate change. Alignment with state and local governments on reducing the impacts of climate change is required, and partnerships must be developed to appropriately address this critical global issue.

Motion number 52 Gunnedah Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to remove restrictions preventing the development of nuclear energy as a viable option in the production of base-load electricity following the decommissioning of coal-fired power stations throughout Australia.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure the security of reliable base-load electricity supply across the nation.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Australia is rapidly transitioning to renewable energy sources and at the same time, decommissioning most of its coal fire power stations. These renewables are unable to deliver reliable base load power 24/7, thereby putting at risk our social and economic wellbeing due to potential power outages to domestic supply but more importantly disruption to Australia's manufacturing industries.

In keeping with reducing Australia's carbon emissions, modern nuclear energy power stations offer efficient base-load power and have a small footprint compared to all the renewables. Australia has an abundance of uranium as the fuel source. Nuclear power production has developed exponentially since its early days and is now considered to be safe and reliable with nations such as Germany and France leading the way. In the first instance, it is time the Australian Government allowed an informed and mature debate on the subject. Further, the Federal Government needs to remove legislative restrictions so that investment proposals and opportunities can be explored within our shores.

Motion number 53 Newcastle City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

1. Formally recognise we are in a state of climate emergency;
2. Appoint a minister for climate change/emergency to champion climate change efforts across the country;
3. Establish a national climate change taskforce to enable a whole-of-government approach to climate action; and
4. Commit to actively work with local government, industry, and communities to:
 - a) reduce waste production;
 - b) set a zero emissions target;
 - c) support the development of renewable energy industries;
 - d) provide incentives to all sectors to change to more efficient technologies;
 - e) significantly increase urban vegetation cover and rehabilitate degraded rural environments; and
 - f) increase support for households to access energy efficient demands.

OBJECTIVE

To meet the increasing push for across the world and across all tiers of Australian government to be proactive in terms of action targeting climate change and to declare a climate emergency. Many local governments across Australia have declared a climate emergency and it is incumbent upon the Federal Government to take the lead on this issue.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The science of climate change is well established:

Climate change is real and human activities are the main cause. (IPCC)

The concentration of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere is directly linked to the average global temperature on Earth. (IPCC)

The concentration has been rising steadily, and mean global temperatures along with it, since the time of the Industrial Revolution. (IPCC)

The most abundant greenhouse gas, accounting for about two-thirds of greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide (CO₂), is largely the product of burning fossil fuels. (IPCC)

Methane, the primary component of natural gas, is responsible for more than 25 percent of the warming we are experiencing today. It is a powerful pollutant with a global warming potential over 80 times greater than CO₂ during the 20 years after it is released into the atmosphere. (Methane Emissions fact sheet, UNEP)

Impacts of a 1.1-degree increase are here today in the increased frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events from heatwaves, droughts, flooding, winter storms, hurricanes, and wildfires. (IPCC)

The global average temperature in 2019 was 1.1 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial period. WMO

2019 concluded a decade of exceptional global heat, retreating ice and record sea levels driven by greenhouse gases produced by human activities. (WMO)

30 percent of the world's population is exposed to deadly heat waves more than 20 days a year. (Cooling and Climate Change fact sheet, UNEP)

Average temperatures for the five-year (2015-2019) and 10-year (2010-2019) periods are the highest on record. (WMO)

2019 was the second hottest year on record. (WMO)

In 2019, total greenhouse gas emissions, including land-use change, reached a new high of 59.1 gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent (GtCO₂e). (EGR, 2020)

Based on today's insufficient global commitments to reduce climate polluting emissions, a rebound in greenhouse gases from a return to high-carbon societies after the pandemic may push 2030 emissions even higher up to 60 GtCO₂e. (EGR, 2020)

Motion number 53.1 Newcastle City Council NSW and Randwick City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Note that over 100 local councils, including Newcastle, representing nine million Australians (as well as over 2000 jurisdictions worldwide) have declared a climate and biodiversity emergency, acknowledging that urgent collaborative action at all levels of government is necessary to protect our environment and community for future generations; and**
- 2. Urgently develop a gas-decarbonisation roadmap setting business, industry, and**

households up to be resilient and sustainable in a decarbonising world, while safeguarding jobs in important manufacturing industries.

OBJECTIVE

This motion addresses the following key questions in the NGA 2022 discussion paper:

1. Climate Change: How do we work together to ensure that there is local adaptation to climate change and climate extremes? What partnerships are available to achieve climate neutrality?
2. Natural Disasters: What new programs could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to help to address natural disasters to assist in recovery and build resilience?

KEY ARGUMENTS

The gas industry is responsible for 19 percent of Australia's GHG emissions;

Recent modelling of decarbonisation targets by CSIRO and Climate Works for AEMO has projected a substantial reduction in demand for natural gas under three scenarios consistent with strong action towards Australia's net zero by 2050 target;

New analysis by Dr Saul Griffith and The Australia Institute demonstrates that by 2030 Australian families could be saving \$5,000 per year by replacing their current cars with electric vehicles, switching their natural gas heating systems (water heating, space heating, or kitchen) to electric heat pumps, and furnishing their electricity with solar from their rooftops;

A July 2021 study by Northmore Gordon and companion report from the Climate Council illustrates a potential pathway for NSW to reduce its gas consumption by 25 percent within five years, 70 percent in 10-15 years, and entirely eliminate gas use by mid-century:

The Victorian Government is developing a Gas Substitution Roadmap throughout 2021 to provide a strategic framework for decarbonising natural gas in Victoria. Additional pathways to decarbonise gas in Victoria are identified in the Northmore Gordon study, commissioned by Environment Victoria, 'Victorian Gas Market Demand Side Measures to Avoid Forecast Supply Shortfall'.

The Australian Capital Territory Government in 2020 removed the mandate for gas connections to new suburbs and is moving to ban new gas pipelines to developing suburbs and banning all new gas connections across the territory from next year. This is undertaken in conjunction with an uptake in renewables and the planned depreciation of the existing gas network.

The Australian Energy Regulator has reported that gas pipelines are rapidly becoming stranded assets.

1. The February 2022 LGNSW Special Conference resolved to advocate to the NSW State Government to urgently develop a gas decarbonisation roadmap.

2. The March 2022 meeting of SSROC (Southern Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils) endorsed a submission to the Draft Design and Place SEPP recommending that Section 21(a) of the DP SEPP be amended to exclude on-site gas for cooking, heating and hot water and apply to all residential development to transition to net zero.

Motion number 53.2 Brimbank City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Declare a climate emergency;**
- 2. Establish a national renewable energy target of 100 percent for 2030;**
- 3. Declare a price on carbon pollution, preferably the Australian Carbon Dividend Plan, as soon as possible; and**
- 4. Replicate the success of the 20 Million Trees program to re-establish green corridors, urban forests, and threatened ecological communities.**

OBJECTIVE

The declaration of a climate emergency is a bold but necessary action that sees socially just climate action as a necessity to be undertaken at scale and speed. We need to respond appropriately to this urgent crisis to create a better, fairer, more prosperous, and liveable society.

Implementation in Australia of a meaningful and popular price on carbon pollution, coupled with a 100 percent renewable energy target, would significantly reduce emissions whilst kick-starting the industrial revolution required. The declaration of a climate emergency would send a clear signal to the community about the scale and speed of change required.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Climate change is an immediate, real, and all-encompassing threat. An appropriate science-based and coordinated public policy response is the only responsible course of action.

Motion number 53.3 Nillumbik Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to support the zero-emissions targets of local government climate emergency acknowledgements and declarations by:

- 1. Legislating a federal government target of zero emissions by 2035;**
- 2. Supporting a renewable energy-led COVID economic recovery in preference to the nationally proposed gas-led recovery (by providing funding support on a national scale for increased renewable energy infrastructure); and**
- 3. Preparing the national grid to support electric vehicles and increased battery storage integration.**

OBJECTIVE

There is only one way forward. The Australian government needs to implement strong climate policy that will activate the reduction and elimination of carbon emissions quickly, in order to slow down and stop global warming. Local governments around Australia are responding to the Climate Emergency but we need the federal government to step up and be a leader in enabling a renewable energy-led economy with a prepared national grid.

KEY ARGUMENTS

More than 100 councils across the country have declared a Climate Emergency while investing in renewables and are setting ambitious targets for cutting emissions.

Local communities are telling their locally elected officials that 2050 is not soon enough to achieve net-zero emissions at the local government level, and by default, at the national level – and are advocating for strong zero-emissions targets to be set.

In 2021 the federal government committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 but hasn't yet legislated it. Therefore, there is currently no basis to enforce a course of action that will result in net-zero emissions.

Motion number 53.4 Mornington Peninsula Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Legislate to reach net zero emissions by 2040 at the latest, with five-yearly interim emissions targets; and**
- 2. Provide a policy framework and ongoing funding to assist communities reduce emissions and build resilience to the impacts of climate change.**

OBJECTIVE

As the impacts of climate change continue to worsen, the gap between those capable of adapting and those who cannot, is growing wider.

Local governments are ideally placed to work directly with communities and local and state organisations to deliver on-ground programs that build resilience to both the acute and long-term climate change impacts.

We support ALGA's advocacy to the Federal government for building resilience and urge the Federal government to reach well beyond this request and current commitments to climate change.

The MAV has a target of zero carbon emissions for all Victorian councils by 2050. The Shire's target through our Climate Emergency Plan aims for 2040, and if successful, would provide an example of best practice to share across the local government sector in Victoria and across Australia.

The targets for climate change mitigation and adaptation set out in our Climate Emergency Plan and our partnership projects with the South East Councils Climate Change Alliance

(SECCCA) and other stakeholders strongly align with the ALGA Federal Election Priorities for Building Resilience.

Building resilience to the impacts of climate change is a cornerstone of our Climate Emergency response. Our recent work with Jesuit Social Services and RMIT University has shown that segments of our community are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

The Shire's core climate change policy objectives are outlined in the Shire's Climate Emergency Plan.

Motion number 53.5 Shire of Augusta Margaret River WA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to set targets to achieve net zero emissions by 2030 and require and resource net zero action plans for all sectors and government departments.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Reports confirm that whilst a certain degree of climate change is inevitable, there is still a small window of opportunity to avoid some of the most catastrophic impacts. In light of this, 106 local governments have declared a climate emergency and many more are undertaking urgent climate action. The Federal Government's current carbon reduction targets are insufficient to address the climate emergency.

This is the crucial decade for climate action.

Rapidly transitioning to a net zero economy has broad benefits well beyond the obvious climate change mitigation benefits. A modern circular economy built on localised renewable energy can generate skilled jobs and help communities to build back better with less reliance on international fossil fuel markets in increasingly volatile times. We can re-engineer work to ensure that we grow the industries that people want to work in and will be in demand in the future markets. Australia has the opportunity to be a world leader in innovation and cheap renewable energy.

OBJECTIVE

No community in Australia remains untouched by climate change.

Climate change is an immense challenge for all levels of government, but its impacts are felt most acutely at the local level. The window for effective action on climate is rapidly closing – this is the crucial decade for action.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Physical Science Report in August 2021 issued a dire warning described by the United Nations as a code red for humanity. The follow-up IPCC Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Report reinforced the call for urgent action this decade.

Beyond Zero Emissions identifies 1.8 million new jobs for Australians associated with transitioning to a net zero economy.

The abundance of wind and sun in Australia mean that it is well placed to become a strong manufacturing nation based on cheap renewable energy, skilled workers, and local raw materials.

There are also huge opportunities in regenerative agriculture to capture carbon and build resilience to a changing climate with a robust and thriving agricultural sector. Strategic tree-planting on agricultural land can capture carbon, provide urgently needed building products and improve agricultural productivity.

Lifting construction standards and retrofitting existing buildings to meet net zero will create new opportunities for manufacturing and boost the construction industry. These buildings will also be climate-ready with much lower running costs and higher comfort – ensuring our vulnerable community members are provided for.

Transitioning to a circular economy provides opportunities for new industries and secures access to rare materials. It also reduces the need for landfill and the associated environmental and health impacts. Reclamation and waste-to-energy opportunities can also be investigated for the huge volumes of waste generated following natural disasters.

The integration of electric vehicles into the grid will help to address issues around grid stability by providing energy storage and dispatchable power. This will require infrastructure that can support vehicle to grid connections and regulation to manage it. Transitioning our vehicles will have huge air quality and noise benefits, along with protection from international fuel supply issues.

A rapid transition to net zero brings with it an incredible range of opportunities – particularly for regional areas. Each sector needs to understand their role in the process and how to make the most of the opportunities presented. Ensuring an equitable and just transition will require appropriate planning and resourcing.

Motion number 53.6 Darebin City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Recognise that we are in a state of Climate Emergency and take urgent action to rapidly cut carbon emissions and support local communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change;**
- 2. Put in place interim targets and steep emissions reductions during this decade as part of the net zero commitment, and in line with global efforts to limit warming to 1.5 percent as agreed to at the United Nations Climate Conference, COP26 Glasgow;**
- 3. Support job-creation, research, and investment to transition to a low-carbon economy and to position Australia as leaders in these new industries;**
- 4. Invest in infrastructure upgrades to the national electricity grid to facilitate the transition to 100 percent renewables;**
- 5. Fix the regulatory processes and policy frameworks to fast-track new renewable energy**

projects, battery storage and electric vehicles

6. Commit to the phase-out of fossil fuels and support affected workers as we transition to a renewable economy;

7. Improve the National Construction Code to ensure we don't build more poor-performing buildings that will lock in carbon emissions for decades to come;

8. Support a dedicated federal funding stream to local government for climate mitigation and adaptation;

9. Commit to a substantial increase in funding to strengthen community resilience, reduce disaster response and recovery costs, and reduce the exposure of local governments and their communities to climate impacts;

10. Adopt a partnership approach with local government to identify and invest in local climate change mitigation and adaption projects, including through the creation of a new \$200 million Local Government Climate Change Response Fund;

11. Provide funding for a new Climate Disaster Fund, funded to a level equivalent to 10 percent of council operational budgets, to increase resilience of Australian local governments and their communities to the impacts of climate change.

OBJECTIVE

Advocating for Federal Government action on climate change directly aligns with ALGA's 2020-2023 Strategic Plan's Pillar on addressing the risks of climate change, and also aligns with the 2022 NGA Discussion Paper's policy priorities on climate change and environment.

Addressing climate change is not only a local, state, or national issue – it is global one.

Reflecting on the task ahead the COP26, President Alok Sharma said:

'We can now say with credibility that we have kept 1.5 degrees alive. But its pulse is weak, and it will only survive if we keep our promises and translate commitments into rapid action.'

Australia must play its part in this global effort. Local governments are committed to working with our state and federal counterparts to tackle the challenge ahead, and the sector is planning and implementing large emission reduction and adaptation projects in their cities.

The emission reductions planned by just 60 of Australia's 527 local governments will achieve 96 percent of the current national target (a 28percent reduction by 2030). This effort and ambition can be enhanced with the support of Federal funding.

However, urgent Federal action is needed to deliver on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and support to transition to a low-carbon economy.

KEY ARGUMENTS

While State and local governments are taking decisive action on climate change, the Federal Government is missing in action.

At COP26, Australia failed to commit to new interim targets, and its Net Zero modelling still includes large coal and gas exports in 2050. Australia did not join with the nearly 200 countries who committed to rapidly phase out coal power.

Australia is the world's second-largest export of thermal coal and has one of the most emissions-intensive energy grids. This is a need to transition to a new, low-carbon fast-tracked economic and sustainable future.

The bushfires of 2019-2020 demonstrated the clear need to take urgent action. Failure to do so exposes our communities to the ongoing risk of more frequent and severe bushfires, dangerous heatwaves, and the increased risk of flooding. We also run the risk of missing out on economic opportunities as the global economy is re-shaping to a low carbon future.

The Federal Government can facilitate the transition to 100 percent renewables by helping upgrade the electricity grid and tackling regulatory reform. This would help create jobs and enable increased renewable energy uptake.

Simon Corbell, the head of the Clean Energy Investor Group said: 'It is imperative to get grid investment right – and fast to future proof Australia's renewable energy economy, environmental outcomes and investment potential.'

The Federal government should support industries and research to rebuild our economy after COVID-19 and reduce emissions and support renewables. The Million Jobs Plan produced by Beyond Zero Emissions identified that strategic investment in key sectors could create 1.8 million jobs in just 5 years. These include:

- Renewable energy and transmission;
- Retrofits and new buildings;
- Clean manufacturing and mining;
- Land regeneration;
- Electric buses and new green transport; and

Circular economy.

Local governments across the country are taking decisive action to address climate change.

For example, Darebin City Council and 45 other Victorian Councils formed the Victorian Energy Collaboration (VECO) to enable a switch to 100 percent renewable energy for their electricity contracts. This will save 260,000 tonnes of carbon emissions per annum and is the largest emissions reduction project ever undertaken in the local government sector. VECO demonstrates what can be achieved through collaboration.

A dedicated federal funding stream to support this work, including through a new \$200 million Local Government Climate Change Fund, would help us to continue and expand on climate change mitigation and adaptation to support.

Motion number 53.7 Maribyrnong City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to formally recognise and declare that we are in a state of climate emergency and actively work with all levels of government and industry to achieve a target of zero emissions by 2050.

OBJECTIVE

Climate Change Emergency

KEY ARGUMENTS

With the recognition of the climate emergency by many local councils across Australia, and many jurisdictions and countries worldwide, the need for urgent action by all tiers of government and community is apparent. The collective recognition of the climate emergency by state and federal government will greatly assist and affirm the commitment by all tiers of government in addressing climate change and the climate emergency. To enable a targeted and whole-of-government approach to climate action, a taskforce needs to be established to identify and provide budget allocation recommendations to government so there is a collective way forward and commitment to fund and act on the climate emergency including initiatives to protect our natural environment.

Motion number 54 Yarra City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Acknowledge and endorse ALGA's call for a Local Government Climate Response Partnership fund of \$200 million per annum over four years to help councils address the impacts of climate change in their communities;**
- 2. Acknowledge that such a fund would create the multi-level governance called for in the Paris Agreement of 2015;**
- 3. Note that significant funds and support for local government will be needed to prevent the worst impacts of climate change on local communities and so call on the Federal Government to create a local government climate response partnership fund, of at least \$200 million per annum, and work with local governments on existing and emerging local and regional projects to rapidly drive down emissions before 2030.**
- 4. Put in place a climate action regulatory reform working group to remove regulatory, policy and other barriers to climate action for local governments and communities and ensure policy coherence and synchronisation at all levels of government and with relevant industry stakeholders.**

OBJECTIVE

Australia is a signatory to the Paris Agreement, a legally binding international treaty on climate change, adopted in December 2015 with a goal to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The agreement also requires multilevel action; all tiers of government working together to achieve this target. In Australia, local governments around the nation

have long been at the forefront of climate action, yet local governments do not feature in the national government's plans for climate action.

The Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) has called on the next Australian government to support communities in their climate-change response by investing in a Local Government Climate Change Partnership Fund of \$200 million per annum over four years. This fund would contribute to the national objective of meeting the Australian government's 2030 emission reduction target, but also protect local communities, their environment and infrastructure from the worst impacts of climate change. These impacts are being keenly felt across Australia now, and the costs in terms of damage and lives lost steadily increasing.

Local governments are the most poorly funded level of government yet are taking significant action to mitigate against climate change and protect their communities from its worst impacts. All governments need to work in partnership on this urgent and large-scale task to both mitigate and adapt to climate change. Local governments need more funding, policy, regulatory and practical support.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The impacts of climate change are being felt keenly across Australia with an increase in the frequency and severity of intense weather events.

The most recent IPCC report which highlighted the forecast impacts on Australia in particular, received little public attention due to being overshadowed by those very impacts – the devastating floods along the east coast causing loss of life and property and significant environmental damage.

The need to work collectively to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit global temperature rises to protect communities has never been more urgent. The costs of inaction are mounting and being experienced right now.

Local government has been at the forefront of climate action for many years, resulting in significant emission reductions across the nation through local action, with many local governments already carbon neutral in their operations. One hundred and four councils representing 9.9 million citizens around Australia have declared a climate emergency, and most councils have developed climate action plans with targets for emission reductions.

A report on the commitments of local government, State of Play released in 2021, demonstrated that if all the emission reduction targets set by just 60 Australian local governments were met, emissions would be reduced by 88,200 kt. This would bring Australia 96 percent of the way to meeting its current short-term target of a 28 percent reduction by 2030.

Local government has the capacity to deliver on Australia's short-term emission reduction targets and much more in partnership with communities who are eager to support and participate in climate action.

However, local governments are hampered in taking the action they and their communities have ambition for, due to limited financing, lack of policy support and coherence across the

three levels of government, and regulatory impediments which prevent local councils from taking progressive and innovative action which will help reduce emissions.

Australia is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and has signed onto the Paris Agreement which calls for multi-level governance on climate action, limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees.

Whilst local government does not at present feature in the national government's climate action plans, there is an opportunity now for it to partner with councils across Australia through a proposed Local Government Climate Change Partnership Fund and to work with local governments and other stakeholders to put in place a Climate Action Regulatory Reform Working Group to remove regulatory, policy and other barriers to climate action for local governments.

These two actions will address two of the frequently cited barriers to action for local governments and create the multilevel action called for in the Paris Agreement.

We are already experiencing the costs of inaction on climate change. Australia is uniquely vulnerable to more frequent and extreme weather events with their huge personal, economic, and environmental costs. These will have a compounding impact on communities' ability to recover unless decisive action is taken now to limit worst-case scenarios.

An investment in multi-level action on climate now will provide a multitude of returns for the future of local communities across Australia.

Motion number 54.1 Shellharbour City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide financial support for climate-resilience projects that also include betterment of infrastructure in response to changing weather and rainfall patterns affecting local communities.

OBJECTIVE

The impacts of climate change are a national and global issue being experienced at a local level by communities. The ability for communities to adapt and become more resilient to the impacts of climate change will benefit from Federal leadership and funding programs designed to improve infrastructure to meet this need.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Climate resilience and adaptation to climate change is set to be the most significant challenge of the current generation. In 2019, Geoscience Australia released an update to Australian Rainfall and Runoff, and with it came updates to design rainfall depths and improvements to flood estimation techniques, including new guidance on how climate change considerations can be made by practitioners.

The most recent climate science signals that we will continue to see an increase in the frequency of damaging flooding and storm inundation in the community. Recent major flooding across NSW and Queensland has highlighted the need for better preparedness in the community and more resilient infrastructure to adapt to the changing national and global climate. The betterment of existing infrastructure and damaged assets should be prioritised to adapt to the inevitable changes to the climate and increased rainfall and storm events.

In addition, there is increasing pressure and demand on natural resources such as water supply and water use, particularly in drier weather periods and drought. It is becoming increasingly important to support water-sensitive communities to develop water systems that mitigate and adapt to climate change, considering catchment management through to potable water supply.

Projects that aim to increase the uptake and success of water sensitive design and systems to reduce pressure of rapid urban development on our coasts, catchments and waterways will assist in our national response to climate resilience.

Motion number 54.2 Greater Dandenong City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Commit to a Local Government Climate Response Partnership fund of \$200 million per annum over four years, to help councils address the impacts of climate change in their communities;**
- 2. Acknowledge that such a fund would create the multilevel governance called for in the Paris Agreement of 2015 and assist in driving down emissions by 2030; and**
- 3. Note that significant funds and support for local government will be needed to prevent the worst impact of climate change on vulnerable communities, such as those from multi-cultural backgrounds, older persons and those living with financial and housing insecurity.**

OBJECTIVE

Australia is a signatory to the Paris Agreement, a legally binding international treaty on climate change, adopted in December 2015 with a goal to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The agreement also requires multi-level action: all tiers of government working together to achieve this target.

In Australia, local governments around the nation have long been at the forefront of climate action, yet local governments do not feature in the national government's plans for climate action. There are currently 205 LGAs around Australia included in the recent National Emergency Declaration.

The Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) has called on the next Australian government to support communities in their climate change response by investing in a Local Government Climate Change Partnership Fund of \$200 million per annum over four years.

This fund would contribute to the national objective of meeting the Australian government's 2030 emission reduction target, but also protect local communities, their environment and infrastructure from the worst impacts of climate change.

These impacts are being keenly felt across Australia now, and the costs in terms of damage and lives lost are steadily increasing. Local governments are the most poorly funded level of government yet are taking significant action to mitigate against climate change and protect their communities from its worst impacts.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Local, state, and federal governments need to work in partnership on this urgent and large-scale task to both mitigate and adapt to climate change. Local governments need more funding, policy, regulatory and practical support in this task.

The impacts of climate change are being felt keenly across Australia with an increase in the frequency and severity of intense weather events.

The most recent IPCC report [Ref: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability | Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch)] which highlighted the forecast impacts on Australia in particular, received little public attention due to being overshadowed by those very impacts – the devastating floods along the east coast causing loss of life and property and significant environmental damage.

The report also provides evidence that vulnerable communities will be profoundly impacted by climate change. Communities with vulnerabilities such as those from multi-cultural backgrounds, older persons, disabled persons, and those living with financial and housing insecurity, often do not have the resources to recover from direct climate events. It is critical that local governments have equitable strategies to assist these groups, in climate change mitigation, adaptation and recovery.

Motion number 54.3 Tweed Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide a substantive increase in Commonwealth-funded programs to assist local communities in addressing climate change risk and adaptation.

That the National General Assembly continues to advocate to the Federal Government for provision of funding for local government authorities to prepare climate change risk-assessments and adaptation plans to inform federal resilience funding priorities.

OBJECTIVE

Local government relies on state and federal policy and investment to reduce community carbon emissions sources, grid electricity use and transport fuels cost-effectively. Consistency across Australia would greatly assist in ensuring a diligent and strategic approach for LGs in developing responsible decision-making in response to climate change.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Thirty-four cities and shires in Australia have signed to the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, the world's largest cooperative effort among mayors and city leaders to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, track progress, and prepare for the impacts of climate change (<https://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/>).

One of the benefits of joining this cooperative is the benefit of benchmarking councils' efforts against a common standard and having clear guidance about what best-practice responses to climate change involve.

Consistency in climate risk assessments and adaptation pathways for LGs across Australia would ensure efficient and equitable approaches to:

- Preparation of detailed risk assessments: comprehensive understanding of very high and high ranked risks, quantitative analysis, ranking importance;
- Benchmarking LGs current and future adaptation responses against relevant industries; and
- Facilitate multi-criteria analyses of adaptation options to describe recommended priorities taking into consideration:
 - o Council's own institutional and administrative capacity;
 - o Costs;
 - o Adverse impacts;
 - o Benefits;
 - o Co-benefits;
 - o Subsequent risks;
 - o Cross dependency analysis;
 - o Consideration and funding for short-term and long-term options in response to high and very high Risks; and.
 - o Highlight interim steps needed to progress, scoping work needed and implications.

Motion number 54.4 Shellharbour City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide increased financial support for local government climate-response projects, initiatives and infrastructure that reduce carbon emissions and greenhouse gases.

OBJECTIVE

The Federal Government has committed to reaching net zero emissions by 2050, as have all Australian states and territories. Having a deep understanding and connection with their community, local government is well positioned to engage with their communities to deliver meaningful progress on achieving emissions targets. Federal leadership and funding

programs designed to support projects, initiatives and infrastructure that reduce carbon emissions and greenhouse gases will be essential.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Organisations and governments at every level are increasingly setting net zero emissions targets in response to the impacts of climate change on the community, to assist in achieving global emissions reduction targets. Having a deep understanding and connection with their community, councils are well positioned to use a place-based approach to support community net-zero emissions and implement climate resilience projects within their respective communities.

The Local Government Climate Emergency Toolkits cites areas where local government can effectively contribute to climate emergency action, including energy, transport, communication, advocacy, circular economy, industry and built environment, agriculture and open space, transparency, and accountability. A national approach to support actions towards climate resilience will help fund meaningful change and adaptation to the climate challenges facing Australian communities.

Appropriate infrastructure will provide a critical role in responding to carbon emissions reductions, including but not limited to electrical vehicle charging infrastructure, community solar and battery banks, increased take-up of emerging technologies, and others.

Motion number 54.5 Shire of Augusta Margaret River WA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to fund and support local governments to protect biodiversity and to undertake local climate change mitigation, adaption and build local resilience to climate change and biodiversity loss.

OBJECTIVE

Local government is the layer of government that is closest to the community and has played an important role in championing climate-change action, natural disaster preparation, resilience and recovery, and local environmental management. With strong community partnerships already in place across Australia, it makes sense for the Australian Government to fund and support local governments to leverage these partnerships for collaborative local action on issues of national importance.

Local governments across Australia manage thousands of hectares of reserved land which is home to flora and fauna species acknowledged as being under threat. It is estimated that across Australia some 1,800 plant and animal species and woodlands, forests and wetlands are at risk of extinction due to the pressures of climate change, land use practices, habitat loss and invasive species.

Clearly, climate change and biodiversity protection are closely intertwined, and properly resourced, local government can play a key role as both a land manager and change manager to mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect biodiversity.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Recent climate related disasters bring into stark focus the need to prepare for, and adapt, to the changing climate now and the need to rapidly reduce emissions to limit further climate change. These disasters are impacting heavily on our biodiversity, with a range of species and ecosystems on the brink of extinction.

Addressing these issues will be a challenging and multifaceted process. It will require all levels of government to work together and rely on strong partnerships with industry and collaboration with community. Whilst ideally positioned to assist in the delivery of programs local government is not sufficiently resourced to fund them alone.

Reducing Emissions

Local governments are leading the transition to net zero with 10 councils already carbon neutral and over one-fifth of councils already committed to ambitious reduction targets. At least 165 local governments (representing over 65 percent of Australians) are now members of the Cities Power Partnership (CPP) – Australia's largest network of local councils leading the way to a thriving, zero-emissions future.

Presently, there exists a disconnect between federal and state government climate change mitigation targets and the actions required at a local level to achieve these targets. This presents an incredible opportunity for all levels of government to work together and provide the local funding required to unlock the opportunities associated with transitioning to a net zero economy.

Adapting to Climate Change

Evidence shows the return on investment is higher for spending on disaster preparation rather than disaster recovery, yet 97 percent of all Australian disaster funding is spent in the wake of an event.

Many local governments are already struggling to cope with the burden of compounding climate impacts and re-occurring natural disasters.

A nationally coordinated approach is required with collaboration between all three layers of government. The Australian Government has a key role to play in providing significant resourcing to support local capacity-building.

Local governments will need to work closely with their communities to identify site specific risks, needs and opportunities. This process is empowering for communities as they move from a state of anxiety about the future into a state of local action. The importance of this resilience-building process cannot be understated.

Broad benefits include mental health and community resilience benefits, reducing the impacts and costs associated with emergencies (personal and government), rapid and strategic response to emergencies, and managing community expectations.

Supporting Biodiversity

Local governments are developing strong partnerships with local community groups and volunteers to better manage reserved land and local biodiversity. Despite our best efforts, our reserves are suffering with the impacts of land clearing, population pressures and climate change. More funding is required to help our communities protect Australia's iconic biodiversity values and our essential life-support systems.

Motion number 54.6 Mitchell Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to act on the latest climate science by acknowledging the climate emergency and providing support to local government to transition to a beyond zero emissions economy.

OBJECTIVE

For the Federal Government to acknowledge the climate emergency and provide support to local governments as they work to ensure that their communities are resilient to the impacts of climate change.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Business as usual and incremental or gradual improvements are insufficient to ensure a safe climate that allows current and future generations, communities, and ecosystems to survive and flourish. The technical solutions needed to transition to a zero emissions economy and beyond have been identified by science and research.

Local government is well placed to create positive environmental and social outcomes through positive action on climate change. Many councils have declared or acknowledged the climate emergency and set corporate and community targets as well as strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, building on a strong desire from their communities to act now.

The community is calling on local government to acknowledge the climate emergency and act. Unfortunately, action by local governments is restricted by both by fiscal and human resourcing constraints as well as limited strategic direction from the Federal Government commensurate with the latest climate change science and international commitments.

The business of local governments is being adversely impacted by climate change. Its capacity to maintain and deliver infrastructure that is appropriate to the changing and increasingly severe climatic conditions is particularly under threat. Federal Government financial support to local governments would be a welcome step to activating further necessary actions and programs in response to climate change. The Federal Government has a key role in facilitating a whole-of-government response to the climate emergency as Australia transitions to a beyond zero emissions economy.

Motion number 54.7 Berrigan Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian and state governments to work more closely with local councils to support their efforts to reduce emissions through the reduction of costs related directly to climate-change management (such as landfill fees) where councils can demonstrate progress across an agreed framework of climate policy, emission reductions, climate mitigation management and adaptation responses.

OBJECTIVE

With the Australian Government's commitment to net zero emissions by 2050, local councils will be at the forefront of delivering this promise to their communities. Support for local governments to assist in reaching these targets is therefore imperative in order to ensure local adaptation to climate change and climate extremes is possible.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Local governments have and will play a critical role in helping their communities to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change. Councils are current adopting many different strategies to reduce emissions through energy efficiency and renewable energy, thereby focusing strongly on the federal government's commitment to net zero emissions by 2050. Local governments are the first to respond to localised climate-change impacts as evidenced by recent fires and floods experienced across our nation. Strong connections to the community and local knowledge mean local governments are often best placed to recognise the need for adaptation at a local scale. Worsening extreme weather is compounding costs for councils, including increased damage to assets, rising insurance premiums and increasing liability risks. Protecting our communities from worsening extreme weather events and minimizing the costs borne by them requires climate leadership at all levels of government. A strong partnership between federal, State, and local government will build capacity in our communities to adapt more readily to climate change.

Motion number 54.8 South Burnett Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide funding to support resource communities to lead, plan and transition their economies to support decarbonisation goals. Councils are seeking leadership from the Federal government to work in a bipartisan and collaborative manner across all levels of government and empower communities to be part of the conversation.

OBJECTIVE

Climate change and environment

KEY ARGUMENTS

Our Council recognises that the Australian energy market is rapidly changing and that those changes will have an impact upon two of our long-standing economic and employment

contributors, being Stanwell Corporation's Tarong power stations (1843MW) and Meandu Mine (annual coal capability of 7.6 million tonnes).

Council recognises the pace of the National Electricity Market's (NEM) transition from an energy landscape characterised by large thermal generators, towards low-carbon technologies will continue to accelerate. The Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) has publicly reported Tarong power station's planned exit from the NEM in 2036-2037, however Council recognises the station's end-of-life date is largely uncertain. The site's eventual closure will also trigger the closure of Meandu Mine (the station's sole long-term fuel source), meaning our community is significantly vulnerable to any sudden change. Council seeks to be part of the solution, and work with both state and federal governments to prepare and position our region to continue in its role as an energy powerhouse for Queensland, and into our neighbouring southern states.

We are seeking funding and resources to establish a bipartisan committee that will support the resource communities to transition and further diversify its economy in the pursuit of decarbonisation goals.

Motion number 54.9 Redland City Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide targeted support to businesses, sporting and community organisations impacted by global climatic and health challenges such as COVID-19.

OBJECTIVE

The ongoing COVID pandemic and climatic challenges have had significant impacts on businesses, community, and sporting groups across the nation. This includes significant financial, social, and mental health impacts. These unprecedented challenges will have ongoing impacts requiring a coordinated national approach.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The impact of COVID-19 worldwide is unprecedented. While the pandemic is first and foremost a health crisis, it has had significant ramifications on the nation's social, economic, political, and cultural fabric.

This crisis is not a typical downturn brought about by balance of payments, financial or debt issues.

In the initial months, since COVID-19 hit, rising panic and consumer hoarding behaviours an artificial shortage of goods. Some businesses either reduced their hours of operations or closed down. In other cases, staff were stood down or laid off, creating financial pressures on anxious households.

The economic fallout was significant at the national level, particularly on employment, production, and economic activity. As a response to the crisis, the Federal and state

governments implemented a package of stimulus measures to support businesses and communities.

Redland City Council put together in 2020 a \$2 million social and economic package to support residents, businesses, and community groups. The package included a \$370,000 COVID-19 Relief and Recovery Grants program to provide targeted funding support to small businesses and community organisations to access professional business advisory services, such as human resources or accounting, and re-engineer their operations to ensure viability and continuance of Council's grant operations. This grant program also helped community organisations implement support and relief programs to the community's vulnerable and disadvantaged.

As the economy moves towards recovery, businesses are needing further on-going support in the form of grants to recoup economic losses and build resilience to deal with future shocks.

COVID-19 highlighted the need to better understand our vulnerable communities and ensure that our social support systems and community networks are resilient and capable of supporting vulnerable residents through the shock of any hazard event. Redland City Council responded through the development of the Redlands Coast Community Resilience Framework to enhance capacity across sectors and reinforce collaborations that support areas of risk and vulnerability. The Framework integrated the disaster management and community development systems to inform place-based decision-making and streamlined resource distribution.

Climate challenges will impact on all local governments over time, particularly coastal communities such as Redlands Coast.

With six residential islands and more than 300km of coastline, the Redlands community faces added challenges in responding to weather events and face future challenges relating to property and business viability.

The 2022 flooding in South-East Queensland showed the financial, social, and environmental impacts of such events across the region.

These events result in a degree of anxiety for the community and business, impacting their ongoing viability and confidence.

Financial assistance programs including in the form of grants are needed to support communities most at risk from climate challenges such as coastal erosion, understand and build social and economic resilience to future climate challenges.

CLOSING THE GAP

Motion number 55 East Arnhem Regional Council NT

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to ensure collaboration of all levels of Government, including partnerships, policy and program development and implementation responsible for issues affecting Indigenous Australians. In addition, the National General Assembly reaffirms its commitment as a national priority to call on the federal, state and territory governments to commit to and progress nationally consistent recognition of Indigenous local government councils – where First Nations people are a majority presence on council and among electors – as Aboriginal Community Controlled local governments across Australia at all levels of government. The motion continues a shared value and commitment of the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) that aligns with the Closing the Gap Agreement, policy development, principles and practices of indigenous procurement and implementation affecting Indigenous Australians, Indigenous communities, and Indigenous Local Government Councils.

OBJECTIVE

The Closing the Gap agreement is a significant milestone in the recognition of local government as a partner in progress for the achievement of outcomes to address entrenched inequality faced by too many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people so that their life outcomes are equal to all Australians.

Moving forward, it is important that the voices of Indigenous councils and elected officials are heard loud and clear and that their knowledge and experiences underpin the development of effective policy, programs and procurement practices that work towards better outcomes for Aboriginal Australia.

Policy formed under Closing the Gap can be enhanced by a diverse range of existing and emerging approaches to shared decision-making and self-determination across Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities if they are consistent with the national policy and contribute to Closing the Gap at the local level. This recognises the importance of both national priorities for collective action and of enabling local communities to set their own priorities and tailor services to their unique place-based contexts.

KEY ARGUMENTS

At the heart of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap Partnership, there are four agreed priority reform targets and 16 socio-economic targets in areas including education, employment, health and wellbeing, justice, safety, housing, land and waters, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages.

As the level of government closest to the people, Indigenous Local Government plays an essential role in supporting and helping to steer the development of policies and programs

in partnership with local Indigenous peoples that address these priorities at the local and regional level. In many Indigenous communities, councils are proud to be the major employer of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and benefit from the skills of our highly trained, culturally embedded people in the work we do.

The Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) has long worked to give Indigenous Australians a greater say on, and input, into matters that directly affect their lives. As a result, local governments have many aspirations, in particular that it will help to support current employment and accelerate new employment opportunities for Indigenous peoples at the local government level.

Local governments have also advocated strongly for local government representatives to be engaged in the co-design of the Indigenous Voice and for national recognition of Aboriginal community-controlled councils to ensure their ambitions can be realised.

Last year, ALGA was proud to be a co-signatory in a landmark agreement that marks a new chapter in the national effort to close the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

ALGA's Closing the Gap Implementation Plan will support Australian local governments to harness the opportunities provided to communities by the national Closing the Gap Plan and assist state and territory governments to work with local governments in the implementation of the National Closing the Gap Agreement.

Partnerships embraced by federal, state, territory and local governments can tackle the immediate challenges facing communities and help us confidently prepare for the future. Authentic partnership can address national issues, including Closing the Gap at the local level, and further strengthen the local government sector to advance community wellbeing, local economic development, create jobs, and address environmental challenges and complex social issues.

The first step in progress is nationally consistent recognition of Indigenous Local Government Councils as Aboriginal Community Controlled Local Government Councils.

The motion supports and strengthens ALGA's Implementation plan in respect to Closing the Gap Agreement:

- a. Ensure local governments understand the Agreement and its commitments and encourage its adoption by local governments.
- b. Assist the state and territory governments to work with local governments in the implementation of the Agreement.
- c. Support strengthened shared decision-making at the local level, supporting local governments to be part of the partnerships with Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments and local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Motion number 56 Newcastle City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to continue to demonstrate strong leadership in support of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples by supporting constitutional recognition for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and endorsing the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

OBJECTIVE

To give voice to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples by ensuring that local government is informed by lived experience, insight, and expertise of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Uluru Statement from The Heart is a call by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for real and practical change in Australia through the establishment of a constitutionally enshrined Voice to Parliament and the establishment of a Makarata Commission to undertake treaty-making and truth-telling.

The Uluru Statement From the Heart represents a historic consensus of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Motion number 56.1 Inner West Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Support the Uluru Statement from the Heart's call for Indigenous constitutional recognition through a Voice to Parliament and hold a referendum in the new term of federal parliament to achieve it; and**
- 2. Request that the Australian Local Government Association work with the Uluru Statement from the Heart's campaign to develop a resource kit for councils seeking to host public forums to inform their communities about the proposed referendum.**

OBJECTIVE

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have consistently called for self-determination, rather than symbolism, to make a real difference to their lives. A Voice to Parliament will give Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people agency to help inform decisions that impact their lives.

KEY ARGUMENTS

We, gathered at the 2017 National Constitutional Convention, coming from all points of the southern sky, make this statement from the heart:

Our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tribes were the first sovereign Nations of the Australian continent and its adjacent islands and possessed it under our own laws and customs. This our ancestors did, according to the reckoning of our culture, from the

Creation, according to the common law from time immemorial, and according to science more than 60,000 years ago.

This sovereignty is a spiritual notion: the ancestral tie between the land, or mother nature, and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who were born therefrom, remain attached thereto, and must one day return thither to be united with our ancestors. This link is the basis of the ownership of the soil, or better, of sovereignty. It has never been ceded or extinguished and co-exists with the sovereignty of the Crown.

How could it be otherwise? That peoples possessed a land for sixty millennia and this sacred link disappears from world history in merely the last two hundred years?

With substantive constitutional change and structural reform, we believe this ancient sovereignty can shine through as a fuller expression of Australia's nationhood.

Proportionally, we are the most incarcerated people on the planet. We are not an innately criminal people. Our children are alienated from their families at unprecedented rates. This cannot be because we have no love for them. And our youth languish in detention in obscene numbers. They should be our hope for the future.

These dimensions of our crisis tell plainly the structural nature of our problem. This is the torment of our powerlessness.

We seek constitutional reforms to empower our people and take a rightful place in our own country. When we have power over our destiny our children will flourish. They will walk in two worlds and their culture will be a gift to their country.

We call for the establishment of a First Nations Voice enshrined in the Constitution.

Makarrata is the culmination of our agenda: the coming together after a struggle. It captures our aspirations for a fair and truthful relationship with the people of Australia and a better future for our children based on justice and self-determination.

We seek a Makarrata Commission to supervise a process of agreement-making between governments and First Nations and truth-telling about our history.

In 1967 we were counted, in 2017 we seek to be heard. We leave base camp and start our trek across this vast country. We invite you to walk with us in a movement of the Australian people for a better future

Motion number 57 Central Desert Regional Council NT

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to allocate additional/continued funding towards remote community housing in the Northern Territory to address housing inequity and overcrowding.

OBJECTIVE

Housing is one of the 17 socio-economic targets in the Closing the Gap agreement between the Coalition of Peaks and the Australian Governments.

The National Partnership for Remote Housing NT is set to expire in June 2023.

KEY ARGUMENTS

In December 2021 through to February 2022 the numbers of COVID 19 cases grew in remote communities as the Australian health system, particularly in the NT, moved away from lockdowns and introduced COVID@home to ease the burden on the health system. This move magnified the inequity of housing in remote communities where a four-bedroom house was found to have more than 13 persons living in it at one time.

Council would like to advocate for the renewal or extension of the National Partnership agreement which will reduce overcrowding, improve living conditions, and contribute to health outcomes and economic development through creation of jobs and provision of infrastructure which can accommodate the much-needed workforce in remote communities.

Motion number 58 Darebin City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Continue advancing all co-design efforts to establish a National Indigenous Voice on behalf of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities;**
- 2. Partner with the local government sector, through ALGA's national agreement on Closing the Gap Partnership, to help facilitate outcomes across the agreed Closing the Gap priority reform targets, including around education, employment, health, and wellbeing outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Communities; and**
- 3. Formally partner with ALGA and the local government sector, including through the establishment of an ongoing advisory or representative voice for local government comprising of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to guide the broad work relating to First Nations peoples, truth-telling sovereignty, and treaty-making.**

OBJECTIVE

ALGA is the national voice of local government, representing 537 councils across the country, and has an ongoing role and commitment towards truth telling, and justice, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Aboriginal people nationally continue to experience structural and systemic discrimination and disadvantage relative to other Australians across all measures: life expectancy, health, employment, education, out-of-home-care and incarceration. This requires both urgent and sustained attention from all levels of government.

The ALGA NGA discussion paper identifies numerous issues and challenges that continue to impact on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including around workforce and

skills, climate change, environment, housing affordability and ongoing COVID-19 recovery – which all must continue to be considered in the context of the existing inequalities experienced by Aboriginal people.

Darebin Council welcomes ALGA's co-signatory to the National Agreement on Closing the Gap Partnership, and the development of a Closing the Gap Implementation Plan which will support local governments to work more effectively around education, employment, health, and wellbeing outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island communities.

KEY ARGUMENTS

As the peak body representing local government in Australia, ALGA is well positioned to continue advocacy efforts alongside Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, to support stronger commitments to Traditional Land owners, truth telling, and respectful engagement to inform decision-making.

ALGA's Local Government Closing the Gap: A way forward for Australian communities provides a new resource for local governments to accelerate efforts to provide greater opportunities for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people.

More broadly, however, ongoing advocacy is required to ensure genuine and meaningful efforts are made across federal, state and local levels to ensure we continue to support and facilitate outcomes, that help close the gap, across Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

The co-design of a future National Indigenous Voice on behalf of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, will provide a key pathway for Indigenous Australians to provide advice and input on matters that are important to improve their lives. With the Federal Government now seeking to continue progressing discussions with states, territories and local governments to encourage participation in Local and Regional Voice arrangements, now is the time for ALGA to elevate advocacy efforts in this context.

The establishment of a National Advisory Body to the ALGA, formed with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, would also further enhance ALGA's role in this space, informing direction and decisions, improving cultural awareness, the path to recognition, and the path to self-determination.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY & WASTE

Motion number 59 Stonnington City VIC and Darebin City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Increase investment to support Australia's transition to a circular economy in order to reduce waste, improve the recovery of precious resources, and create new jobs;**
- 2. Turn off the 'tap' of waste by requiring and creating incentives for higher use of**

recycled materials and by phasing out problematic and unnecessary waste;

3. Expand the product stewardship schemes and introduce a new materials levy to drive industry change;
4. Ban the import and production of hard-to-recycle materials (except for essential needs such as some medical uses);
5. Co-invest in new major regional waste facilities to help attract and build new markets;
6. Prioritise job creation and industry transition through the circular economy as part of COVID-19 recovery efforts ;
7. Fund technology and research that leads to an advanced domestic circular economy sector and positions Australia as a leading expert in this new economic sector; and
8. Partner with local government to help guide and inform federal policy and investment decisions around supporting circular economy, recycling, product packaging, and waste reform opportunities.

OBJECTIVE

ALGA's 2022 NGA Discussion Paper priority themes in relation to the Circular Economy and Environment.

KEY ARGUMENTS

As a central player in the waste management system, local government and their communities have a direct interest in strategies and decisions affecting the circular economy.

To bring about the required transition to a circular economy, it is imperative that industry is properly encouraged and required to find solutions to waste and recycling issues, in partnership with local governments.

Recent reforms imposed by the Victorian State Government to local government will impact on all inner-city councils' financial position, and ultimately the cost will be borne by the ratepayer

Motion number 59.1 North Sydney Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to urgently step in to address the structural issues with waste and recycling as a result of the China Sword policy in order to promote and delivered a circular and sustainable waste practices.

OBJECTIVE

Promote and support a circular economy and sustainable waste practices

KEY ARGUMENTS

On 1 January 2018, China implemented its National Sword Policy which restricted the importation of 24 categories of solid waste and limits contamination of those materials to

less than 0.5 per cent. These restrictions have impacted the waste sector with stockpiling of waste as waste collectors across the country try to find new markets.

The flow on effects of these imposed limits have resulted in the waste sector having to both restrict waste collections, stockpile waste, and increase prices. These changes are not sustainable, nor do they address the underlying issue that Australia is producing too much waste, especially to landfill.

What is needed is a national response to address the underlying structural issues with waste and recycling including reform of current practices and policies relating to waste disposal, recycling, and sustainable waste management.

As the level of government responsible for waste services within the community, we call on the Federal Government to work with Local Government to develop a national Waste Management Framework.

Motion number 59.2 Mitchell Shire VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to support the establishment of recycling and reprocessing markets in Australia to support a true local circular economy where products and materials are kept in use throughout their product lifecycle and reuse of our precious resources is prioritised by building a demand and market for locally reusable and recycled products.

OBJECTIVE

For the Federal Government to support the reuse of recyclable materials and locally made recycled products to accelerate the establishment of a thriving local circular economy.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The amount of waste generated in Australia continues to grow. This is driven by a range of factors such as population growth, increased consumption, excessive packaging, and poor product design. The best way to manage waste is to create less in the first place. The waste hierarchy prioritises waste avoidance and minimisation.

A circular economy retains the value of materials in the economy for as long as possible, reducing the reliance on virgin materials by providing an opportunity to create new industries, markets, and products. Applying the circular economy principles to waste management in Australia requires changes to product design, production, use and reuse, recycling, and disposal. To help drive markets for recycled materials, minimum recycled content standards for products should be mandated across the country. The use of virgin materials for packaging should be phased out and replaced with 100 percent recycled content alternatives. Increasing the use of recycled materials and building demand and markets for recycled products will support innovation and investment to support a local circular economy.

To establish a strong onshore circular economy, the Federal government must demonstrate national leadership by facilitating both economically and environmentally sustainable reprocessing and manufacturing of recycled materials and products. In particular, supporting recycled content mandates and locally made recycled products will help accelerate a local circular economy by limiting a reliance on virgin material

Motion number 59.3 Tamworth Regional Council NSW

That this National General Assembly calls on the Australian Federal Government to consider additional funding programs to support the construction and on-going running costs associated with the Australian Government's commitment to reduce food being landfilled through the National Waste Policy, and the associated national Waste Policy Action Plan (2019).

OBJECTIVE

The Australian Government has made a commitment to reduce food being landfilled through the National Waste Policy, and the associated national Waste Policy Action Plan (2019). Local governments in NSW, as part of the commitment, will be required to introduce separate Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) collections by 2030.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Meeting the commitment requires purpose-built facilities, designed with innovative processing technology which will accept and treats organic waste streams such as garden and food organics. This infrastructure comes at a high capital cost, recoverable through relatively small rate bases for regional and rural Councils. State funding has been made available to support councils but is a small proportion of the total capital cost of the project.

Motion number 60 City of Darwin NT

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to direct and support investment in the development of small-scale waste management technologies, systems, and solutions specific to the needs of regional and remote communities, as an adjunct to existing efforts that rely on private industry participation leveraging the waste streams of large-scale population bases.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the motion is to seek to accelerate the development and commercialisation of technologies, systems, and solutions to improve waste management outcomes specifically for regional and remote communities.

Local governments across Australia share a common dilemma – the cost of managing waste volumes exceeds the community's capacity and willingness to pay, especially when meeting

the challenges brought by escalating regulatory regimes and expectations relating to environmental outcomes.

The high costs associated with comparably small waste management facilities in regional locations mean operations routinely fail to achieve return for the cost of capital outlay.

This motion seeks to achieve better environmental waste management outcomes delivered by councils in regional and remote settings by increasing the focus on practical R&D technology rather than private sector profit-making R&D with its innate emphasis on solutions for large scale, metropolitan waste resources.

Successfully bringing affordable, practical technologies to regional Australia that councils can acquire, implement, and manage will correct the disadvantage and cost burden currently being experienced through the lack of scale necessary to attract private investment.

This equity-seeking initiative will assist regional and remote Australia to catch up to the advances metropolitan zones are achieving in environmental and circular economy outcomes.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Regional and remote communities across Australia share the same waste management challenges as metropolitan/high population concentration centres but lack the scale of resource that is necessary to attract private sector investment in recycling and recovery technologies or the economic incentives that are a necessary precursor to the establishment of circular economy principles.

For decades, trials leveraging community and government aspirations for technologies aimed at improving environmental outcomes for waste management have relied upon R&D investment driven by economic reward –

the advent of a burgeoning industry sector generating jobs, wealth, prosperity, and profit from waste while simultaneously reducing pollution, environmental risk, and landfill volumes.

Regional and remote communities generate comparatively small volumes of waste. The complexity of delivering the same style waste management services in a regional and remote context for small and dispersed communities adds significantly to the cost ratio and cost-to-serve, exacerbating the issue of each given community's capacity to pay.

This motion calls for the establishment of a national R&D investment partnerships program with a deliberate focus and funding preference for projects where the development and commercialisation of new technologies can simply 'get the job done in a cost-effective way with improved environmental outcomes for communities' and of a kind that councils can acquire, run, and operate.

This proposal is a significant and deliberate shift from the R&D impetus relying on the motivation of the private resource recovery and recycling sector for whom the business case in regional/remote locations is unlikely to ever stack up.

Seeking an acute focus by the Australian Government on achieving waste management equity for regional and remote Australia is necessary if we are to achieve national aspirations relating to environmental management, environmental protection, and the development of a circular economy.

This investment by the Australian Government would see a partnership approach across regional and remote Australia for waste management to:

- establish trials capable of delivering innovations of a kind that are affordable at small scale;
- deliver strong environmental outcomes;
- improve the value of capital investment return for regional and remote rate payers; and
- create a pipeline of solutions that can be readily adapted and adopted for sharing between councils without the impost of patents, IP or other barriers that are innate when there is a reliance on tangible economic returns in exchange for technology development.

Motion number 60.1 Shoalhaven City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to streamline process and directly allocate funding for circular economy projects that will allow councils to manage localised remanufacturing proposals and implement discounted buyback schemes for recycled products.

OBJECTIVE

The Australian Government, through tax programs imposed on waste generators and short to long-term fund allocation, has the ability to assist councils to increase recycled material recovery efficiencies at local and regional scales, bolstering jobs and further cycling both waste stream products and money through our economy.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Federal Government's National Waste Action Plan (in conjunction with circular economy principles in the National Waste Policy 2018) aims to improve resource recovery, increase the use of recycled materials, and build markets for recycled products.

Councils nationwide assume responsibility for the end-to-end management of waste throughout its lifecycle, from kerbside pickup through to landfill and resource recovery centres, as well as site closure and remediated lands management. A task no other stand-alone industry or government undertakes for our communities, and which is done through specific rates and charges levied at a local level.

With the advent of the National Waste Export Regulation as of 2021, the need to find more efficient processing of recycling streams as well as re-manufacturing processes is now not just a reality but is critical to ensure circular economy principles can be achieved (including the proposition to recover 80percent of all waste by 2030).

It is known that for every 10,000 tonnes of waste recycled, 9.2 jobs are created. In comparison, only 2.8 jobs are created where that waste goes to landfill.

It is proposed that the Australian Government consider directly allocating specific funding (directly through, or in addition to the Recycling Modernisation Fund) to councils who can prove business cases which adhere to the National Waste Policy 2018 and consider streamlined approvals processes that will allow them to manage localised remanufacturing proposals and implement discounted buyback schemes for recycled products. Help us keep materials in local economies for longer.

Motion number 60.2 South Burnett Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide dedicated funding to support regional local governments to undertake targeted feasibility studies and business cases to explore existing and new opportunities to partner in and support the creation of a circular economy and create localised resource recovery practices.

OBJECTIVE

The Circular Economy - Environment

KEY ARGUMENTS

Queensland councils, like our counterparts interstate, continue to work on a range of strategic partnerships investigating various approaches to their waste and resource-recovery challenges. Within our own region, South Burnett Regional Council as an agricultural powerhouse, and home to Cherbourg Aboriginal Council's material recycling facility (MRF), opportunities exist to create a circular economy, and further explore resource recovery or partner with the agricultural sector. The South Burnett aspires to become a region of choice for ag-tech related studies and pilot programs.

Whether it is Cairns Regional Council building a new material recovery facility, NQROC with its community education and awareness 'Recycle right- keep it simple' campaign or WBBROC working on a regional partnership investigating long term waste management solutions, the message is clear.

We have many councils contributing both human and financial resources as well as seeking to find sustainable long-term solutions for waste management and resource recovery and it's not centred on everything going to landfill but a broader more holistic approach towards a circular economy future.

A circular economy will value-add opportunities, including those that integrate with or leverage agriculture. It will also create a potential avenue for future growth in investment and manufacturing and will support regional resilience.

Motion number 60.3 Central Desert Regional Council NT

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to allocate funds towards water and waste recycling initiatives in remote communities.

OBJECTIVE

National Waste Policy Action Plan – significantly increase the use of recycled content by governments and industry.

Water security statement 2022

NT Water Security Plan and Directions Paper

KEY ARGUMENTS

All communities must have access to waste management and processing; yet most Central Australian communities only have access to landfills that fill up rapidly. Similar to other states there are vast amounts of legacy waste, a growing reduction of available land that can be dug and filled for waste purposes, and a growing focus towards recycling.

Regional councils should be focusing on not only determining use of recycled content in road construction and improving the quality of our recyclable materials but also exploring cost-effective water recycling technologies as most Central Australia communities are water-stressed.

A renewed focus should be given by the Federal government towards investment in water recycling initiatives as water forms a vital part in the liveability of remote communities and contributes significantly to economic and social development/growth.

Motion number 60.4 Tweed Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to advocate for the continued development of national recycling initiatives.

OBJECTIVE

The development of national recycling initiatives in Australia will reduce red tape, remove inconsistent waste policies from state to state, and provide greater transparency to the waste sector.

For the past two decades, state governments have introduced recycling initiatives that vary across jurisdictions. For example, Tweed residents currently pay a landfill levy of approximately \$85 per tonne for the landfilling of waste within Tweed, compared to approximately \$140 per tonne in Sydney, and \$0 in central NSW. Until recently, QLD did not

have a waste levy, resulting in cheaper access to landfill within QLD. This resulted in waste being transported interstate, where industry would identify and access the cheapest landfill. It was estimated that over one million tonnes of landfill were being transported from the Sydney Metropolitan region to QLD each year. QLD have recently proposed to increase their waste levy by \$50 per tonne over the next five years, which is likely to see waste transported from QLD to NSW as the QLD waste levy reaches \$130 to \$140 per tonne.

KEY ARGUMENTS

National product stewardship programs that have been implemented by the Federal Government offer local government and the waste/recycling sector a greater understanding and transparency of recycling initiatives.

National recycling initiatives provide industry with consistent policy frameworks across states and territories.

Local government is well positioned to support a national framework for waste and resource recovery in Australia that aligns with the National Waste Policy.

State-based recycling initiatives lack consistency and frustrate effective recycling initiatives.

The success of product stewardship programs demonstrates that a national approach to recycling in Australia is effective.

Product stewardship programs apply the cost of recycling a product on the consumer at the point of purchase, which reduces the cost of recycling a product away from the recycling processor, which has historically seen a cost placed on councils who operate waste facilities throughout NSW.

By comparison, New Zealand and European countries adopt a consistent approach to waste and recycling initiatives. There are national waste levies that do not differ within a country or region.

Motion number 61 Randwick City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Establish a program to fund and support councils to transition their communities to a zero-waste circular economy, in which there is no place for incinerators (including waste to energy incinerators) or the incineration of medical waste; and**
- 2. Remove incinerators from the Australian Renewable Energy Target and remove native forest biomass as a renewable component of bioenergy/fuel and its eligibility for subsidy.**

OBJECTIVE

This motion addresses the following key questions in the 2022 discussion paper:

1. Climate Change: How do we work together to ensure that there is local adaptation to climate change and climate extremes? What partnerships are available to achieve climate neutrality?

2. The Circular Economy: How could the Australian Government partner with local government to advance the circular economy? What new programs could the Australian Government partner with local government to progress these objectives?

KEY ARGUMENTS

Incinerators produce toxic emissions which reduce air quality, generate highly toxic ash residues, and establish markets for non-renewable waste as fuel streams. Local communities around Australia, including in the Sydney Basin, are opposing the construction of Incinerators in their neighbourhoods.

Waste as fuel is non-renewable, and plants elsewhere in the world have struggled to source a fuel stream, making this technology unreliable as an energy source. It contradicts avoidance, reuse, recycling, and a circular economy.

Our local communities are keen to play their part in resource recovery, and federal funding would assist councils to innovate through pilot projects, community programs and programs in schools.

Councils collect public, domestic, and business waste as well as generating their own operational and construction waste, and as such play a crucial role in the realising of a circular economy. Councils need support to evaluate new policies and practices before incorporating them into their own operations. Funding would also assist councils to create processes and practices to increase recycling, and to procure and use recycled products in council construction projects.

Motion number 61.1 Inner West Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to say Yes to the Circular Economy and No to Incinerators.

OBJECTIVE

Partnerships are vital to the transition to a circular economy, and councils are uniquely placed when it comes to recovery and reuse of what, until now, has been considered waste.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Waste incinerators degrade air quality, produce large quantities of greenhouse gases and discharge toxic heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants, e.g., dioxins, that do not break down and build up in people, thereby harming their health as well as the environment. Incinerators generate highly toxic ash that cannot be treated or recycled and must be stored forever in a hazardous waste landfill.

Once established, the ever-increasing demand of incinerators for fuel kills off any downstream reuse and recycling initiatives and establishes a market for otherwise recyclable material as a fuel stream. This completely contradicts the principles of avoidance, reuse and recycling and prevents the creation of a circular economy.

Our local communities are keen to play their part in resource recovery, and federal funding would assist councils to innovate through pilot projects, community programs and programs in schools.

Councils collect public, domestic, and business waste as well as generating their own operational and construction waste, and as such play a crucial role in the realising of a circular economy but need support to evaluate new policies and practices before rolling them into their operation.

Examples include smart electric garbage trucks and bins for collection, micro factories for local processing and streaming to improve resource recovery, aligning labelling with collections, and informing consumers through projects at council facilities and events, and aligning labelling with drop-offs and collections.

Funding would also assist councils to innovate processes and practices to avoid, reduce and increase recycling and the procurement and use of recycled products in community construction projects as well as their own.

Motion number 62 Town of Bassendean WA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to change the Australian Packaging Covenant to a mandatory product stewardship scheme, constituted under the Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020.

OBJECTIVE

Waste Management, including the recycling of packaging products in kerbside collection, is often the responsibility of the local government, who either contract these services to a private company or provide them to residents directly.

Community and political expectation are that packaging products labelled 'recyclable' are recycled. And herein lies the problem. The parties who produce the product have no responsibility to ensure that it is labelled correctly for recycling/disposal, nor are they responsible for what happens once it leaves their manufacturing facility.

This means that local government has a large part of the responsibility for, and cost associated with, recycling a product but without any input into how packaging is made, what it is made from, and how it is labelled for disposal/recycling.

Rather than have local government and their contractors playing catch-up to a vast array of packaging which is produced, mandatory product stewardship should be introduced for all

packaging. This would shift the current packaging business model of take, make and waste approach to being part of the circular economy.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The cost of recycling packaging is largely borne by local governments, and consequently the community, who collect this material in their kerbside collection systems. Packaging manufacturers are free to produce packaging made of ever more complex and disparate materials, making them harder to recycle. They are also free to label these products as recyclable, even when the packaging item is not widely recycled by local governments or other parties. There is also increasing community and political expectation regarding the management of products at the end of their useful life.

Some products, such as aerosol sprays, are dangerous and cause significant damage to collection infrastructure. There are less dangerous alternatives that can be used to create these products and better ways to collect them. For instance, there are non-flammable propellants that can be used in aerosols.

There are various approaches to product stewardship being implemented currently, with legislation at a national and state/territory level with a range of mandatory, co-regulatory and voluntary approaches. To date, schemes have been developed with varying levels of government direction and consistency (of approach and output). At a national level there appears to be a clear preference for the development of voluntary schemes, and while a few may be effective, these approaches do not guarantee the outcomes that local government and the community need.

All types of packaging are part of a co-regulatory scheme which is facilitated by the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO). APCO released the APC Collective Impact Report in November 2021. This report provides insight into the progress of APCO and its members in meeting their targets. The report highlights that APCO and its members have seen a reduction in the percentage of packaging that is reusable, recyclable, or compostable as well as a reduction in plastic packaging being recycled or composted.

APCO also provides a breakdown of recovered material by material type. Of serious concern is the performance of plastic packaging, with only 16 percent recovered according to APCO report.

APCO CEO Brooke Donnelly has identified that APCO needs to accelerate its efforts to meet the 2025 National Packaging Targets. APCO has over many years, focused on funding projects and packaging design. It does not address the costs of recycling packaging material or give producers any physical responsibility for their products at end-of life. Instead, it relies on the local government and therefore the community to pay to recover their end-of-life products. Nationally, Environment Ministers have agreed that all packaging should be recyclable, re-useable or compostable by 2025 or before.

On 2 March 2022, the fifth UN Environmental Assembly concluded with the development of broad terms for a global agreement to slow and ultimately halt plastic pollution. This, coupled with the millions of people globally actively supporting a commitment to reduce

single-use plastic use during July as a part of Plastic Free July, highlights that there is wide public support for reducing plastics and ensuring that they are recovered effectively.

Motion number 62.1 City of Unley SA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian, state and territory governments to jointly undertake an investigation of the adequacy of the current policy on packaging and product recycling information and to consider establishing a consistent national approach that mandates the provision of information and advice by all manufacturers or wholesalers/retailers regarding the relevant recycling stream for all packaging as well as products produced or sold in Australia.

OBJECTIVE

The National Waste Policy (2018) and the National Waste Policy Action Plan (2019-2030) establishes six targets, including making comprehensive, economy wide, and timely data publicly available to support better consumer investment and policy decisions.

In all Australian jurisdictions, there is responsibility to support and give effect to the National Waste Policy Action Plan through local government, departments of environment, and nationally through the national ministerial council.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Councils, as the main level of government responsible for collecting and managing waste in Australia, need to have the information to ensure end-of-life products are directed to the right waste or recycling stream. Many products and packaging fail to include information about how they should be disposed of. Whilst there is a voluntary code, there is no obligation on manufacturers, wholesalers, or retailers to provide information about which waste stream the product/packaging should be directed to.

The current scheme operating in Australia is a voluntary co-regulatory scheme which focuses on packaging and does not cover products. This scheme forms part of the National Waste Action Plan (2019-2030).

Packaging is overseen by the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO) which ensures collaboration to keep packaging materials out of landfill and ensure the maximum local economic value of the materials, energy, and labour. APCO oversees the Sustainable Packaging Guidelines and leads the ANZPAC Plastics Pact.

A consistent national approach for the sorting, storage and collection of waste and resource recovery (recyclable) materials is needed to ensure:

- uniform recycling standards;
- consistent national waste and resource recovery messaging and education;
- improved resource recovery opportunities while reducing contamination; and
- Consistent development standards, controls, and infrastructure for all sectors for waste control.

A fundamental aspect of this is to establish consistent labelling requirements for all products/packaging to ensure their appropriate and easy disposal. Councils rely on residents to do this well, noting that consumers already bear a significant time burden by ensuring that waste is placed in the relevant waste stream given the level of scrutiny and decision-making required. Women generally spend more time recycling further, adding to their higher domestic burden.

For councils, waste services are one of the largest expenditure lines, increasingly requiring nuanced policy and community education strategies to reduce waste, contamination, and cost.

The key question is whether the current voluntary system is adequate and if there is a need to move towards a more comprehensive and possibly mandatory scheme. Requesting a national investigation is consistent with the directions of the national action plan and will allow a mid-stream review of progress towards achieving targets; how well the action plan is being implemented and whether greater effort is needed on this issue to meet national objectives.

ABS 2018-2019 data:

- Residential waste constitutes 20 percent of total Australian waste
- Australia generated 76 million tonnes of waste (an increase of 10 percent since 2016-2017). Over half is sent for recycling.
- \$17 billion is spent on waste services (an 18 percent increase since 2016-2017).
- Households are the third largest waste generator at 12.4 million tonnes / 16.3 percent after Manufacturing 12.8 million tonnes / 16.9 percent; Construction, 12.7 million tonnes / 16.8 percent), Electricity, gas, water 10.9 million tonnes / 14.4 percent).
- Households contribute the largest amount of plastic waste (47 percent) and organic waste (42 percent).
- Households incurred the third largest expenditure on waste collection, treatment, and disposal services: \$595 million after Construction, Manufacturing and Agriculture).

Motion number 62.2 Yarra City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide national leadership to grow the circular economy and reduce levels of household and commercial waste by:

- 1. Implementing a national ban on food waste going into landfill;**
- 2. Implementing stricter national sustainable packaging standards and a product stewardship scheme; and**
- 3. Providing increased funding to industry and local government to support local processing solutions, sector innovation and market development.**

OBJECTIVE

To reduce household and commercial waste and grow the circular economy through national leadership from the Federal Government.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Volatility in global commodity prices for recyclable material over the past five years has caused wide-spread disruption in the international waste sector. This has led to significant disruption in Australia where the vast majority of our domestic kerbside recycling has traditionally been exported overseas.

As a result, local governments have been left exposed to higher processing fees and increased costs while governments continue to grapple with how to shift our domestic recycling system towards a more sustainable, circular economy and tackle traditionally high levels of avoidable waste.

In March 2020, the federal, state and territory governments, and the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA), as members of the former Council of Australian Governments (COAG), agreed that the export of waste glass, plastic (including processed engineered fuel), tyres and paper be regulated by the Australian government. This, in effect, vastly restricted waste being exported overseas.

What remains a key and pressing issue is the need for national action to reduce our level of avoidable household and commercial waste and grow a circular economy.

A food waste ban and stricter packaging standards and product stewardship will drive innovation and circular economy solutions in the waste section while complementing new initiatives that target sector and market development through local processing solutions.

Motion number 62.3 City of Mount Gambier SA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to establish a fund of \$100 million per annum, over four years, to support local government circular waste innovation projects.

A significant portion of the fund should be dedicated to supporting projects in regional areas. Due to resourcing constraints in regional areas, any grants provided through the program should not require matched funding.

OBJECTIVE

According to the national waste account published by the ABS, in 2018-2019 Australia sent 20.5 million tonnes of waste to landfill. A significant proportion of this material could have been circulated back through the national economy, generating revenue and jobs through reuse and recycling.

KEY ARGUMENTS

A substantial amount of the cost of processing waste and recycling is born by local councils and their ratepayers. The majority of recyclable materials are sorted and then sent to other

locations. Much of this material could be retained in local communities, and utilised to stimulate local economies, generating jobs and valuable products. This is particularly the case in regional areas, where the tyranny of distance often significantly reduces the viability of recycling operations, as materials have to be transported long distances in order to be utilised.

It is estimated that for every 10,000 tonnes of waste recycled, 9.2 jobs are created, compared with only 2.8 jobs when the same amount of waste is sent to landfill. Investing in circular economy projects will create local jobs and stimulate local economies as well as reduce waste to landfill.

Motion number 63 Gladstone Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to amend the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (Cth) to reduce barriers to local government jointly tendering for recyclables processing and innovative resource recovery services by exploring options to amend:

- 1. Sections 2BA or 2C to reduce the application of part IV for example, by removing recyclables processing or innovative resource recovery services, for which tenders are sought, from the definition of 'business'; or**
- 2. Section 51 of the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (Cth) to introduce exceptions to part IV in circumstances where local governments:**
 - a. undertake joint tendering exercises for recyclables processing and/or innovative resource recovery services**
 - b. hold collaborative forums to discuss waste diversion, resource recovery and recyclables processing procurement strategy and initiatives.**

OBJECTIVE

The key principles of the Australian Government National Waste Policy 2018 include avoiding waste and improving resource recovery. The policy recognises that by working together to improve waste management, we can create opportunities for jobs, protect the environment and better manage valuable and finite resources. The ALGA Strategic Plan 2020-2023 highlights waste reduction and recycling as a key objective and therefore the proposed motion complements ALGA advocacy.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Regional aggregation of waste volumes has increased the options for recovery and more efficient disposal, supported investment in new infrastructure, and attracted greater competition and industry interest (Arcadis, Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report, February 2017).

Procurement within the recyclables processing and broader resource recovery spaces have presented some challenges for regional councils due to remoteness, low populations and volumes of material resulting in poor economies of scale, lack of viable end markets and

processing opportunities. However, there is also potential to create new opportunities for councils working together on a regional scale to achieve necessary economies of scale, transport efficiencies and/or infrastructure investment attraction.

Such opportunities for collaboration are presently being stymied by current Competition and Consumer Act requirements which require local governments, as each other's competitors, to seek ACCC authorisation to engage in collaborative joint tender exercises in the recyclables processing and resource recovery spaces to avoid breach of the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (Cth). Whilst Gladstone Regional Council has had a positive experience with the ACCC, Competition and Consumer Act requirements have meant that councils have needed to factor in an additional six months into strategic procurement plans, together with the resources required to achieve a favourable ACCC determination. When local governments are already grappling with different contract expiry dates for individually procured services, the additional Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (Cth) hurdle may significantly impede local government collaboration and ultimately reduce resource recovery.

The motion has been deliberately restricted to procurement involving a tender process to give the Australian Government confidence that there are sufficient safeguards in place under the sound contracting provisions of each state's local government legislation to ensure healthy market competition.

Motion number 64 Forbes Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to implement a rebate system of 40 cents per litre for the use of S45R crumbed rubber bitumen in asphalt, construction seals and reseals.

OBJECTIVE

Twenty million tyres are disposed of and end up in landfill across Australia every year. The current situation is that the vast majority of councils are required to manage huge stockpiles of tyres that are growing every year. This creates a large environmental problem that will continue to grow unless a suitable and economically viable use for these tyres is mandated.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Presently, there is limited opportunity for the reuse of tyres as their supply outstrips the demand for crumbed rubber matting for playgrounds, equestrian centres, and other uses. There is the possibility of recycling rubber to oil, steel, and carbon, but again the supply eclipses demand.

The use of crumbed rubber in road bitumen is readily available and provides a superior bitumen product that is more durable and lasts much longer than standard grades of bitumen. The S45R crumbed rubber bitumen specification is not as extensively used as it could be because S45R bitumen currently costs around 40c per litre more than standard

grade bitumen, such as C170 or C240 bitumen. The benefits of crumbed rubber bitumen include:

- Improved aggregate adhesion in highly stressed areas;
- Superior rheology for seals subject to traffic and environmentally induced cracks;
- Higher adhesive strength to withstand stripping action of high-speed traffic;
- Higher viscosity at elevated temperatures combats bleeding of binder.

The composition of S45R is 15 percent crumbed rubber by weight. S55R bitumen is 20 percent crumbed rubber by weight and S60R is 25 percent. To generate demand, a market must be created for the use of crumbed rubber in asphalt works, bitumen construction seals and bitumen reseals by road authorities across Australia. The solution to create a market.

A rebate system, similar to the diesel fuel rebate, would provide a mechanism for gaining acceptance of the use of crumbed rubber by providing a financial incentive to users. The rebate system would provide councils and other road authorities with a financial incentive based on a rebate of 40 cents per litre of the use of S45R bitumen in asphalt, construction seals and reseals. A typical rural council will spray between 600,000 litres and 800,000 litres per year.

This rebate will solve a looming environmental disaster by providing sustainable reuse of tyres with the added bonus of a superior product. Ensuring the rebate is untied will allow participating road authorities to build their cash reserves for general purpose use within their organisations. This solution has the potential to use around 70,000 tonnes of crumbed rubber each year, across Australia.

Motion number 65 Blacktown City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to remove the GST paid on sustainable and reusable alternatives to disposable and single-use products.

OBJECTIVE

Resource recovery and the modernising waste and recycling in Australia is a vital component of our national sustainability.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Local government is limited in how it can support the community to adopt behaviours that promote waste avoidance and reuse.

Through consultation with our community on this issue we have found that the largest barrier people have to making this change is the initial cost. While over their lifetime these products would be cheaper than their disposable counterparts, the initial costs are much higher and deter participation.

Councils have been providing rebates to encourage and provide the community access to reusable products. The permanent removal of the GST on these items will assist in overcoming the community's barriers to participation.

For example, the use of cloth nappies removes approximately 2,500 nappies from landfill in the first 12 months of a child's life. Encouraging this type of behaviour change would provide great resource and carbon benefits.

WATER & ENVIRONMENT

Motion number 66 South Burnett Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to double the \$3.5 billion National Water Grid Fund towards the construction of new and augmented water infrastructure projects across regional Australia and provides annual competitive funding rounds for the acceptance of funding applications.

OBJECTIVE

Collaboration and Partnerships – Building Back Better Businesses

KEY ARGUMENTS

Our Council would like to acknowledge that the Australian Government is committed to working with the state and territory governments to identify, plan and deliver nationally important water infrastructure that increases our nation's water security, reliability, and sustainability. Local government is an important partner in this process and has much to contribute.

Under the Framework, the Australian Government will identify and invest in projects that:

1. Support primary industries and unlock potential improving water access and security for agricultural and industrial use will support regional economic growth and development and open up new opportunities.
2. Promote the growth and sustainability of regional economies increasing water supply certainty for farmers, businesses, primary industries, and regional communities will encourage long-term planning and investment and help ensure that access to reliable water sources is not a limiting factor to regional economic growth.
3. Build resilience strengthening the National Water Grid will capture and store water, so it is more readily available in regions when it is needed during droughts and in response to changing climate patterns.

Australia's existing regional water infrastructure cannot meet our long-term water supply needs. Infrastructure Australia's 2019 Australian Infrastructure Audit found Australia's water infrastructure faces unprecedented challenges from ageing assets, growing demand, and a changing climate. The Productivity Commission's 2018 inquiry into national water reform recommended policy settings around infrastructure investment be enhanced. We call on

the Federal Government to not only continue this fund but to double the allocation to construct this important nation building infrastructure.

Motion number 66.1 Western Downs Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to deliver a long-term, bulk water source for regional communities to enable economic development opportunities, including hydrogen and agriculture.

OBJECTIVE

Regional areas contribute significantly to the national economy. The Regional Australian Institute estimates that regional Australia accounts for around 40 percent of national economic output and employs around one-third of Australia's workforce.

The mining, agriculture and manufacturing industries have traditionally driven economic growth, with health care and construction more recently contributing to the success of regions.

The United Nations Conference (COP) of Parties 26 held in Glasgow 2021 has catalysed efforts to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

Regional areas traditionally driven by carbon-based fuels are favourably placed for renewable energy investment due to legacy infrastructure as well as the available pool of highly skilled workers.

Delivery of long-term bulk water source for regional communities will support operations and further enable economic growth. This opens further hydrogen production opportunities and export opportunities as well as greatly benefitting the strong agricultural sector.

The Regional Australian Institute estimates that 1 in 5 households living in metropolitan areas is considering moving regionally. Investment in long-term bulk water sources will make the regions more attractive to live and work. This will assist with de-urbanising metropolitan areas.

KEY ARGUMENTS

A number of regional areas across Australia, including the Surat Basin, have seen strong investment in the resources industry over the past 15 years. Legacy infrastructure, as well as the available pool of highly skilled workforce as a result of this investment, positions these regions favourably for renewable energy generation, recognised by the proposed development of renewable energy zones across Australia.

Australian Government collaboration with local governments to enable the transition to renewable energy developments and to invest in a long-term bulk water supply, will leverage current power infrastructure and enable green hydrogen production from water electrolysis (electrolytic hydrogen) and renewable energy sources such as solar and wind.

Current economies traditionally driven by carbon-based fuels, gain significant interest from industry to establish high value industries due to supply chain advantages in the energy sectors. The single limiting factor for rapid industry development of Queensland is a reliable water source.

In Queensland, the Nathan Dam and Pipelines project was intended to provide long-term reliable water supplies to mining, power, urban and existing agricultural customers in the Surat Coal Basin and the Dawson sub-region of Central Queensland. The project was originally linked to key customers in the mining sector that allowed a significant portion of the water allocation to be linked to high-value investment return.

Existing energy companies are diversifying their energy portfolios to include renewable and green sources of energy generation. There is great interest in green hydrogen production, and this opportunity has the ability to transform regional economies by creating export opportunities as well as greatly benefit the strong agricultural sector.

The Surat Basin region has established itself as an energy hub on the back of some of Queensland's most productive agricultural land and beef production.

The region's resilience during prolonged drought events has driven the need to become highly efficient in water management. These gains in consumer efficiency places the diverse industry portfolios in a prime position to take advantage of new water sources.

Motion number 67 Gunnedah Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to commence a mature and informed discussion, inclusive of all relevant Commonwealth guidelines, on the use of wastewater for specific purposes other than parks and gardens and including road maintenance undertaken by local government.

OBJECTIVE

Climate projections have revealed that Australia's average temperature will increase which is projected to lead to extreme fire-danger days, bush fires, and heatwaves.

Increased frequency and severity of heatwaves will lead to a need for more shade and green spaces. Droughts are projected to become longer and more widespread, which will exacerbate water shortages.

Climate-change impacts on rural and regional communities may be especially severe. Decreasing agricultural yields will erode the resilience of some industries, and as the market for fossil fuels changes, resource-dependent communities may also experience challenges in the future.

It is critical that communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and adopt complementary strategies for mitigation and adaptation.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Australian councils and communities are taking steps to tackle climate change in a way that can stimulate economic growth and gain efficiencies in the management of their assets. Increasing climate variability mean that many areas of Australia are facing water shortages and alternative sources of water are becoming more important as water restrictions become more widespread. One option for an alternative water source is to re-use water such as storm water, greywater, and treated sewage. This can be achieved through a combination of careful management, appropriate use, and education of water users, these types of water can be recycled safely and sustainably.

In light of water security issues in Australia and internationally, a report prepared by Namoi Unlimited says that there is a lack of information and knowledge regarding wastewater reuse opportunities. There is an understanding of wastewater reuse for irrigation and some domestic uses (e.g., toilet flushing), there is a gap in the literature regarding wastewater reuse for road construction and maintenance, and more specifically gravel roads.

Part of the solution to address water shortages and increase yield is the provision and application of recycled water. The guidelines for the safe use of recycled water are set by the Commonwealth Government (the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling) and applied and regulated by each state.

The Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling are designed to provide an authoritative reference that can be used to support beneficial and sustainable recycling of waters generated from sewage, grey water, and stormwater. The guidelines series were produced in two phases. Phase 1 established a complete set of guidelines for the management of health and environmental risks associated with recycled water. Phase 2 extended on specific aspects of the Phase 1 guidance. These guidelines are part of the National Water Quality Management Strategy.

Managing Health and Environmental Risks Phase 1 requires review and research to provide state governments with the information to consider, approve and expand the alternative uses for recycled water to assist with the safe use of alternative water sources. However, the uses described in the document are limited, and a mechanism to enable the piloting and testing of new uses in a safe and controlled environment should also be considered.

Motion number 68 Wyndham City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide additional funding for tree planting to:

- 1. Increase tree canopy cover;**
- 2. Reduce the impacts of a changing climate; and**
- 3. Improve biodiversity and create habitat for native fauna.**

OBJECTIVE

Climate change – Australia's changing climate is having an impact in every corner of the country, from increased rainfall in the northern part the country to droughts and heat waves. There is an opportunity for the Federal Government to partner with local governments to plant millions of native trees to manage the impacts of climate change, cool our cities and towns, support the resilience of our energy and transport networks, and build habitat for native fauna.

KEY ARGUMENTS

As the Australian climate changes, higher average temperatures will have an increasingly negative impact on the liveability and resilience of our communities. Australia has warmed by more than 1 degrees since 1910, with most warming since 1950.

The heat island effect means that Australia's urban areas are 1-3 degrees hotter than rural areas due to dark hard surfaces, such as asphalt, tiled roofs, carparks, and concrete, absorbing heat from the sun and radiating it back into the atmosphere. Increased temperatures and the heat island effect are expected to negatively impact people's health, the reliability of our transport networks, and increase pressure on the energy grid.

Tree planting and increasing tree-canopy cover can help reduce the heat island effect and reduce extreme heat events, reduce run-off, and aid in flood mitigation, and create attractive and appealing places for residents to live, work and play.

Correct species selection is today more important than ever, to secure species diversity and climate-ready species that can adapt to climate change. Native tree species should still remain a focus as this will support native fauna that have suffered from loss of habitat due to land clearing and urban development. Biodiversity loss is a direct result of reduced habitat and impacts a variety of native fauna across our region. Re-establishing habitat corridors that include native trees, flowers and grasses will increase the resilience of our ecosystems and improve conditions for native fauna.

Increased tree planting can also play a role in carbon capture and storage and help Australia achieve net zero emissions by 2050. CO2 Australia estimates that tree planting can capture and store as much as 15.7 tonnes of carbon per hectare per year after only four years of growth.

Infrastructure Victoria (IV) has recommended a target 30 percent tree-canopy coverage in growth areas. IV suggested this could be accomplished by providing direct funding to extend the urban tree canopy, reforming the developer open space contribution scheme, and working with utility providers to remove barriers to tree planting.

Motion number 69 North Sydney Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to address, protect and increase tree canopy, particularly urban tree canopy and forest, to minimise the impacts of climate change and to protect biodiversity and habitat.

OBJECTIVE

Address climate change

KEY ARGUMENTS

Urban tree canopy is a form of green infrastructure providing shade, which reduces ambient temperatures and mitigates the heat island effect

According to a recent RMIT report, more than half of Sydney's councils have lost urban forest cover since 2013. The loss of urban forest cover is consistent across the country. The decline in tree canopy has been attributed to development pressures, poor planning, and a failure to value trees.

Protecting and increasing tree canopy has multiple benefits which include reducing summer peak temperatures and air pollution, providing wildlife corridors and habitat, protecting, and enhancing biodiversity, providing visual relief and aesthetic benefits, and improving community well-being.

Whilst many councils in NSW and across Australia have developed urban greening strategies, local communities cannot do it alone. By working in partnership with local councils, the Federal Government will be able to move more quickly and effectively to develop and deliver initiatives to address the impacts of climate change and the increasing urban heat island effect which are being felt across the country.

Motion number 70 Redland City Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide increased funding to support on-the-ground council activities aimed at protecting our local koala population, including:

- 1. The development of the Koala Watch app to a commercially viable standard enabling delivery of eco-tourism, citizen science and conservation benefits; and**
- 2. Supporting efforts (financially and via policy and legislative alignment) to combat disease and increase the understanding of koala population dynamics.**

OBJECTIVE

Koalas were officially classed as endangered under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act) 1999 on February 11, 2022. The impact of prolonged drought, followed by the Black Summer bushfires, and the cumulative impacts of disease, urbanisation and habitat loss over the past 20 years led to the advice. The reclassification is supported by evidence in Queensland Government reports that highlight a

decrease in koala numbers by 80 percent in parts of the species range in South- East Queensland.

The Federal Government announced an additional \$50 million investment in koalas including:

- \$20 million in grants and funding for larger projects led by NRM, NGOs, and Indigenous groups;
- \$10 million to extend the National Koala Monitoring Program;
- \$10 million in grants for small-scale community projects and local activities including habitat protection and restoration, managing threats, health and care facilities, and citizen science projects;
- \$2 million in grants to improve koala health outcomes through applied research activities and the practical application of research outcomes to address fundamental health challenges such as koala retrovirus, koala herpes viruses and Chlamydia; and
- \$1 million to expand the national training program in koala care, treatment, and triage.

This motion supports the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and the National Koala Conservation and Management Strategy 2009-2014.

KEY ARGUMENTS

It is noted that federal financial assistance has not been specifically directed toward local government entities to help enhance current or planned koala conservation initiatives and actions. This motion requests federal assistance to flow through to local councils to support on the ground projects and initiatives that will support the national koala population.

Motion number 71 Bayside City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to recognise the harmful impacts of second-generation rodenticides, prohibit their use in Australia and promote alternative methods of rodent management.

OBJECTIVE

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is an Australian Government independent statutory authority responsible for assessing and registering agricultural and Veterinary (agvet) chemicals for supply in Australia. This is up to and including the point of retail sale. The Federal Government could regulate the use of second-generation coagulant rodenticide via this authority to prevent the distribution within Australia. A federal approach would also ensure that a consistent approach is in place across all states and territories and ensure the best national outcome is achieved.

This motion aligns with the Environment theme of the National Congress specifically relating to Goal 3 and 4 – Care for nature in all its diversity, and share and build knowledge,

KEY ARGUMENTS

All levels of government have a responsibility to protect endangered species. This has been enshrined in law federal law, under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) <https://bit.ly/3s8O6Yv> and the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 <https://bit.ly/3LHOs0c>.

Powerful Owls are listed as threatened under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act. They are known to live and hunt in urban areas and their survival in these areas is tenuous at best.

There is emerging evidence that a particular group of rat poisons, known as second generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) are associated with a sharp increase in Powerful Owl deaths. As many eight Powerful Owls were found dead in Melbourne over the period of less than a year. Given that these birds are incredibly rare and tend to live a good 30 and usually up to 50 years, this was an alarming figure and led to a ground-breaking piece of research, investigating the cause of death of Powerful Owls throughout Australia. What the study found was that 83 percent of the dead Powerful Owls studied had SGARs in their system. <https://bit.ly/3s5GMwS>

The authors of this study commented: Like many top-order predators, powerful owls are long-lived, have relatively low fecundity and populations occur at low densities. Any additional threatening processes, such as poisoning with toxicants, could have significant ramifications for the viability of populations in urbanizing landscapes. Even if not lethal or acutely toxic, toxicants could have potentially sub-clinical health impacts on fitness, reproduction, and immune function (Rattner et al., 2014). The prevalence of toxicants and in particular SGARs in the food web of Powerful Owls therefore requires urgent attention and like other parts of the world, increased regulation of the sale of SGARs in Australia should be considered (Eisemann et al., 2018; Lohr and Davis, 2018).

There are many other options besides this particular form of poison for rodent management. They include:

- Basic measures such as 'Seal up, trap up and clean up' <https://bit.ly/3y8JRAc> other rat poisons, such as warfarin that were not detected in dead Powerful Owls but have proven efficacy.

It is imperative that all levels of government accept our responsibility to protect Powerful Owls and a simple and effective way of doing

Motion number 72 Bayside City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to develop wildlife-friendly lighting standards.

OBJECTIVE

The Australian Government Department of Environment and Energy (in conjunction with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Government of Western

Australia) have developed 'National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife – Including marine turtles, seabirds and migratory seabirds'. The Federal Government via the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment could develop legislation or further standards to require best-practice lighting design to be implemented across Australia. This proposed motion aligns with the Environment theme, specifically Goal 2 – Care for nature in all its diversity.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Worldwide studies have shown that artificial light is known to adversely affect many species and ecological communities by either changing behaviour and/or physiology and reducing survivorship or reproductive output.

Artificial light can also have an indirect effect of changing the availability of habitat or food resources for certain species and can also attract predators and invasive pests.

The National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife – Including marine turtles, seabirds and migratory shorebirds state:

Artificial light at night is increasing globally by about two percent per year. Animals perceive light differently from humans and artificial light can disrupt critical behaviour and cause physiological changes in wildlife.

An important consideration in the management of artificial light for wildlife is understanding how light is perceived by animals, as animals perceive light differently from humans. Understanding the sensitivity of wildlife to different light wavelengths is critical to assessing the potential effects of artificial light on wildlife.

Most animals are sensitive to ultra-violet (UV) violet/blue light, while some birds are sensitive to longer wavelength yellow/orange and some snakes, can detect infra-red wavelengths.

The need and installation of night lighting has traditionally focused on human vision. To manage light appropriately for wildlife, it is important to understand how light is defined and measured, and to consider light from the wildlife's perspective.

While some artificial light at night is important to provide for human safety, amenity, and increased productivity, it is critical to note that natural darkness has its own conservation value. Natural darkness should and can be protected through good lighting design and management for the benefit of all living things.

Best practice lighting design incorporates the following design principles:

1. Start with natural darkness and only add light for specific purposes.
2. Use adaptive light controls to manage light timing, intensity, and colour.
3. Light only the object or area intended keep lights close to the ground, directed, and shielded to avoid light spill.
4. Use the lowest intensity lighting appropriate for the task.

5. Use non-reflective, dark-coloured surfaces.
6. Use lights with reduced or filtered blue, violet, and ultra-violet wavelengths.

While standards should be aimed at reducing the impact of excess lighting on native wildlife, it is also imperative that they do not lose sight of the importance of community and personal safety.

Motion number 73 South Burnett Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to partner with local governments to fund the establishment of regional biosecurity report cards designed to measure the extent and success of management programs that target new, emerging and established invasive species.

OBJECTIVE

Environment

KEY ARGUMENTS

Local governments have a long-term historic association with the management of invasive species and are considered leaders in their respective communities, playing a critical role in environmental management and protection. At a regional scale the level of coordination, collaboration and reporting for invasive species is often variable and inconsistent given the diverse range of stakeholders involved. This situation often leads to poor utilisation of resources directed at the management of invasive species.

In Australia, invasive species are ranked as the No 1 greatest issue effecting the environment. The challenge for all stakeholders is to work together to prevent the situation from getting worse.

Regionally Scaled Biosecurity Reporting establishes a targeted outcome and reporting framework for invasive pest species, producing an effective national to local community network pathway for response and management programs. This resolution would fit with the recently released National Biosecurity Strategy Consultation Draft.

This motion needs to be debated at a national level given Australia's wildlife, environment, and way of life is under unprecedented attack and not one single local government across our nation is free of invasive species, hence the necessity for a coordinated national approach.

Motion number 74 Maribyrnong City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to take a broader view in respect of economic recovery and growth to reduce the reliance on infrastructure and construction to drive job creation and economic recovery post-COVID.

This should include increased investment in skills and training, health, arts and agriculture, environmental restoration, supply chain improvements, and initiatives that further diversify the economy and improve Australia's self-sufficiency.

OBJECTIVE

Economic growth and recovery

KEY ARGUMENTS

While it is recognised that investment in key transport and community infrastructure is critical to managing Australia's growing population, there is a need for all levels of government to work together and do more to support the economic recovery, growth, and establishment of other key employment sectors. This is critical to maintaining job diversity and ensuring that Australia's economy is resilient to future economic changes/shocks domestically and globally.

ARTS AND CULTURE

Motion number 75 Darebin City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

1. Develop a national cultural plan to support the short, medium, and long-term needs of the creative and cultural sectors;
2. Partner with local government to develop a creative sector federal investment strategy that directly invests in local creative and cultural industries as part of immediate COVID-19 recovery efforts;
3. Expand eligibility and scale of existing federal government creative COVID-19 support programs, including the Restart Investment to Sustain and Expand (RISE) Fund, to continue providing increased support for more local artists, festivals, concerts, tours, exhibitions, visual, digital, creative, and cultural organisations;
4. Expand representation of the Federal Government's COVID-19 Creative Economy Taskforce, by providing a seat at the table and representation for the local government sector;
5. Prioritise new COVID-19 creative sector support investment towards sustaining and helping our most vulnerable artistic and cultural community cohorts, including Aboriginal, multicultural, the newly arrived, women and young creatives; and
6. Ensure local government is directly provided with a fair and equitable share of new funding and resources to supporting local and regional creative activities, festivals, events, and organisations.

OBJECTIVE

Advocating to enhance support for local creative and cultural initiatives, directly align with ALGA's 2020-23 Strategic Plan (Stronger Community Resilience), and the 2022 NGA's Discussion Paper's priorities around COVID-19 recovery challenges, jobs, building back business, workforce shortages and re-engineering work.

Pre-COVID, Australia's creative and cultural economy contributed more than \$111 billion or 6.4 percent of our country's total gross domestic product (GDP) and employed close to 600,000 people or 5.5 percent of the workforce.

However as highlighted in the Final Report of the Federal Parliamentary Inquiry into Australia's creative and cultural industries in October 2021, sculpting a National Cultural Plan, Australia's cultural industries were significantly affected by COVID-19, which resulted in the closures of public venues, performance spaces, community hub, and Indigenous artistic centres.

Whilst the Federal Government's support measures overseen by the Creative Economy COVID-19 Taskforce, including the COVID-19 Arts Sustainability Fund, played a role to sustain various elements of the cultural sector, a vast number of creatives have remained ineligible for various initiatives, and far more is required in to revive cultural economic and community activity, including through the 22 recommendations contained in the National Cultural Plan Report.

Without urgent action by the Federal Government, Australian communities risk losing a generation of creatives.

KEY ARGUMENTS

In the lead up to the pandemic, Australia's cultural and creative industries had grown by 30 percent over the past decade to become one of the nation's most important economic drivers.

Prior to COVID-19, the sector contributed more than \$111 billion or 6.4 percent of our country's total gross domestic product (GDP) and employed close to 600,000 people or 5.5 percent of the workforce.

As identified in the Federal Parliamentary Inquiry into Australia's Cultural Sector, local government plays an increasingly important role in community art and cultural activities.

Local, state, territory and commonwealth governments make combined contributions towards cultural expenditure of more than \$6.86 billion of public funds towards arts and culture annually.

However, the Parliamentary Inquiry identified that from 2007-08 to 2017-18, local government funding has played an increasingly important role.

Per capita, local government funding increased by 11 percent, state and territory expenditure increased by 3.9 percent, whilst federal government expenditure was 18.9 percent less per capita towards cultural activities compared with a decade ago.

Councils account for a considerable investment in the creative and cultural sector, at almost 30 percent of the total national local government expenditure.

Despite the role of local government in sustaining a vibrant creative industry, councils have been largely overlooked by the Federal Government as part of its COVID-19 response and recovery efforts towards the sector.

The absence of any formal voice for local government on the Federal Government's COVID-19 Creative Economy Taskforce, combined with restricted eligibility criteria preventing many local artists and organisations from accessing existing funding support packages, and limited access for local governments to help inform and access Federal creative sector assistance, mean the role of local government to assist is being largely undervalued.

Just as local government played a leading role in helping keep local communities safe during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, councils can also play a leading role in partnership with the Federal Government to help revive our creative sector.

As identified by the Federal Parliamentary Inquiry, local governments have a key role to play in helping to guide the development of a recommended new National Cultural Plan.

But further to this, local government can also work to identify and complement reforms around existing Federal Creative Support Programs, including the RISE Fund, the COVID-19 Arts Sustainability Fund, the Show Stopper Loan Scheme, and the Regional Arts Fund.

A significant number of artists and enterprises have not been eligible for many of these Federal Government COVID-19 creative funding initiatives, and many continue to fall between the gaps. Expansion of eligibility of these programs to include all artist practitioners and entities, sole traders and those not formally registered as businesses, can provide significant and immediate relief, and form the catalyst in the development of a new Federal Creative Sector Investment Strategy.

Without a long-term federal partnership with local government through the development of new cultural and investment strategies, the industry will continue to experience ongoing challenges and uncertainty.

Motion number 76 Wyndham City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to increase needs-based funding for the construction of and upgrades to community, arts and culture and sports infrastructure.

OBJECTIVE

Building back better businesses. As Australia looks to rebuild from the turbulence and economic shocks of the past two years there is an opportunity for the Federal Government to partner with local governments to support businesses through construction and upgrades to community infrastructure.

Local governments have a long and proven track record in leveraging community infrastructure to create jobs and benefit both the local economy and community. However, the high cost of construction limits the ability of local governments to act without financial support.

Investing in community, sports and recreational infrastructure is not a handout for businesses; it provides confirmed future work enabling business to invest in staff and equipment, while providing legacy infrastructure that will improve social cohesion, improve health outcomes, and provide ongoing economic stimulus for generations.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Community, sports, and recreational infrastructure plays a critical role in building strong and resilient communities. It promotes social inclusion, improves community pride and participation, and has been found to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.

Australians make over 100 million visits to public pools every year and over 80 per cent of Australians attended an art and cultural venue or event, including arts galleries and museums, music performances and theatres in 2017-18. Despite the growth of online content, the popularity of Australia's libraries continues to grow. In 2016-17, public libraries in Victoria welcomed over 30 million visitors.

Community infrastructure also plays a key role in ensuring our communities are resilient. In time of emergencies, our community facilities become emergency centres and places of refuge.

Community infrastructure is also a driver of economic activity. Australia's arts and cultural sector supports direct and indirect jobs and generates exports, contributing \$111.7 billion (or 6.4 percent of GDP) to the economy in 2016-17. Sports and recreational infrastructure contribute \$6.3 billion to the Australian economy through increased economic activity and productivity improvements. In Victoria, public libraries generated \$1.1 billion of direct and indirect benefits in 2016-17. Community infrastructure also contributes 4.9 billion in health benefits and reduces the pressure on public health services.

Infrastructure Australia's (IA) has confirmed the value of community and sports infrastructure. IA's 'An Assessment of Australia's Future Infrastructure Needs' identified that well-integrated arts and cultural infrastructure can enhance the value of other types of infrastructure, such as public transport or green infrastructure. The construction of community sports infrastructure can also play a key role in creating new jobs, stimulating economic activity, and helping in the post covid economic recovery.

Motion number 77 Melton City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to provide increased funding for cultural and sporting infrastructure in line with projected growth and greatest need.

OBJECTIVE

The social and well-being impacts of COVID-19, especially in outer regions in the capital cities, has highlighted the need for infrastructure that promotes health and activity. Importantly, the sporting and cultural infrastructure provides social connectivity and a sense of community. Many municipalities are in great need of sporting and cultural infrastructure that are outside of local councils' capacity to provide. Liveable cities are developed by providing a sense of place, a sense of community and physical and mental health well-being. The local pool, library, community centres, football oval, netball court and arts spaces are the infrastructure that enables activity, engagement, cohesion, and cultural safety. We need a healthy mind and a healthy body, and it is imperative that every opportunity for local government to access funding to deliver this critical infrastructure is available where needed.

KEY ARGUMENTS

KPMG's 2018 report 'The Value of Community Sport Infrastructure' said this infrastructure supported 56.5 million hours of volunteer time annually, was used by eight million people annually, generated local employment and volunteering opportunities and reduced the risk of drownings and falls. It also added at least \$16.2 billion to the national economy every year. Sporting infrastructure also provided social inclusion, community pride, a reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour and increased levels of trust.

The Western Australian (WA) Cultural Infrastructure Framework 2030+ argues that 'cultural infrastructure attracts cultural tourism is a catalyst for urban renewal, is a growth stimulator for the creative, knowledge and innovation economies, and is the mechanism for economic, health, environmental, and social outcomes'

Cultural and sporting infrastructure is the fabric of local communities but there is an unfair distribution resulting in under-investment and inequity. Additional funding opportunities are required for cultural, recreation and leisure facilities, including aquatic facilities, indoor sport stadiums, and multi-use community facilities, with spaces for young people and the arts. Current funding is not adequate to support the infrastructure required to service increased needs and not provided to the areas of greatest need.

Sporting and cultural organisations also provide opportunities for volunteering and community connectedness, delivering positive long-term mental health wellbeing and community connectedness to lower isolation.

Providing greater participation opportunities will improve healthier lifestyles and increase social connectivity. This contributes to healthier, more resilient, and liveable communities. Local government already contributes its fair share of this funding, and the National General Assembly is seeking a commitment from the Federal government to work in partnership with local councils with increased opportunity of funding.

Motion number 78 Lake Macquarie City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to create a dedicated funding stream to support councils to facilitate events at a community level to stimulate post-COVID economic recovery for businesses and individuals working in the tourism, hospitality, arts, and entertainment industries.

OBJECTIVE

A funding stream that supports councils to facilitate community events that use and promote local suppliers in the affected industries will help to stimulate post-COVID economic recovery in these hard-hit industries at a grassroots level.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The lockdowns and government-imposed restrictions imposed at the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak in early 2020 disproportionately affected the tourism, hospitality, arts, and entertainment industries due to their inability to operate effectively or at all in many cases. Most event funding streams at state and federal level are designed to support large events on a regional, state, or national scale, which may draw suppliers and patrons from outside of the immediate area. Councils, however, are uniquely placed to support these industries at the community level through focused programs of smaller events that provide business opportunities to local artists, performers, and service providers.

WORKFORCE

Motion number 79 Darebin City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Recognise the unprecedented impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had in compounding Australia's workforce shortages, particularly in the hospitality and agriculture sectors;**
- 2. Acknowledge the role that prolonged international and interstate border closures have had in compounding workforce shortages across the agriculture and hospitality industries which are generally highly dependent on backpackers, overseas students, and migrant workers;**
- 3. Respond to the changing nature of work across Australia as a result of the COVID19 pandemic, and the opportunities associated with working from home and the changing nature of workforce expectations amongst Australian workers;**
- 4. Invest in skills, training, and pathway opportunities to support more vulnerable community cohorts, including as a priority, socio-economic disadvantaged cohorts, longer-term unemployed and asylum-seekers, refugees to be connected to employment pathways across sectors experiencing genuine skills shortages;**
- 5. In reopening Australia's borders, prioritise opportunities to strategically increase Australia's humanitarian intake, particularly in the context of growing global tensions and**

displacement, to support more asylum seekers and refugees find a safe place to live, raise a family, and work; and

6. Establish a national COVID-19 migration workforce and skills recovery taskforce, which is responsible for overseeing and coordinating all of these opportunities, and which provides ALGA and the local government sector with a seat at the table.

OBJECTIVE

The ALGA discussion paper identifies a number of national issues impacting on the economy and economic participation, such as the opening of Australia's borders, workforce shortages, reengineering work, as well as ongoing issues of unemployment and underemployment.

While these issues vary across Australia, all communities are facing these challenges at a local level as they recover from the varied impacts which Covid-19 has had on their community.

We face a fundamental change in Australia's workforce and workplaces with opportunities associated with working from home and the changing nature of workforce expectations.

Concurrently, Australia continues to support vulnerable community cohorts to recover from the disproportionate impacts of Covid-19 on their economic participation and wellbeing.

These issues require a collective response across all levels of government to ensure we can respond to these new challenges and to enable all Australians to actively participate in economic life, and also provide a generational opportunity to support more disadvantaged community cohorts into jobs pathways, including via accommodating more asylum-seekers and refugees into employment and skills pathways across Australian regions.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Economic participation is a key social determinant of individual and community wellbeing. Our education, skills, occupation, and income strongly influence the opportunities we have and the choices that we can make regarding our overall health and wellbeing.

Investing in skills, training, and pathway opportunities to support more vulnerable community cohorts to be connected to employment pathways not only benefits individuals and families but their entire community and economy. Connecting these job seekers to sectors experiencing genuine skills shortages will enable us to address this increasing challenge.

Further to this, increasing Australia's humanitarian intake provides a significant opportunity to address skill shortages and gaps across key domestic sectors, while also serving the primary purpose of providing asylum-seekers and refugees with their fundamental human right to live in safety, free from violence and persecution.

While our foremost priority to increase resettlement of asylum-seekers and refugees humanitarian intake remains providing them safety, the skills they bring provide economic considerations towards increasing our annual humanitarian intake.

Generations of previous asylum-seekers and refugees who have come to Australia for better lives, have gone on to successfully and proudly build careers, businesses and make overwhelmingly positive contributions to Australia's social, cultural, and economic fabric, which can continue to be the case with future humanitarian intakes to Australia.

However, Australia's annual humanitarian intake was cut in 2020 from 18,750 places to 13,750. It is understood the Federal Government intends to maintain the current 13,750 intake level, however in the context of ongoing and evolving global tensions and displacements of people, including through the recent Afghanistan and Ukraine crisis, a generational opportunity exists for Australia to review and increase its refugee and asylum-seeker intake to not only provide for more humanitarian outcomes, but to also support employment, skill, and socio-economic outcomes across Australian regions.

The establishment of a national COVID-19 migration, workforce and skills recovery taskforce to oversee and coordinate all of these opportunities and pathways will further strengthen a national approach to these opportunities.

Motion number 80 Shoalhaven City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to address the need for recovery and skills shortages across the country by creating a national vocational training strategy and associated funding to increase the number of individuals participating in training across the country.

OBJECTIVE

Federal funding support to significantly increase community participation in vocational training to address skills shortages across the country.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Significant skills shortages have been identified in over 150 occupations nationally. From trades to manages, hairdressers and professionals, every sector across the country is crying out for people.

Increased resourcing to effective vocational training is critical to address this sector-wide need. A cross government partnership between federal and state governments is critical to addressing this growing issue in local government communities across the country.

Motion number 81 Berrigan Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian and state governments to work with local councils to assist with the identification of existing skills and the types of on-the-job training in local government that might meet micro-credentialing requirements and assist local councils to take up these options at the leading edge.

OBJECTIVE

The issue for many rural and remote councils in attracting and retaining employees is gaining access to suitably qualified staff. Where they are accessed, ongoing training and professional development can be difficult given the increased costs posed by travel, accommodation, etc, to attend training. Allowing micro-credentialling through approved Registered Training Organisation (RTO) partners will allow greater recognition of local government as a career pathway for professionals and demonstrate the depth and quality of work undertaken by local governments across the country.

KEY ARGUMENTS

One of the primary recommendations of the National Productivity Commission's 2021 findings is that industry work towards a framework that allows for micro-credentialling within the current vocational education framework.

The rules governing RTO management are onerous and beyond the scope and resourcing facilities of most local governments. Allowing relevant partnerships with TAFEs, universities, and other RTO service-providers to assess the skills developed through the various streams of local government work will assist councils to work towards attaining relevant qualifications. It will also provide the opportunity for communities to understand the broad and flexible career opportunities offered by councils across the nation.

Blockchain technology advancements may make micro-credentialling a reality where input data can be verified and matched against requirement outcomes in a closed and uniquely managed and monitored system. Allowing for micro-credentialling as a credible source of education and attainment of recognised skill sets would assist greatly with attracting and retaining staff and would provide unique opportunities for local governments to showcase the depth of skills in the sector and acknowledge the range of skills accessible in these environments.

Motion number 82 Western Downs Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to create incentives to attract and train qualified childcare staff.

OBJECTIVE

Regional and remote areas in Australia face unique challenges in the provision of childcare services.

According to a survey from Australia Talks (2021), 57 percent of rural families struggle to access early childhood education and care (ECEC) services, equating to six out of 10 regional families. In some instances, families have to travel over 100km to the nearest childcare centre. In metropolitan areas this is four out of 10 families.

The Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority predicts the sector will need an extra 39,000 staff across Australia by 2023. This workforce gap further exacerbates challenges for regional and remote childcare centres to attract and retain staff.

Gaps in these critical services have a negative impact on the liveability Australia wide and the ability to attract and retain families in regional and remote areas.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Regional and remote areas in Australia face unique challenges in the provision of childcare services. Despite the high demand for services, existing childcare centres and family day care are unable to increase their capacity due to the difficulty in attracting qualified staff.

This is exacerbated by stringent staff-child ratios and floorspace requirements. These requirements make services for children aged 0-3 years old less profitable compared to kindergarten arrangements in which staff members can supervise a higher number of children, therefore generating a higher profit. As family day-cares are limited in the number, the spaces available for children aged 0-3 years old are even more limited.

As a result of the gaps in childcare services, many families in Australia struggle to access early childhood education and care. Gaps in these critical services have a negative impact on the liveability and ability of regional areas to attract and retain families.

The lack of access to childcare poses significant challenges for parents wishing to return to work and parents who wish to access these services for other reasons, including the social development of their children.

Child Care is a foundational requirement for addressing the skills shortages across all industries. The Federal Government should act to ensure that parents who wish to return to work can do so.

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to create incentives to attract childcare workers and fund local training centres to meet the demand across Australia. Incentives to be considered:

- Increased wages to attract more staff to the industry;
- Increase childcare subsidies to ensure more places and affordability of care;
- Local training facilities in regional Australia;
- Rural rotations; and
- Distribution Priority Areas to attract skilled workers from overseas to regional and remote locations.

It is expected that the above federal incentives will attract more staff to work in the early childhood education and care industry, and more staff to work in regional and remote locations to meet the demand for care.

Motion number 83 Murray River Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian and relevant state governments to immediately relax the cross-border accreditation requirements for building surveyors to operate nationally under the Australian Building Code. Further to this, that the Federal Government introduces a rural/regional specific accreditation to ease the burden on regional councils.

OBJECTIVE

The building certification industry nationally is significantly under pressure due to high-profile events such as the Opal Tower evacuation and failed cladding that has occurred in recent years in large city and high-density developments. Unfortunately, this has led to a comprehensive response from NSW Fair Trading to increase the requirements for building certifiers in terms of accreditation points of currency and an increase to the time for accreditation to approx. a 12–18-month process to be accredited in a different state (i.e., Vic to NSW).

KEY ARGUMENTS

The increasing accreditation point for currency and higher levels of training for building certifiers has meant the following:

- Regional council building certifiers are required to do additional training almost on a monthly basis to keep their accreditation, even though the classes of development in regional areas is far less than the same scale of Sydney or Melbourne.
- Cross-border councils are not able to access interstate building certifiers as interstate accreditation is not recognised
- Private certifiers in cross-border areas are choosing to operate in Victoria for simplicity and commercial arrangements. Noting that a number of Victorian councils outsource the majority of their building certification, which has then meant access from NSW councils is limited.
- Councils are having to pay large sums of money (between \$200,000-\$400,000 per year per building certifier) to contract in services from private certification companies due to a shortage of building surveyors in the industry and high insurance costs as a result of the Opal Tower court case.

Murray River Council has taken the view of training building cadets over the past two years recognising the shortage of accredited and qualified Building certifiers. However, given the high demand for this service in the industry, it is likely that staff currently operating within local governments will seek private opportunities, due to the opportunity to earn double or triple the wage in the private sector due to the shortage.

Council is concerned that the rate of growth in our area, coupled with the lack of accredited building certifiers at council's disposal, will bring development and growth of our regional areas to a standstill in the immediate future. This will have a significant impact on the already struggling local and regional economy, even more so following the impacts of COVID on cross-border communities.

Motion number 84 Newcastle City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

1. Note that in some jurisdictions, councillors, mayors and lord mayors are not automatically entitled to the Superannuation Guarantee Contribution, despite Councillors being paid the appropriate superannuation entitlements in other jurisdictions;
2. Note that in some jurisdictions, councillors, mayors and lord mayors have the option of 'opting-in' to receive the Superannuation Guarantee Contribution only following the successful passing of a motion requiring same, allowing the issue to be politicised in council meetings;
3. Note that this sets a poor community standard and sends the wrong message to the community given that superannuation should be a universal mandatory system to support all workers in Australia; and
4. Rationalise the superannuation system for elected representatives from the local government level and mandate that all councillors across Australia automatically receive the Superannuation Guarantee Contribution.

OBJECTIVE

The Superannuation Guarantee Contribution is a universal system, of world's best practice when it comes to ensuring adequate support for all workers in retirement.

In 2017, the Australian Tax Office (ATO) released findings that there are at least 2.4 million (about 30 percent) of workers who have been underpaid their superannuation entitlements. This is a concern, as the purpose of superannuation is to provide income in retirement to substitute or supplement the age pension.

If the NSW government continues to fail to ensure that mayors and councillors in NSW are compulsorily paid the SG (currently at 9.5 percent), what kind of a message is this sending employers that also fail to make the appropriate payments? Many mayors and councillors rely solely on the income they derive from their duties on local government and their legislated entitlement to superannuation should not be allowed to be used as a partisan, political plaything in the council chamber. What kind of community standard is being set from the continued failure to make the appropriate payment of superannuation?

In Victoria and Queensland, mayors and councillors are paid the appropriate superannuation entitlements.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Exclusion from superannuation unfair to state's councillors and mayors

Opinion | Newcastle Herald - Cr Adam Shultz

13 December 2018

The Superannuation Guarantee (SG) contribution is compulsory for all employers in Australia. This applies to all employment in the private sector, not-for-profit or government related roles and all remunerated board roles where an individual earns more than \$450 in

a calendar month. Despite this, in NSW, mayors and councillors that serve on local government are excluded by the operation of section 251 of the Local Government Act 1993, which provides that mayors and councillors fees do not constitute salary for the purposes of any act.

A collective of Labor, Liberal and Independent councillors co-authored a motion on Lake Macquarie City Council that has passed and will advocate for change. We believe that the current situation is discriminatory and out of step with community expectations.

The federal government takes the non-payment of superannuation very seriously, with the Treasury Laws Amendment (2018 Measures No 4) Bill 2018 recently passing the Senate. This Bill will allow the ATO to instruct an employer to pay the SG amount and outstanding liabilities or face severe financial penalties and up to 12 months imprisonment, or both.

In Victoria and Queensland, mayors and councillors are paid the appropriate superannuation entitlements. It is time to stop discriminating against mayors and councillors in NSW.

COMMUNITY WELLBEING

Motion number 85 Brimbank City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Establish a dedicated and ongoing community resilience and fairness response package to ensure our most vulnerable community members are protected from the worst of the impacts of a prolonged pandemic, particularly the youth;**
- 2. Increase funding for local learning and job preparation programs and initiatives designed to reduce unemployment; and**
- 3. Reinvigorate, invest in, and grow local manufacturing.**

OBJECTIVE

In Australia, the pandemic has compounded a decade of high youth unemployment. Young people have borne the brunt of job losses in businesses most affected by lockdown and social distancing restrictions, such as hospitality venues, retail outlets, gymnasiums, entertainment venues and the tourism sector. School-leavers missed out on opportunities to land their first job, and university students lost the service industry jobs supporting them through their studies.

KEY ARGUMENTS

While the COVID-19 pandemic has had a severe impact across many dimensions of our community, its effect on unemployment is particularly concerning, especially amongst young people and other vulnerable cohorts. Most young people weren't in jobs where they could work from home. Ongoing restrictions and prolonged lockdowns over a two-year

period have made it increasingly difficult for young people to retain their employment or find new employment.

Motion number 86 South Burnett Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to support rural and regional communities with increased funding and facilities to meet the growing needs of youth with mental health issues, including early intervention programs and ensuring equity of access to services.

OBJECTIVE

Collaboration and Partnerships – Mental Health

KEY ARGUMENTS

Mental health problems are common in adolescence and early adulthood. It is estimated that in any given year one in four Australians aged 16-24 years will experience mental illness. Research shows that young people in regional areas face a higher risk of suicide and may be exposed to a unique set of structural, economic, and social factors that may result in poorer mental health outcomes.

The South Burnett local government area has a population of around 35,000 residents. Young people (aged 10-20 years) make up more than 12 percent of the population.

Around 25 percent of youth (aged 15-24 years) have a mental health care plan with their local doctor.

One in 13 (8 percent) young people aged 11-17 years had a major depressive disorder with the prevalence highest in girls aged 16-17 years (20 percent).

One in 12 (8 percent) adolescents aged 12-17 years had self-harmed in the previous 12 months.

Mental health concerns are prevalent due to many families experiencing unemployment, family breakup, and the effects of long-term drought.

While adolescence and young adulthood can be a particularly challenging time, it is importantly also a period in which there is great potential to increase protective factors associated with mental wellbeing and reduce the risk factors associated with mental illness.

Supportive social environments and social networks, including access to targeted programs that strengthen a person's capacity to regulate emotions and build resilience for managing difficult situations and adversity, can make a real difference in young people's lives.

Motion number 87 Cumberland Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

1. Create a local youth jobs program at the local government level;
2. Establish a youth employment facilitator in each local government area;
3. Provide a local youth employment recovery fund for each local government area; and
4. Provide incentives for local employers to deliver well paid, meaningful, secure work for local youth.

OBJECTIVE

To further develop the Commonwealth Funded Local Youth jobs program to allow facilitation at a local government level.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Young people are disproportionately disadvantaged by any economic downturn. They have been hit hardest by the COVID pandemic, with those under 35 accounting for almost 80 percent of the jobs lost during extended lock downs. Youth long-term unemployment has hit a five-year high. Youth employment has fallen even as the number of those in work has risen for every other age group. This experience has highlighted the systemic barriers that have impacted the lives of young adults for some time, compounding previous shortfalls in youth support programs.

Our young people are struggling to find secure, meaningful work with serious implications for their financial, physical, and mental health. For many, wages remain at pre-crisis level, 1 in 7 are underemployed and 1 in 3 are downgrading or working well below their qualification level.

The Commonwealth Local Jobs Program does not prioritise youth employment initiatives, is at the regional rather than local level, does not specify local councils as major stakeholders, and is seriously underfunded at just \$12.5 million per year for the entire country.

As the closest level of government to local communities, local councils have the greatest knowledge to identify current and emerging local employment opportunities. It is essential that local councils be provided with the necessary funding to support local business in engaging and skilling local youth for increased long term workforce participation.

Motion number 88 Moreland City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

1. Acknowledge the harm that gambling does across the country, the role that local government has in managing the impact of gambling harm on local communities and take practical action to minimise gambling harm;
2. Ban all forms of gambling advertisements on broadcast and online platforms during live sports events;
3. Establish and implement a national fund to invest in local community-based responses

to gambling harm such as the successful Libraries After Dark program in Victoria; and
4. Establish a national community divestment fund to assist local sporting clubs and community groups to transition away from electronic gambling machines as an income stream.

OBJECTIVE

Australians lost approximately \$25 billion on legal forms of gambling in 2018-19, representing the largest per-capita losses in the world (Letts 2018; QGSO 2021). Gambling harm has significant detrimental impacts, with social costs estimated at around \$7 billion in Victoria alone (Browne et al. 2017). The social costs of gambling include adverse financial impacts, emotional and psychological costs, relationship and family impacts and breakdown as well as productivity loss and work impacts. These gambling-related harms not only affect the people directly involved, but also their families, peers, colleagues, and the wider community (Goodwin et al. 2017).

There is emerging evidence that people pivoted to gambling during the COVID-19 pandemic and when venues reopened and there is a risk these harmful behaviours will continue. We must do more to support our local communities in these challenging times during recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters, and other stresses.

A government-fund and government partnership would reduce the risk of gambling harm by:

- assisting local sporting clubs and community groups to transition away from gambling as a revenue stream; and
- investing in proven local government-facilitated community initiatives to strengthen community resilience.

A ban on all forms of gambling advertisements on broadcast and online platforms during live sports events is crucial to reducing gambling harm.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Participation in sports betting is rising, particularly in younger age groups: from 2014 to 2018, the rate of sports betting among 18–24-year-olds increased from 9.2 percent to approximately 11.5 percent, around double that of the overall adult population.

Online sports betting participation has increased as gambling industry advertising expenditure has increased – \$271.3 million in Australia in 2020 compared to \$89.7 million in 2011. These figures exclude social media, sponsorships, and in-program content, such as during live sports broadcasts. There were 136,918 gambling advertisements on Australian free-to-air TV in 2016 an average of 374 per day.

Gambling ads have high visibility, low public support and play a key role in normalising sports wagering. This is particularly so for children: three-quarters of Australian children aged 8-16 years who watch sport think betting on sport is normal and can name one or more sports betting companies. Gambling advertising and inducements are known to encourage riskier betting, increase the amount of money bet, and elicit excitement that

encourages people to bet. This is consistent with research on tobacco advertising, which has shown that advertisements for tobacco are linked with increased levels of smoking in adolescents.

Like online sports betting, electronic gambling machines are a drain on local economies and local businesses and communities cannot afford these losses. Of the \$25 billion total gambling losses in Australia in 2017-2018, losses on poker machines accounted for around 50 percent (\$12.52 billion).

While gambling venues offer employment opportunities, jobs intensity – jobs associated with gambling venues – is quite low at 3.2 jobs per million dollars of gambling income, compared with 20.2 jobs per million dollars of income from meals and food sales.

Gambling-related community benefits schemes have also been found to be inefficient in certain jurisdictions and fail to reach the communities they are meant to benefit. Gambling operators often seek to persuade governments and the public of their virtue by funding 'good causes'. In Australia, and other countries, gambling operators are also required by law to donate some of their revenue for community and charitable purposes. Recently published research examined three years of these contributions in Victoria, finding that clubs donated mostly to themselves, where operating expenses accounted for the vast majority of 'community benefits'. This is permitted under the regulations but is strongly at odds with the claim that that clubs provide significant support to the community.

While the full impact of the pandemic on gambling behaviours is still unfolding, there is emerging evidence that people pivoted to gambling during the pandemic and when venues re-opened. When surveying people who already gamble, the Australian Institute of Family Studies found that almost 1 in 3 survey participants signed up for a new online betting account during COVID-19, and 1 in 20 started gambling online. Even with limited access to venues, overall, participants gambled more often during COVID-19. The proportion who gambled four or more times a week increased from 23 percent to 32 percent. Of concern, 79 percent of participants were classified as being at risk of, or already experiencing, gambling-related harm. Without practical action to minimise gambling harm, there is real concern that harmful gambling behaviours will not just continue but increase and will continue to impact local government and its services.

Motion number 89 Darebin City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Permanently increase JobSeeker Payments to at least \$69 a day;**
- 2. Support increases to the minimum wage in line with the cost of living;**
- 3. Ensure that increases to JobSeeker and the minimum wage do not come at the expense of other vital supports provided to people experiencing disadvantage and hardship; and**
- 4. Partner with local governments to facilitate these measures, and to identify and invest in targeted measures that address and respond to socio-economic disadvantage and inequality across Australian communities.**

OBJECTIVE

Advocating to increase JobSeeker and enhance Federal Government efforts to address socio-economic challenges across Australian communities, directly align with ALGA's 2020-23 Strategic Plans Stronger Community Resilience Pillar, and the 2022 NGA's Discussion Paper's priorities around COVID-19 Recovery Challenges, Jobs, Building Back Business, Workforce Shortages and Re-engineering Work.

As the closest level of government of the community, local governments continue to directly witness firsthand the significant impact that poverty and disadvantage have on a community's wellbeing. These pre-existing challenges which have now been compounded by the impact of the COVID-19, require a renewed partnership approach between federal and local government.

While socio-economic challenges vary between regions, throughout Australian municipalities poverty and disadvantage continue to have significant social and economic impacts.

Evidence suggests the provision of an appropriate social security payment for individuals seeking work, and an appropriate minimum wage for workers and households, can make a significant contribution in addressing socio-economic disadvantage, inequality, and poverty.

Increasing these payments can reduce inequality, and help ensure people, often the most vulnerable, can be lifted out of poverty, to participate as equal members of our and economy.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Australia's unemployment payment remains one of the lowest in the OECD and hasn't risen in line with national living standards for a quarter of a century.

While the Federal Government increased the payment in 2021, the payment to job-seekers still does not cover the cost of basic, essential items and leaves many recipients living in poverty.

Many recipients face food insecurity, inability to pay for utility bills, poorer health and wellbeing outcomes, and the increased prospect of homelessness. The cost of these issues is, in turn, felt by the community and all levels of government, as it then places increased strain and demand on more services to support people experiencing poverty.

But along with the unemployment benefit being insufficient, many people who are in full-time employment also struggle to cover the basic cost of living and necessities due to the current minimum wage.

Whilst the local government sector acknowledges the 2.5 percent increase to the national minimum wage in 2021, significant more scope exists for the Federal Government to implement measures that support and foster an increase to the minimum wage, whilst addressing the broader cost of living issues.

The impacts of COVID-19 have further compounded pre-existing inequality issues across Australia, with the economic impact has been felt harder in regions already experiencing greater levels of socio-economic distress.

However, the measures implemented during 2020 and 2021, including increased JobKeeper and the JobSeeker payments at the height of the pandemic, showed that with federal leadership, we can begin to meaningfully address inequality and disadvantage at local levels.

Research from the Australian National University's Centre for Social Research and Methods found that during 2020, the poverty gap lowered by 39 percent, and the number of people in poverty lowered by around 32 percent.

The decision to introduce increased JobKeeper and JobSeeker payments during 2020 meant that for the first many of our most disadvantaged were provided with an enhanced safety net during prolonged lockdowns, with many for the first time not living and experiencing life below the poverty line.

An appropriate ongoing social security payment and minimum wage can enhance the safety net across the country and living standards. It can also play a leading role in continuing to stimulate local economic activity throughout communities whilst addressing socio-economic disadvantage.

A renewed partnership approach between the Federal Government and local government, to help facilitate increased JobSeeker Payments and minimum wage rate, can also be integrated as part of a comprehensive partnership to identify, and invest in targeted measures that address and respond to socio-economic disadvantage and inequality across Australian communities.

Building off existing Federal government initiatives, including City Deal Frameworks, Regional Jobs and Skills Taskforce's, Local Jobs Programs, and Community Health and Wellbeing Services, the local government sector welcomes the chance to align its existing local services and resources that can help both levels better coordinate and respond to ongoing socio-economic challenges as part of COVID-19 recovery, and into the future.

Motion number 89.1 Newcastle City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Note that the severe economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have been cushioned by Commonwealth, state, and local policy interventions, including the JobSeeker and JobKeeper payments;**
- 2. Note that prior to the \$550 per fortnight increase in the JobSeeker payment in April 2020, the JobSeeker/NewStart rate had not been increased in real terms in 26 years.**
- 3. Note that in February 2021, the Commonwealth increased the JobSeeker rate by just \$50 a fortnight, to \$307 per week for a single adult, still well below the poverty line in Australia, and also coinciding with the end of the \$75 per week coronavirus supplement, which will leave recipients \$50 a week worse off than they currently are; and**

4. Call on the Prime Minister, Treasurer and Commonwealth Parliament to permanently raise the rate of JobSeeker by between \$185 per week and \$275 per week.

OBJECTIVE

The National General Assembly acknowledges the recent increase to the JobSeeker payment of \$25 per week, noting that the Coronavirus supplement of \$75 a week ended on 31 March 2021, leaving unemployed Australians \$50 a week worse off than previously.

KEY ARGUMENTS

A wide cross-section of Australian civil society has previously called on the Commonwealth to permanently 'Raise the Rate' to provide dignity and wellbeing to unemployed Australians, as well as an economic boost for businesses, including:

- Australia's chief banker, RBA Governor Philip Lowe;
- The Business Council of Australia, which said that the low JobSeeker rate: 'erodes the capacity of people to present themselves well or maintain their readiness for work';
- The Australian Council of Social Services;
- The Grattan Institute;
- The Sydney Morning Herald Editorial Board;
- Respected economists, including Professor Jeff Borland, who found that the JobSeeker supplement had: 'not made it harder to fill jobs, nor has it slowed the rate of people obtaining employment'; and
- The Reference Group on Welfare Reform to the Minister for Social Services

Motion number 90 City of Charles Sturt SA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to advocate that both major political parties expand the scope of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) to enable local governments to receive Commonwealth contributory funding. This funding would contribute to community facilities and assets in support of NDIS eligible recipients, and other community members who may benefit from them. For example, improved accessibility of recreational facilities and other infrastructure assets.

OBJECTIVE

While the NDIS framework aims to provide high-quality support and safe environments for all NDIS participants, local councils also seek to support this scheme through the provision of recreational facilities and other infrastructure assets.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) represents a fundamental change to the way people with disability are supported in their everyday lives.

The National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) is an independent statutory agency whose role it is to implement the NDIS.

NDIS aims to support a better life for hundreds of thousands of Australians with a significant and permanent disability and their families and carers.

As at 2021, and within the next five years, NDIS will provide more than \$22 billion in annual funding to an estimated 500,000 Australians.

In November 2021, Ms Tracy Mackey was appointed the new National Disability Insurance Scheme Quality and Safeguards Commissioner. Ms Mackey has been appointed for three years from 10 January 2022.

Local council communities are not just limited to NDIS-eligible recipients but other community members who could benefit from them also.

Expanding the NDIS to enable local governments to receive Commonwealth contributory funding would create an opportunity to plan community facilities and other infrastructure assets informed by the NDIS framework. This would support of NDIS eligible recipients and other community members who may benefit from them.

Motion number 90.1 South Burnett Regional Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government for a continuation of funding for rural communities in addition to the identified funded programs under the National Disability Insurance Schemes.

OBJECTIVE

Collaboration and Partnerships

KEY ARGUMENTS

The recognition of the diversity that exists within communities and identification of the varying needs of people with disability who reside in rural and remote areas is important. We believe that any strategy that continues to support service-delivery in rural and remote communities, particularly those communities that include a higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, is vital to ensuring equality of access to services and quality of life outcomes.

There needs to be emphasis placed on the important role of genuine and collaborative engagement to inform the way agencies and service providers deliver the NDIS. Local government must be an equal partner in these discussion with the state and federal government so that our communities can truly become 'communities of choice' for those accessing the NDIS.

Motion number 91 City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters SA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

1. Reaffirm its commitment to the National Strategy for Volunteering, and the ongoing monitoring of volunteer work through the Australian Bureau of Statistics; and
2. Provide adequate funding to volunteer agencies, including local government, to support actions that increase volunteer participation and adapt volunteering programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

OBJECTIVE

Volunteering is key to keeping people feeling connected and provided with critical support, particularly the vulnerable, isolated, and disengaged members of the community. Our councils rely on volunteers to provide a myriad of local activities and programs in our playing fields, parks, community centres, libraries, and vital programs such as emergency services and community visitor schemes.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Volunteering plays a key role in sustaining healthy, resilient communities. It also contributes significantly to the quality, vibrancy, and coherence of our society. Prior to COVID-19, volunteering participation (through organisations and groups) had been declining over time.

Official data from the ABS shows that the formal volunteering rate declined from 36 percent in 2010 to 29 percent in 2019, with the decline most evident for women. Volunteers contributed nearly 600 million hours to the community in 2019, a 20 percent decrease since 2014.

Many of the problems that impede the volunteering sector today are long-standing issues such as inadequate resourcing of volunteer management, poor recognition of volunteers, and an overall lack of strategic development and investment.

Volunteering was hit hard by COVID-19. Research from the Australian National University revealed that two out of three volunteers (66 percent) stopped volunteering in 2020 during the early stages of COVID-19, with the reduction in volunteering being equivalent to 12.2 million hours per week. By May 2021, only half (56 percent) of volunteers who had stopped volunteering due to COVID-19 had returned.

Volunteering Australia is leading the development of the National Strategy for Volunteering, which will provide a blueprint for a reimagined future for volunteering in Australia. It will be designed and owned by the volunteering ecosystem, which includes local government. Councils not only manage their own volunteering programs, but also support thousands of grassroots associations which provide critical community connection opportunities and services for their citizens.

Recognising and leveraging the role of local government in supporting the volunteering ecosystem is critical in the face of declining rates of people volunteering through organisations, and the effects of COVID-19.

Local government recognises the significant contribution made by volunteers in both the running of community facilities and in the carrying out of community services.

Leadership at the national level is needed to work in partnership with local government, and other volunteer support agencies, to provide safe and rewarding opportunities for volunteers for the benefit of Australian communities.

TAXATION REFORM

Motion number 92 Gunnedah Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to delay any cut or suspension of the current fuel excise tax arrangements until such time as a genuine reform package can be legislated to replace the tax with a mechanism which distributes this vital road maintenance funding across all road users regardless of fuel type.

OBJECTIVE

The core funding stream for roads, which drive productivity and connectivity of all our LGAs, must be secured for longer than the immediate future. As the increasing trend of EVs and other road-going vehicles not powered by fossil fuels takes hold across the nation, the fuel excise tax will become a less effective means of capturing a 'user pays' funding stream. Genuine reform is urgently needed to preserve our roads into the future.

KEY ARGUMENTS

According to the Electric Vehicle Council of Australia's research report, State of Electric Vehicles, EVs represented approx. 1 percent of new vehicle sales in 2020. This was a near doubling from 2019 where EVs accounted for 0.6 percent of new vehicle sales. Crucially, more than 56 percent of respondents to their market research surveys indicated EVs would be considered in their next vehicle purchasing decision.

Clearly, the marketplace is moving, and this is being driven by consumers. 2022's fuel price crunch is only going to accelerate this transformation of our nation's main form of personal transport energy use.

FY20's fuel excise revenue collected by the ATO reached just over \$11 billion. The fuel excise level is a flat tax rate applied on top of the bowser price of fuel, so has not moved up in line with the increase in the cost of fuel. Rather, the increasing trend of EVs (granted, minor compared to COVID-19 impacts felt in FY21) will work to reduce the revenue generated from the user-pays tax scheme. So, whilst the fuel excise rate increases, lower than CPI, and inflationary pressures rapidly increase the national bill for road construction and maintenance, the principle means of spreading this burden across road-users will become less effective – an increasing share of road-users will receive a free drive via the use of EVs on the road network.

This will lead to a clear shortfall of funding and in turn a reduction in the level of service able to be provided to road users.

We need to act now and secure real reform in the area by introducing a replacement for fuel excise which has a future proof link to road usage.

Motion number 93 Brighton Council TAS

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to remove/exempt Fringe Benefits Tax on electric or zero emission vehicles where use is restricted to travel between home and work.

OBJECTIVE

Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) is administered by the Australian Government and adds a significant cost barrier to the transition to lower-emission vehicles.

Cost is one of the biggest barriers preventing broadscale switches to electric or zero emission vehicle in local government fleets.

Applying FBT to electric and zero emission vehicles effectively renders these vehicles prohibitively expensive. If an FBT exemption applied to electric vehicles, it would, in most cases, be cost-effective for example, for Brighton Council, to make the switch to electric options.

Greater climate change action is a key priority in the NGA discussion paper and amongst local governments throughout Australia. Achieving carbon neutrality at least cost and in the transport sector relies heavily on reducing cost barriers.

Electric vehicle markets are expanding rapidly throughout the world, yet in Australia electric vehicles represent less than 2 percent of all registered vehicles.

The FBT barrier for zero-emission vehicles should be raised at NGA as removing FBT is a fundamental way that multiple levels of government in Australia can work in partnership to facilitate larger-scale emission reductions in the transport sector and across government operations.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Many local governments across Australia are focussed on a least-cost transition to carbon neutrality. Lowering greenhouse gas emissions by transitioning vehicle fleets to non-fossil-fuel-based technology plays a key role.

The Australian Government Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) leads to the selection of larger and more inefficient vehicles rather than smaller more efficient vehicles and electric or zero emission options. Local governments are currently incentivised to buy diesel or petrol Utes for commuter restricted vehicles, over electric vehicle sedans due to the significant FBT savings. Sedans, restricted to commuter use, attract FBT, while Utes and vans do not attract FBT.

Options to transition the light vehicle fleet to lower-emission options are limited by market costs and vehicle availability as well as FBT. For example, Brighton Council recently reviewed vehicle fleet options and found limited opportunity as:

- the majority of light vehicles are commuter restricted;
- electric Utes and vans are either not readily available, or expensive; and
- the addition of FBT made the business case prohibitively expensive.

The FBT cost is significant, being approximately 20percent of the vehicle purchase price to be paid every year. More expensive vehicles attract a higher FBT for each vehicle, for example a vehicle in the \$40,000 range costs at least \$8,000 in FBT a year while a \$65,000 vehicle costs \$13,000 in FBT annually.

Brighton Council reviewed opportunities to switch to full electric vehicles as part of endorsing a corporate emission reduction target of 30 percent below 2021 levels by 2030, on the pathway to zero emissions by 2040. This highlighted the need to transition the light vehicle fleet to electric options on a case-by-case basis, however with FBT cost barriers switchovers are not currently cost effective.

Brighton Council gained strong support from the Tasmanian local government sector to lobby the Federal Government to remove FBT from fully electric and zero emission vehicles. At a Local Government of Tasmania (LGAT) General Meeting held in Launceston (March 2022), Tasmanian councils overwhelmingly voted in support of Brighton Council's motion that LGAT advocate to the Federal Government for this exemption. LGAT noted that the motion aligns with LGAT's Annual Plan 2022 to support local government to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Brighton Council first brought this to the attention of the Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority (STCA) at the end of last year, seeking endorsement from the STCA, via the Regional Climate Change Initiative, to send an advocacy letter on behalf of the STCA to The Hon. Angus Taylor MP, Federal Minister for Industry, Energy and Emissions. This letter was sent to the Minister in December 2021 and a reply articulated that the current Liberal Coalition Government recently reviewed the application of FBT to electric vehicles as part of the national Future Fuels and Vehicles Strategy and opted not to alter the existing FBT policy.

Communities look to governments for leadership on issues such as climate change action. It is a core priority in the National General Assembly (NGA) Discussion Paper 2022 and has been at previous NGAs.

Motion number 94 Broken Hill City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to create a regional tax incentive to equalise the current remote area Fringe Benefit Tax concessions from 50 percent to 100 percent to enable all employees residing in regional and remote communities across Australia access to the same allowances as their employers.

The tax incentive will assist to drive regional relocation, to smooth out the volatility of housing prices with the aim to address the regional housing affordability crisis across Australia (especially in regional areas affected by the boom-bust cycle of mining industries).

OBJECTIVE

Broken Hill City Council's motion aims to address the housing affordability crisis which is currently affecting many regional communities in Australia.

At the 27 October 2021, Ordinary Council Meeting, Council resolved to contribute \$20,000 to stage 2 of the More than Mining Campaign as a founding member of the Australian Mining Cities Alliance.

The More than Mining campaign now has national representation from the Australian Mining Cities Alliance, as representative body for:

- Broken Hill City Council (NSW);
- Isaac Regional Council (QLD);
- Mount Isa City Council (QLD);
- City of Karratha (WA);
- City of Kalgoorlie Boulder (WA);
- Regional Development Australia Pilbara; and
- Karratha & Districts Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Additional funding support is derived from partnering remote mining Local Government Areas:

- West Coast Council (TAS);
- Shire of East Pilbara (WA);
- Town of Port Headland (WA);
- Shire of Coolgardie (WA);
- Shire of Leonora (WA); and
- Shire of Dundas (WA)

In-principal support from:

- Mareeba Shire (QLD);
- Tablelands Regional Council (QLD); and
- Regional Development Australia Tropical North QLD.

The support gained from across the country validates the strength of the tax reform proposal. The councils involved in the More than Mining Campaign want to put their weight behind solutions that will result in sustainable, stable, and inclusive regional communities, attractive to skilled and diverse residential workforces who will continue to fortify our nation's economic prosperity

KEY ARGUMENTS

The More than Mining campaign was launched to unite regional councils to fight for affordable housing solutions for their communities which are being crippled by skyrocketing housing prices.

The goal of the campaign is to create a sustainable, stable, and inclusive regional communities, home to skilled and diverse residential workforces who continue to fortify our nation's economic prosperity. It seeks to ensure that residents who do not have a large income base are not forced out of rural, regional, and remote communities because of unaffordable housing during economic boom periods when rents and housing prices increase and aims to retain a permanent resident base in these communities

The More Than Mining tax reform proposes that current remote area Fringe Benefit Tax concessions be equalized from 50 percent to 100 percent to enable all employees residing in regional and remote mining communities across Australia access to the same allowances as their employers.

This means that individuals could buy a house, or rent a house, completely with pre-tax dollars. With a lower tax payment, people can be more secure in a decision to buy a house with improved borrowing capacity. This helps to normalise house prices and smooth out the boom-bust impacts on property values, making it financially more attractive for residents to live in regional mining towns and cities, and ultimately slowing population churn and stabilising the demand for housing in regional Australia.

It is a proposal for a systemic change to build strength and cohesion into the future within the communities who contribute so much to the nation's economic prosperity.

Motion number 95 Inner West Council NSW

That this National General Assembly call on the Australian Government to change the taxation code to eliminate incentives that reward activities and purchases that are worse for public health, are more expensive for households, result in worse domestic energy security, and worsen climate change.

The Assembly calls on the Federal Government to change the taxation code to address this, including:

- 1. Support residential and commercial landlords to improve the health, comfort, and energy security of their tenants by changing the status of energy-efficient, water-efficient, and renewable appliances and structures so that they qualify for accelerated depreciation or extension of the Temporary Full Expensing Measures for Landlords for a period through to 2030;**
- 2. Amend the taxation system such that when a landlord replaces an appliance that has poor air quality outcomes with a cleaner system (e.g., gas cooktop with induction cooktop, or a gas heater versus reverse cycle air conditioner),**

this is also captured through the Temporary Full Expensing Measures for Landlords rather than a capital expense that is to be depreciated over its effective useful life;

3. Increase the effective useful lives for those appliances that actively contribute to poor indoor air quality and worsened health outcomes such that the depreciation claim will be smaller in each year;
4. Factoring in the weight and energy source of a vehicle when deciding the allowable depreciation, in recognition that the damage done to roads is proportional to the fourth power of the weight, and thus increases rapidly for heavier vehicles (using a different scale for electric vehicles);
5. In order to improve public health due to air pollution and lack of physical activity, phase in changes to the way that motor vehicle expenses can be deducted to encourage the uptake of bicycles, e-bikes, and electric cargo bikes for commuting and business purposes, and in those cases where cars or other motor vehicles are required, make changes to ensure that electric vehicles are favoured over petrol and diesel vehicles; and
6. Call on the Federal Government to make these amendments to the relevant tax legislation to give effect to these measures as soon as possible.

OBJECTIVE

In many cases throughout our society, the tax system specifically rewards activities and purchases that are worse for public health, are more expensive for households, result in worse domestic energy security, and worsen climate change.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Federal Government can change the taxation code to address this, including by:

- Supporting residential and commercial landlords to improve the health, comfort, and energy security of their tenants by changing the status of energy efficient, water efficient, and renewable appliances and structures so that they qualify for accelerated depreciation or extension of the Temporary Full Expensing Measures for Landlords for a period through to 2030; and
- Amending the taxation system such that when a landlord replaces an appliance that has poor air quality outcomes with a cleaner system (e.g., gas cooktop with induction cooktop, or a gas heater versus reverse cycle air conditioner), this is also captured through the Temporary Full Expensing Measures for Landlords rather than a capital expense that is to be depreciated over its effective useful life.

ADDITIONAL ISSUES

Motion number 96 City of Holdfast Bay SA

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian, state, and local government associations to investigate and, where feasible, work with willing councils to trial innovative public governance models (including liquid democracy) to strengthen the connectivity and relevance of the local government sector into the future.

OBJECTIVE

Trust in government has been in decline for decades across the globe. Notwithstanding this, trust increases with localisation. Where there is local trust, this should be used to strengthen the overall health of democracy.

For better or worse, technology has been disrupting every sphere of human endeavour at an increasing rate, leading to greater community expectations across the board. The same things cannot keep being delivered in the same ways.

While the principles of democracy are arguably more important today than they've ever been, the perceived relevance of institutions, including governments, is waning.

With the exception of universal suffrage being introduced, the existing model of democracy has remained largely unchanged for over a century. Public governance has been one of the last segments to explore and implement opportunities that new technologies offer, communities expect, and waning trust requires. Exploring such opportunities proactively and courageously can help rebuild trust in government and futureproof the connectivity and relevance of the local government sector into the future, particularly in the face of diminished trust, and ongoing pressures to streamline or minimise government expenditure.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Edelman Trust Barometer, an annual global survey of more than 36,000 respondents in 28 countries, has tracked trust for over 20 years. The Barometer has tracked an alarming erosion of trust in government, which is now the least trusted sector and widely perceived as being unable to solve societal problems.

While local governments are generally perceived as more trustworthy than their federal counterparts, there is nevertheless a significant trust gap. If left unchecked, a cycle of distrust can negatively affect social stability. On the other hand, there is an opportunity to build on existing local trust to strengthen the social fabric of our nation, from the ground up.

While technology has the potential to create significant gains and benefits, it has also contributed to social, economic, and environmental volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity (VUCA) at local, state, national and global levels. Echo chambers, fake news, manufactured outrage and being addictive by design have all contributed to the fraying of social fabrics and have sown seeds of distrust and discontent.

Technology has also put pressure on all services to be fast/immediate, available anytime, personalised, and available via many channels (including digital). Expectations for services of this kind create a stark contrast against public governance models, which are not real-time or digitally accessible, and tend more towards bluntness than nuance or personalisation. Examples include party-line voting and only being able to exercise a vote every several years. With such a substantial contrast, it's not difficult to understand why many people eschew engagement in public governance.

In the face of VUCA conditions and threats to social stability, the health, strength, and vitality of democracy are all the more important. While voting is compulsory across all levels of government in many parts of Australia, trust levels indicate an underlying level of disengagement. Many people across our communities have forgotten (or are unaware of) Franklin D Roosevelt's words that 'government is ourselves and not an alien power over us'.

Innovative public government models can reverse the cycle of distrust and negative perceptions of relevance, while improving connectivity. Such models could include liquid democracy (delegative democracy whereby a community engages in collective decision-making through direct and dynamic participation), amongst others.

Choosing to proactively explore and, where feasible, trial new models of public governance can ensure local government builds on its strengths, provides added levels of connectivity to its communities, and leads by example, for state and federal counterparts to learn from. It also demonstrates significant courage and foresight, which are in keeping with the values and characteristics often found in local government.

The first steps would be to explore and articulate a range of possible models, followed by small-scale trials to test feasibility. Undertaking this as a sector-wide initiative protects democracy and provides appropriate public governance oversight, while also providing pathways to implementation should new models be worthwhile.

Motion number 97 Livingstone Shire Council QLD

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to write to each state Premier, requesting that future COVID mandates that are likely to have negative impacts on local businesses and unvaccinated members of our communities be discussed with the ALGA Executive prior to introduction.

OBJECTIVE

A meeting of approximately 400 local business owners was held in Yeppoon on 15 November 2021 to raise concerns about the restrictions being introduced by the Queensland Government apparently to curb the spread of COVID-19 in the community, and to increase vaccination rates. This number represented the majority of businesses in Livingstone Shire.

The attendees were extremely concerned that the proposed mandates would result in the loss of employment for many workers, particularly in the hospitality industry, and would negatively affect trade to the point that their businesses would become unviable.

This is a situation not unique to Queensland. It is a situation occurring in all states of Australia. The motion seeks cooperation from state governments in discussing proposed future mandates with the ALGA Executive prior to the implementation of future mandates affecting business, so that member councils can be made aware of likely impacts on their communities' businesses, and to allow appropriate planning for the impacts to occur.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Concerns were also raised in relation to the lack of clarity around some of the mandates, particularly the potential liability relating to Workcover and workplace health and safety obligations.

The meeting sought assistance from Council to advocate for the mandates scheduled for introduction on 17 December 2021 to be reviewed, and hopefully withdrawn.

At a Special Meeting of Council on 17 December 2021, council resolved as follows: THAT:

1. Following the Premier's offer to Queensland Councils to provide feedback on her government's proposal to introduce COVID-19 restrictions for unvaccinated persons from 17 December 2021 Livingstone Shire Council advises that:

- a. several hundred business owners within the Central Queensland region attended a meeting at Yeppoon on Monday 15 November 2021 and expressed strong and unreserved concern about the impacts that the new restrictions will have on business, patrons, and employees;
- b. vaccination should be an individual's choice and employers should not be forced to exclude valued employees from the workplace for exercising that choice;
- c. these restrictions will hinder Queensland's economic recovery by not allowing full participation following the re-opening of borders;
- d. the restrictions will also hinder business (to the point of closure in some instances) operating at full potential as regional Queensland's pool of employee candidates will be reduced by the new restrictions;
- e. local businesses remain unsure about their obligations and liabilities for employees under Work Health and Safety legislation;

2. Council respectfully requests that the Premier takes the concerns of the business community into account and reconsiders the decision to introduce restrictions for unvaccinated people from 17 December 2021.

Post the December 17, 2021, resolution leading up to Christmas, holiday makers brought good business to the shire's retail, accommodation, and hospitality operators. However, with constant messaging from state governments about the risks of contracting Covid-19 if

moving around the community, and further messaging to 'stay at home unless you absolutely need to go out', the traditional school holiday peak period ceased following New Year's Day.

Motion number 98 Borough of Queenscliffe VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to adopt a unified approach to transitioning refugees on Temporary Protection Visas or Safe Haven Enterprise Visas to Permanent Protection Visas as quickly as possible.

OBJECTIVE

Many refugees on Temporary Protection Visas or Safe Haven Enterprise Visas have lived in our communities for eight years or more, they have established community ties, made friends, had children, run businesses, and contributed more than they have taken. They have also been a cohort within our communities most impacted by COVID as casual employment disappeared and access to support was restricted. The overarching theme of the ALGA priorities is 'Don't leave communities behind'. Refugees on Temporary Protection Visas or Safe Haven Enterprise Visas are a community being left behind.

KEY ARGUMENTS

In 2014, the Australian government brought in new laws adversely affecting people who had come by sea to seek safety in Australia. The laws removed many of the safeguards enshrined in the UN Refugee Convention, an international treaty to which Australia is a signatory. For example, the new laws:

- Retrospectively changed the status of new-born children;
- Limited or excluded access to merit-based reviews; and
- Granted the relevant Minister powers to detain people at sea and transfer them to any country the Minister chooses without Parliamentary scrutiny.

The laws were called the Migration Maritime Powers Legislation Amendment (resolving the Asylum Legacy Caseload) Act 2014.

The legacy caseload refers to approximately 30,000 people seeking asylum who arrived in Australia by boat between 13 August 2012 and 1 January 2014; and people who came to Australia by boat before 13 August 2012, but who had not had their protection visa applications finalised by 18 September 2013.

Temporary protection visas require refugees to continually reapply for protection every few years. Refugees are denied the right to be united with family and may be sent back to a country where they were previously persecuted. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has described these conditions as punitive and noted their impact on mental health.

The Borough of Queenscliffe became a Refugee Welcome Zone signatory in 2014. A refugee Welcome Zone is an initiative of the Refugee Council of Australia where councils have made a commitment to welcoming and upholding the human rights of refugees.

In 2019 the Australian Human Rights Commission prepared a report that deals directly with the issue of temporary protection for refugees Lives on Hold: Refugees and Asylum seekers in the Legacy Case Load 2019.

One of the key findings of this report was:

‘There is a significant risk that some people in the Legacy Caseload who are in need of protection will be denied refugee status and removed from Australia, contrary to Australia’s non-refoulement obligations. A robust legal framework for refugee status determination is essential for Australia to comply with its international obligations.’

Motion number 99 Newcastle City Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:

- 1. Note that the 2017 United Nations Treaty on the Prohibition of nuclear weapons is the first treaty to comprehensively outlaw nuclear weapons and provide a pathway for their elimination. This Treaty entered into force on 22 January 2021 and all national governments have been invited to sign and ratify the treaty;**
- 2. Note that the Treaty entering into force is an important milestone on the path to a nuclear weapon-free world. It makes concrete the standard that nuclear weapons are illegal and illegitimate for all states, and a permanent part of international law; and**
- 3. Welcome the entry into force of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of nuclear weapons on 22 January 2021, and sign and ratify the treaty.**

OBJECTIVE

The National General Assembly remains deeply concerned about the grave threat that nuclear weapons pose to communities throughout the world.

We firmly believe that our residents have the right to live in a world free from this threat. Any use of nuclear weapons, whether deliberate or accidental, would have catastrophic, far-reaching, and long-lasting consequences for people and the environment.

Therefore, we warmly welcome the entry into force of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of nuclear weapons on 22 January 2021, and we call on our national government to sign and ratify it without delay.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The ICAN Cities Appeal is a global call from cities and towns in support of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of nuclear weapons.

The threat that nuclear weapons pose to communities throughout the world, particularly given the current conflict in Ukraine, is grave.

We firmly believe that our residents have the right to live in a world free from this threat. Any use of nuclear weapons, whether deliberate or accidental, would have catastrophic, far-reaching, and long-lasting consequences for people and the environment.

Motion number 100 Murray River Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to collaborate with local government to remove impediments within the National Construction Code Series (BCA) and associated Australian Standards, that dissuade industry from adopting 3D printing, and the Government provide instruments to incentivise private industry to develop 3D printing.

OBJECTIVE

There is mounting financial pressure on governments, with limited fiscal levers available, to slow the price trajectory of housing.

Major change across any industry is difficult for profit-driven entities, especially smaller players, to orchestrate, as simply the risk is high, the financial capacity is limited, and the reward will soon be diluted across their competitors.

There are investigations into housing affordability occurring in NSW already, which is commendable. Further opportunities can be harvested if the state partners with local government to review the building codes (which by default do not currently reflect the new technology).

KEY ARGUMENTS

Often the scale of the research and development required is beyond even the most affluent or well-resourced. The longer an industry has been in existence, the harder it is to change, amplified by the educational institutions and financial commitments that both have long lead times and future commitments.

Furthermore, regulations (in this instance building codes and standards) are always slow to change and are often an even bigger impediment. In August 2021, the first 3D printed houses were sold in the USA. The investment in research and development in 3D printed structures over the next few years in many counties, largely driven by price pressures, government policies, international treaty obligations, but also because of the frailty of global supply chains, is profound.

Motion number 101 Frankston City VIC

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government for funding support to help develop international municipal relationships such as sister cities.

OBJECTIVE

Ongoing connection with overseas locations is essential to rebuild Australian local government relationships with international counterparts post the global pandemic.

Relationships promote peaceful partnerships with like-minded international locations. Current programs vary from basic cultural exchange programs to shared research and development projects between cities with relationships.

By forming relationships between countries, local government cities and locations, people of different cultures are able to celebrate and appreciate their differences and build partnerships that lessen the chance of new conflicts.

Councils throughout Australia have established and on-going international municipal relationships which are not funded at a central level.

International municipal relationships attract global goodwill and contribute to Australia's international standing.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Since the global pandemic, international municipal relationships have suffered due to the inability to travel to share and celebrate cultural differences and similarities.

A federally funded program would support local government organisations to enhance current relationships and establish new ones. This would include establishing relationships such as 'Sister Cities/Towns', 'Friendship Cities/Towns and Twinning Cities/Towns.

The funding would include expenditure for incoming and outgoing delegations, emergency aid/donations, cultural immersion/exchange initiatives, and gifts.

Due to the close proximity of Australia to the Asia-Pacific region funding priority should be reserved for projects and relationships in that region.

Motion number 102 Break O'Day Council TAS

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government for a change in date for Australia Day.

OBJECTIVE

The debate around the date of Australia Day has been a matter of discussion within previous NGAs and the wider community for many years. Nothing is achieved by successive Federal governments ignoring this matter as it will not go away over a period of time. It is time to address this matter and allow the community to move on.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Supporting 2017 Motion by Hobart City Council, which called on other local governments to lobby the Federal government to debate moving Australia Day from January 26.

The first official Australia Day was held on 30 July 1915, which was to raise funds for the World War 1 effort. Australia Day was seen as a way of drawing on the pride of Australians in their soldiers' recent achievements at Gallipoli.

With the change of date to 26 January, the original meaning has been lost. This date represents a sad past of trauma and loss for our First Nations People.

Motion number 103 Greater Dandenong City VIC

Greater Dandenong City Council, as joint mover with Brimbank City Council, Darebin City Council, Monash City Council, Moreland City Council and Yarra City Council, moves that this National General Assembly:

- 1. acknowledges the Federal Government's swift and appropriate response to the Ukrainian crisis in taking refugees over the annual humanitarian visa program quota, to be settled in local government areas;**
- 2. acknowledges the contrasting Federal Government response to the recent crisis in Afghanistan, where Afghan refugees will be allocated spots within the existing annual humanitarian visa program, over a four-year period;**

In addition, Greater Dandenong City Council as secretariat of the local government Mayoral Taskforce Supporting People Seeking Asylum on behalf of the following Councils that are members:

- a. Executive Members' Brimbank City Council, Casey City Council, Darebin City Council, Hobsons Bay City Council, Hume City Council, Kingston City Council, Monash City Council, Moreland City Council, Yarra City Council;**
- b. General Members' Ballarat City Council, Banyule City Council, Bendigo City Council, Blue Mountains City Council, Canterbury Bankstown City Council, Cardinia Shire Council, Hawkesbury City Council, Inner West City Council, Leeton Shire Council, Maribyrnong City Council, Melbourne City Council, Moonee Valley City Council, Nillumbik Shire Council, Port Phillip City Council, Randwick City Council, Wagga City Council, Whittlesea City Council, Wyndham City Council; and**
- c. Supporter Councils' Bass Coast Shire Council, Greater Geelong City Council, Hobart City Council, Launceston City Council, Macedon Ranges Shire Council, Maroondah City Council, Mornington Peninsula Shire Council, Borough of Queenscliffe, Wellington Shire Council, and Whitehorse City Council;**

Calls for a consistent approach from the Federal Government to taking humanitarian refugees from active conflict zones.

OBJECTIVE

Australia operates a dedicated humanitarian program that offers resettlement for refugees and others overseas who are in humanitarian need, and protection for people who arrive lawfully in Australia and engage Australia's protection obligations [Ref: <https://bit.ly/3kwtfdx>].

The annual humanitarian intake was cut in 2020 from 18,750 places to 13,750. It is understood the government believes the 13,750 annual figure remains about the right level, but it has not ruled out increasing the numbers.

Local government plays a unique and critical role in the humanitarian settlement program. Local governments engage in actions to promote multiculturalism, social inclusion and ensure equitable access to their programs and services for all community members. Many are undertaking activities to welcome new migrant and refugee arrivals to their community and the wider Australian community, such as through becoming Refugee Welcome Zones [Ref: <https://bit.ly/3Fe6S6g>].

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Australian Government has a record of responding swiftly and humanely to refugee crisis around the world by accepting refugees in addition to Australia's annual humanitarian program quota.

Recent examples include the Balkan conflict in the 1990s in which temporary visas were provided to people fleeing Kosovo, and the Syrian refugee crisis in 2015 in which 12,000 refugees were accepted. The Government has again swiftly agreed to take refugees from the current conflict in Ukraine and place them 'on top of the pile'.

Motion number 104 Greater Dandenong City VIC

This National General Assembly:

1. Acknowledges and informs the Federal Government that the limited amount of support provided by the Federal Government to people seeking asylum who are awaiting their status determination is resulting in increased costs for local governments across Australia; and

2. Calls on the Federal Government to:

- a. appropriately fund the Department of Immigration so that asylum applications and appeals can be urgently addressed through a single Refugee Status Determination process and an independent and fair merits review;**
- b. allow all such people to access without delay or condition, Australia's Centrelink services and Medicare benefits; and**
- c. provide TPV holders with a pathway to permanency.**

(Ref: Local Government Mayoral Taskforce Supporting People Seeking Asylum (2022), <https://bit.ly/3vyLu8x>)

OBJECTIVE

The plight of refugees and people seeking asylum in this country is well known, it is contrary to common decency and needs to change now. This congress is called upon to once again seek changes at the federal level so as to increase Commonwealth support for people seeking asylum and alleviate the cost-shifting that has occurred by the federal government on to local governments.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The plight of refugees and people seeking asylum in this country is well known it is contrary to common decency and needs to change now. This congress is called upon to once again seek changes at the federal level so as to increase Commonwealth support for people seeking asylum and alleviate the cost shifting that has occurred by the Federal Government on to local governments.

Motion number 105 Bathurst Regional Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to recognise the fact of frontier wars which occurred between First Australians and British forces during the colonisation of Australia.

OBJECTIVE

This motion is presented for consideration by ALGA, regarding the national issue of recognising Frontier Wars which occurred across Australia during the process of British colonisation since 1788.

KEY ARGUMENTS

Evidence of frontier conflict is an important and critical part of our national identity which deserves due recognition at the national level, and is demonstrated, for example, by the University of Newcastle's online map known as Colonial Frontier Massacres, Australia, 1788 to 1930 (ref: <https://bit.ly/3OSY6is>).

Motion number 106 Parkes Shire Council NSW

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to:
Provide strong structured VET support programs for training next generation workforce that will support the renaissance of manufacturing in Australia such as; automation, programable logic, self-guidance, robotics, and drone technology.

OBJECTIVE

Workforce Shortages and Re-engineering Work - Skilled people is a critical issue for Australia. However, there is a solution, processes which once required large labour resources, can now be completed by automation and robotics. Low paid jobs are being replaced by fewer, but highly paid jobs that are internationally exportable.

We see mines becoming fully automated, GPS guidance in agricultural machinery is common, robotics are being deployed into factories, however these skills are scarce. We need to start training for the skills of tomorrow today.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The COVID pandemic has been a massive disrupter across the world, particularly in supply lines. International supplies were particularly disrupted, highlighting a weakness in our national ability to survive when these supplies are cut-off.

Manufacturing has been in decline in Australia for decades, driven by high employment costs and international competition. Australia has a reliance on the export of bulk commodities and natural resources, often with little value-adding. For example, the central NSW branch of Regional Development Australia determined that over 65 percent of the region's produce leaves the area with no value-adding.

However, currently there appears to be a renewed interest in Australian manufacturing and value-adding, driven in part by the desire to on-shore, but also by advances in manufacturing.

Processes which once required large labour resources, can now be completed by automation and robotics. Low-paid jobs are being replaced by fewer, but highly paid jobs that are internationally exportable.

We see mines becoming fully automated, GPS guidance in agricultural machinery is common, and robotics are being deployed into factories. However, these skills are scarce. We need to start training for the skills of tomorrow today.



AUSTRALIAN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ASSOCIATION

8 Geils Court Deakin ACT 2600 | Phone (02) 6122 9400
Email alga@alga.asn.au | Web www.alga.asn.au

19. Corporate Affairs

19.1 Curtin University - Proposed Memorandum of Understanding

Author(s) Victoria Green

Attachments 1. Proposed Memorandum of Understanding - Curtin University [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) ENDORSES the establishment of non-legally binding Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Cockburn and Curtin University; and
- (2) AUTHORISES the Chief Executive Officer, and his delegate, to sign the MOU.

Background

The City of Cockburn and Curtin University have been exploring opportunities to collaborate across multiple shared priority areas.

The purpose of these discussions was to create partnerships between the parties in areas such as defence, sustainability, innovation, planning and education.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will formalise and provide structure to current informal and ad hoc relationships across the organisation.

Submission

N/A

Report

The City of Cockburn would like Council to endorse the establishment of a formal non-legally binding agreement in the form of a MoU (clause 3(a) of MoU document) with Curtin University.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Local Economy

A sustainable and diverse local economy that attracts increased investment and provides local employment.

- Increased Investment, economic growth and local employment.

Listening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

N/A

Legal Implications

Clause 3(a) of the MoU states that:

“No legally binding obligations are intended to arise between the Parties by signing this MoU, other than those obligations contained in clauses 5 and 8.”

Further, clauses 5 and 8 relate only to “confidentiality” and “public statements” respectively.

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

There is a very low-level risk attached to the execution and delivery of this MoU agreement.

Strategic agreements of this nature have traditionally yielded significant investment attraction, jobs, research and upskilling growth for local councils.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

The Proponent(s) and those who lodged a submission on the proposal have been advised that this matter is to be considered at the 9 June 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting.

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Details

Parties	CURTIN UNIVERSITY (ABN 99 143 842 569) a body corporate established under the <i>Curtin University Act 1966</i> , of Kent Street, Bentley, Western Australia 6102 (Curtin)
	CITY OF COCKBURN (ABN 27 471 341 209) of 9 Colleville Crescent, Spearwood, Western Australia 6163 (Cockburn)
Commencement Date	Date of execution of this document by the last of the Parties.
End Date	[insert as agreed by the Parties] years from the Commencement Date.
Objectives	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To collaborate in multiple areas to enhance the brand, objectives, and outcomes of each of the Parties as leading innovators in their respective industries. (b) To create partnerships between the Parties in areas such as defence, sustainability, the Blue Economy, sports and recreation and education. (c) To discuss and explore opportunities and proposals to cooperate and collaborate in one or more, but not limited to, the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. agree a strategic approach for collectively lobbying government. b. agree an effective forum and executive stakeholders for identifying the strategic priorities of each Party on an annual basis. c. share information in relation to areas of expertise and possible collaboration and engagement with industry. d. develop strategies to improve community participation and access to tertiary education. e. work together to develop events and community activities that benefit local businesses, rate payers, Curtin students and staff. f. identify student placement and/or employment programmes with City of Cockburn, including work integrated learning placements, including but not limited to 'Earn While You Learn' and Curtin Volunteers initiatives. g. develop strategies and processes for continually identifying joint research and development projects, including but not limited to, opportunities to use Curtin as a Living Laboratory.

	<p>h. develop strategies and implementation plans to improve community understanding and participation in the recreational and social opportunities offered by Curtin.</p> <p>i. develop sustainability strategies and projects that deliver operational efficiencies in areas such as waste management, climate change adaption measures and biodiversity protection and the Blue Economy.</p> <p>j. leverage Advisory Groups to develop a strategy that positions the Parties as being a leader in offering defence, sustainability, sports and recreation and education, including the establishment of "the Blue Economy" project.</p> <p>k. share facilities and resources as appropriate.</p> <p>l. sharing information in relation to areas of expertise and possible collaboration and engagement with industry.</p>	
Responsibilities	<p>Responsibilities</p> <p>Within three months of the Commencement Date, or at such later time as agreed between the Parties, the Parties must agree:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a strategy for the management and oversight of the objectives, which will include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. a process for regular communication between representatives of the Parties in relation to this Memorandum of Understanding. b. an equitable decision-making process. c. establish procedures for reviewing and reporting on the progress of collaborative activities initiated under this Memorandum of Understanding. d. establish procedures for identifying and prioritising new opportunities for collaboration. 2) That representatives of each Party will attend the Local Area Steering Committee meeting held twice a year. 3) That each Party will nominate a Senior Executive Sponsor who will attend the Partnership Steering Group (PSG) meeting held twice a year. 	
MOU Representatives	Curtin Representative	[insert]
		Phone: [insert]
		Email: [insert]
	Cockburn Representative	Victoria Green Executive, Corporate Affairs [REDACTED]

	Email: vGreen@cockburn.wa.gov.au
--	----------------------------------

1. COLLABORATION AND OBJECTIVES

- (a) The Parties enter into this Memorandum of Understanding (**MoU**) for the purpose of discussing and exploring opportunities to cooperate and collaborate with respect to one or more of the Objectives set out in the Details.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTIES

- (a) To further the Objectives, the Parties commit to the Responsibilities set out in the above Details.

3. INTENTIONS OF THE PARTIES

- (a) No legally binding obligations are intended to arise between the Parties by signing this MoU other than those obligations contained in clauses 5 and 8.
- (b) If the Parties determine that they want to commence a collaborative activity or project to further the Objectives, the Parties will enter into a separate binding contractual arrangement (**Agreement**). Each Agreement will set out the obligations of the Parties, including but not limited to funding/payment, responsibilities, intellectual property, copyright ownership, confidentiality, warranties, risk allocation and indemnification to be undertaken by each Party in relation to that activity. The Agreement will prevail over this MoU.
- (c) This MoU does not transfer any interest in or rights to data or intellectual property.
- (d) Any action taken and costs incurred by a Party in anticipation of any Agreement or to facilitate activities under this MoU will be at the sole risk and responsibility of that Party.
- (e) This MoU does not create any agency, partnership, trust, or joint venture between the Parties. Neither Party has any authority or power to act for, create or assume any responsibility or obligation on behalf of the other Party.
- (f) Time is of the essence in the performance of the Objectives under this MoU.

4. TERM AND TERMINATION

- (a) This MoU commences on the Commencement Date and continues until the End Date.
- (b) A Party may terminate this MoU at any time, by giving not less than 3 months written notice to the other Party.
- (c) The termination of this MoU will not affect any activity or project that is the subject of an Agreement between the Parties unless the Agreement provides otherwise.

5. CONFIDENTIALITY

- (a) Each Party must treat all confidential information owned by the other Party, including all information or material disclosed in relation to this MoU as confidential, and will not disclose or permit disclosure to a third party without obtaining the disclosing Party's prior written consent (except to the extent necessary for the purposes of an Agreement or as required by law). This clause will survive the termination or expiration of this MoU.

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CRICOS Provider Code 00301J

- (b) The Parties acknowledge that they may receive confidential information from each other in connection with this MoU. The recipient may only use the confidential information of the Party disclosing that information for the purposes of performing their obligations or exercising their rights under the MoU or an Agreement and must not disclose it to any person other than to its employees, contractors, or agents for the purposes of performing their obligations under this MoU.

6. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- (a) 'Intellectual Property Right' means all intellectual and industrial property rights and interests throughout the world, whether registered or unregistered, including trademarks, designs, patents, inventions, semi-conductor, circuit and other eligible layouts, copyright and analogous rights, trade secrets, know how, processes, concepts, plant breeder's rights, confidential information and all other intellectual property rights as defined in Article 2 of the Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation on 14 July 1967 as amended from time to time.
- (b) Ownership of Intellectual Property Rights (other than third party Intellectual Property Rights) associated with any documentation provided by Curtin pursuant to this MoU vests in and shall remain vested in Curtin.
- (c) Ownership of Cockburn Intellectual Property Rights (other than third party Intellectual Property Rights) vests in and shall remain vested in for Cockburn.

7. PRIVACY MANAGEMENT POLICY

- (a) Without limiting any other provision of this MoU, the Parties must comply with the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) (Privacy Act) and all other relevant laws, and regulations concerning the collection, use, storage, and disclosure of personal Information (as defined in the Privacy Act)..
- (b) For the avoidance of doubt:
 - (i) the Parties remain solely responsible for ensuring that any personal information (as defined in the Privacy Act) collected by it is done in compliance with the Privacy Act.
 - (ii) the Parties remain solely responsible for ensuring that all its employees, contractors or agents have provided consent to the collection of their personal information (as defined in the Privacy Act) in compliance with the Privacy Act.

8. PUBLIC STATEMENTS

- (a) Neither Party will use the name or logo of the other Party, or any variation of it, without obtaining the other Party's prior written consent. Any use must be subject to any directions in the consent including compliance with the Party's brand policies and style guidelines. The Parties will consult with each other before making any press release concerning this MoU or its details. This clause will survive the termination or expiration of this MoU.

9. SUSTAINABILITY AND ANTI MODERN SLAVERY

- (a) The Parties are committed to operating in a sustainable manner. As such, environment, social and economic impacts are to be considered in dealing with matters in this MoU.
- (b) In performing the Objectives under this MoU, the Parties will comply with the *Modern Slavery Act 2018* (Commonwealth); and take reasonable steps to ensure that there is no modern slavery or human trafficking in the Parties' supply chain or in any part of its business. The Parties confirm that, having made reasonable enquiries, to the best of their knowledge, neither Party nor any of their officers, employees, contractors, or other persons associated with it:
 - (i) have been convicted of any offence involving slavery and human trafficking; and
 - (ii) have been or is the subject of any investigation, inquiry or enforcement proceedings by any government agency regarding any offence or alleged offence of, or in connection with, slavery and human trafficking.

10. VARIATION

- (a) This MoU may not be varied except in writing signed by a duly authorised signatory of each Party.

11. COUNTERPARTS

- (a) This MoU may be signed and exchanged between the Parties in counterparts.

12. RECORD MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) The Parties acknowledge that they are required to comply with their statutory obligations under the State Records Act 2000 (WA).

13. COUNCIL POLICY

- (a) The Parties acknowledge Cockburn's participation in activities and projects is subject to, and in accordance with, all relevant policies and position statements of the Local Government. The policies and position statements are available on Cockburn's website.

14. GOVERNING LAW

- (a) This MoU is governed by and construed according to the laws of Western Australia and the Parties shall submit to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Western Australia.

SIGNED for and on behalf of CURTIN UNIVERSITY by its duly authorised signatory

Signature	Name
	Title
	Date

SIGNED for and on behalf of the City of Cockburn by its duly authorised signatory

Signature	Name
	Title

	Date
Witness Signature	Name

20. Office of the CEO

Nil

21. Motions of Which Previous Notice Has Been Given

21.1 Veterans Parade, Cockburn Central - Proposed Zebra Crossing

Author(s) Daniel Arndt

Attachments N/A

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) CONTINUES to monitor traffic, cycling and pedestrian volumes along Veterans Parade, Cockburn Central;
- (2) NOTES that Main Roads did not approve the City's proposal to construct a zebra crossing in front of the Cockburn ARC;
- (3) SUPPORTS the need to continue to monitor the traffic, cycling and pedestrian volumes;
- (4) REVIEWS this site again in five years when further major development within Structure Plan occurs; and
- (5) REAPPLYS to Main Roads WA for the crossing if warrants are met and there is local support for the crossing.

Background

Cr Kirkwood submitted the following Notice of Motion on 4 May 2022:

"That Council requests the City of Cockburn Chief Executive Officer write to Main Roads WA to approve and install a zebra crossing on Veterans Parade, Cockburn Central, across from Cockburn ARC, with flashing warning pedestrian signage.

Reason:

Veterans Parade has become a busy road between Midgegooroo Avenue and Poletti Road.

The ARC is extremely popular.

With varying age ranges and abilities using the facility and surrounding areas, it is a must that we have a zebra crossing for safer and prioritised pedestrian access".

There have been several requests over the years regarding installation of a zebra crossing in front of the Aquatic and Recreation Centre (ARC), as it is a significant generator of pedestrian movements across Veterans Parade.

Previous assessments were undertaken in 2019 and 2021.

Submission

N/A

Report

Assessments utilise the Local Area Traffic Management Investigation Policy and Main Roads warrants for pedestrian crossings and must be reviewed by Main Roads, who approve and install formal crossings.

The assessment finding was:

- *“A site with low safety and amenity concerns - no further action required”.*

This means the warrants for installation of any treatments are not met.

In August 2021, Main Roads advised they would not approve the City's proposal, but the City could reapply in the future, once traffic volumes meet the warrants.

Construction such as a new Council building or Cinema Complex would result in increased pedestrian, cycling and vehicle movements with potential to meet warrants for zebra crossing in the future.

In the interim, there are existing local area traffic management devices in place at the intersection of Veterans Parade / Remembrance Avenue and Veterans Parade / Legacy Way in form of at-grade entry statements.

The entry statements are designed to provide visual and tactile clues to drivers, alerting them that they are entering a driving environment that is different from the one they have just left.

The City can continue to monitor the traffic volumes and reapply for the crossing when the warrants are met.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsLocal Economy

A sustainable and diverse local economy that attracts increased investment and provides local employment.

- Thriving local commercial centres, local businesses and tourism industry.

Community, Lifestyle & Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive, and connected community.

- Accessible and inclusive community, recreation and cultural services and facilities that enrich our community.

City Growth & Moving Around

A growing City that is easy to move around and provides great places to live.

- An integrated, accessible and improved transport network.
- Cockburn Central as the capital of Perth's South Metro Region.

Budget/Financial Implications

N/A

Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

The site has been reviewed and is a site with low safety and amenity concerns. Main Roads have reviewed and stated that the site does not meet their minimum requirements for a crossing as speeds and volumes of vehicles are low.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil

**21.2 Notice to Revoke Previous Council Decision - Ordinary Council Meeting
12 May 2022 - Minute No. 2022/0097 - Item 21.1 Omeo Dive Trail at
Coogee Beach - Department of Transport Request**

Author(s) Emma Milne

Attachments 1. Revocation Notice - Cr Corke [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATION

Part A

That Council:

- (1) REVOKES Minute No. 2022/0097 – Item 21.1 – Omeo Dive Trail at Coogee Beach – Department of Transport Request – 12 May 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting, as follows:

That Council:

- (1) *NOTES the concerns raised by the Port Coogee Community Association with respect to the proposed public moorings potentially impacting the Omeo Wreck at Coogee Beach;*
- (2) *EDORSES advocating to the Department of Transport to undertake an assessment to remove the 8-knot speed limit area between the southern end of the eco shark barrier and the peninsular east of the Omeo Dive Trail at Coogee Beach up to 150m, making this area boats and jet ski prohibited;*
- (3) *NOTES that the Department of Transport has advised that community consultation is generally included as part of their assessment process; and*
- (4) *CONTINUE with the delivery of the development of the moorings consistent with the application to the Department of Transport.*

Carried On Casting Vote Of Presiding Member 4/4

For: Mayor L Howlett, Deputy Mayor T Widenbar,
Cr L Kirkwood, Cr M Separovich

Against: Cr K Allen, Cr P Corke, Cr T Dewan, Cr C Stone

TO BE CARRIED BY AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF COUNCIL

Part B

- (1) NOTES the concerns raised by the Port Coogee Community Association with respect to the proposed public moorings potentially impacting the Omeo Wreck at Coogee Beach;
- (2) DEFERS the installation of the proposed moorings until such time the matter has been further investigated;

- (3) ENDORSES advocating to the Department of Transport to remove the 8 knot speed limit area between the shark net and the peninsular, east of the Omeo Dive Trail at Coogee Beach, and make this area boat and jet-ski prohibited, with the installation of appropriate signage, subject to the outcomes of additional community consultation being in support of this position;
- (4) ALLOCATES a budget of \$15,000 to undertake additional public consultation; and
- (5) TRANSFERS funds from the FY22 Budget surplus to an OP Account – Public Consultation – Omeo Dive Trail – DoT moorings.

TO BE CARRIED BY AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF COUNCIL

Background

On 27 May 2022 Cr Phoebe Corke submitted a Notice of Revocation of Council Decision (Item 21.1, Minute No. 2022/0097), made at the 14 May 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting.

The Notice was countersigned by Cr Kevin Allen, Cr Tarun Dewan, Cr Lara Kirkwood, Cr Philip Eva.

In accordance with the requirements of Regulation 10 (2) of the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*, an Absolute Majority of Council is required for the Revocation Motion to be carried.

Submission

N/A

Report

In accordance with Clause 16.6(b) of the City of Cockburn Standing Orders Local Law, should the revocation be successful, the reason submitted by Cr Corke for the revocation is:

“The alternative recommendation that was passed at the adjourned May 2022 OCM does not allow for any community consultation prior to installing the moorings.

When the moorings were first proposed there was an outcry on social media from the many passive users of the area which resulted in a new location for the moorings being proposed but there has not been any proper consultation undergone as to whether the moorings should have even been installed. This must be done before they are put in.”

Cr Corke has proposed an alternate motion to be considered in the event the revocation of motion is endorsed by absolute majority. The alternate motion seeks to fund and undertake additional public consultation before moorings are installed.

Executive Comment

The new motion submitted by Cr Corke on the 27 May 2022 is the same as the notice of motion submitted by Cr Corke on the 26 April therefore the associated officer report for item 21.1 from the 12 May OCM is still relevant for Council to consider

The only difference is that the reason has been changed by Cr Corke.

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsListening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

Regulation 10 (1a) of the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*.

In the event Part B of the motion is endorsed, \$15,000 will be allocated to undertake additional public consultation.

Legal Implications

Regulation 10 (1a) of the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*.

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

There is low risk associated with this item, as the implementation has not commenced.

Part B will see the City undertake further public consultation.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

The Proponent(s) and those who lodged a submission on the proposal have been advised that this matter is to be considered at the 9 June 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting.

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil

Mr Tony Brun
Chief Executive Officer
City of Cockburn
PO Box 1215
BIBRA Lake WA 6965

19th May 2022

Dear Tony

Proposed Revocation of Council Decision 17 May (adjourned from 12th May 2022) – ITEM 21.1

We, the undersigned, wish to propose a revocation of the following decision made at the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 10 September 2020:

ITEM 21.1 – OMEO DIVE TRAIL AT COOGEE BEACH – DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT REQUEST

If successful, I will propose the following motion:

That Council:

- (1) NOTES the concerns raised by the Port Coogee Community Association with respect to the proposed public moorings potentially impacting the Omeo Wreck at Coogee Beach;
- (2) DEFERS the installation of the proposed moorings until such time the matter has been further investigated;
- (3) ENDORSES advocating to the Department of Transport to remove the 8 knot speed limit area between the shark net and the peninsular, east of the Omeo Dive Trail at Coogee Beach, and make this area boat and jet-ski prohibited, with the installation of appropriate signage, subject to the outcomes of additional community consultation being in support of this position;
- (4) ALLOCATES a budget of \$15,000 to undertake additional public consultation;
- (5) TRANSFERS funds from the FY22 Budget surplus to an OP Account – Public Consultation – Omeo Dive Trail – DoT moorings.

REASON

The alternative recommendation that was passed at the adjourned May 2022 OCM does not allow for any community consultation prior to installing the moorings. When the moorings were first proposed there was an outcry on social media from the many passive users of the area which resulted in a new location for the moorings being proposed but there has not been any proper consultation undergone as to whether the moorings should even been installed. This must be done before they are put in.

Yours sincerely

Phoebe Corke

----- Cr P Corke

Kevin Allen

----- Cr K Allen

Tarun

----- Cr T Dewan

Lara Kirkwood

----- Cr L Kirkwood

Philip Eva

----- Cr P Eva

Signature: *Lara Kirkwood*

Lara Kirkwood (May 19, 2022 10:40 GMT+8)

Email: lkirkwood@cockburn.wa.gov.au

Signature: *Kevin Allen*

Kevin Allen (May 19, 2022 10:57 GMT+8)

Email: kallen@cockburn.wa.gov.au

Signature: *Tarun*

Tarun (May 22, 2022 23:25 GMT+8)

Email: tdewan@cockburn.wa.gov.au

Signature: *Philip Eva*

Email: peva@cockburn.wa.gov.au

- 22. Notices Of Motion Given At The Meeting For Consideration At Next Meeting**
- 23. New Business of an Urgent Nature Introduced by Members or Officers**

24. Matters to be Noted for Investigation, Without Debate

24.1 Traffic Calming Options Along Semple Court, South Lake

Author(s) Daniel Arndt

Attachments 1. Location: MRWA approved signs and linemarking [↓](#)
2. Location: "Remember 50 in Built-Up Area" Speed Signs [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) RECEIVES the report;
- (2) NOTES that Main Roads WA (MRWA) have approved the line marking and signage design drawings along Semple Court between Berrigan Drive and North Lake Road, including intersections; and
- (3) NOTES the City has liaised with MRWA to confirm recommended operating speed for Semple Court, which is classified as a Local Distributor Road within a Built-up Area with recommended speed of 50-60 km/h.

The current 50km/h speed limit is in line with the latest MRWA Speed Zoning Policy and Application Guidelines.

Installation of speed signs ("REMEMBER 50 IN BUILT-UP AREA") has been arranged.

Background

On 8 July 2021 Deputy Mayor Cr Widenbar submitted the following Matter for Investigation requesting a report on traffic calming along Semple Court, South Lake.

Strategic planning context of the road was reviewed, traffic data and crash analysis for Semple Court was undertaken, and the following adopted by Council at the 9 December 2021 Ordinary Council Meeting (Item 23.1):

That Council:

- (1) *NOTES the report;*
- (2) *SUBMITS a proposal to Main Roads WA, including design drawings, for approval of the line marking sign treatments along Semple Court, as recommended by the findings of the Local Area Traffic Management (LATM) assessment;*
- (3) *REQUEST review by the MRWA of the posted speed limit within the study area within aim of providing additional speed signs; and*
- (4) *RECEIVES a report on the results of the MRWA assessment within the three months from the date of submission.*

While there are longer term road layout changes proposed, the above will assist in the interim during what has become an elongated development period for this area.

Submission

N/A

ReportLine Marking and Signage Treatments

The City has prepared engineering design drawings with improvements for Semple Court between Berrigan Drive and North Lake Road, including the intersections.

The drawings were submitted to MRWA and approved (refer Attachment 1).

Signage and line marking installation has been organised by MRWA.

Review of Speed and Speed Signs

The posted speed limit of Semple Court is 50km/h default speed of Built-up Area. MRWA's Recommended Operating Speed for the Local Distributor Road within a Built-up Area is 50-60 km/h (desired speed).

A speed zones review within the study area was completed and found that the current 50km/h speed limit is in line with the latest MRWA Speed Zoning Policy and Application Guidelines, and that a speed change is not required.

To improve road safety, the City has prepared engineering design drawings for additional speed signs and two "REMEMBER 50 IN BUILT-UP AREA" signs have been installed on Semple Court (refer Attachment 2).

Strategic Plans/Policy ImplicationsCommunity, Lifestyle & Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive, and connected community.

City Growth & Moving Around

A growing City that is easy to move around and provides great places to live.

Listening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation.

Budget/Financial Implications

The cost for design, assessment and application to MRWA for the speed zones assessment, and signage and line marking will be costed from the budget allocation for Traffic Safety Management CW2375/WC00217.

The cost of signage and line marking installation will be covered by MRWA.

Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

Based on the evaluation identifying a very minor technical problem, no consultation has been undertaken.

There would, of course, be a need to inform the community when the more significant changes are ultimately implemented, as per the strategic planning carried out some time ago.

Risk Management Implications

There are minimal risk implications associated with this recommendation, as the previous report has demonstrated how due diligence is applied by officers to address residents' concerns regarding speeding vehicles.

To ensure a safe environment for all road users, it is necessary to review and modify signage and line marking to enable better traffic flow, maximise road capacity, minimise overtaking and reduce crash risk.

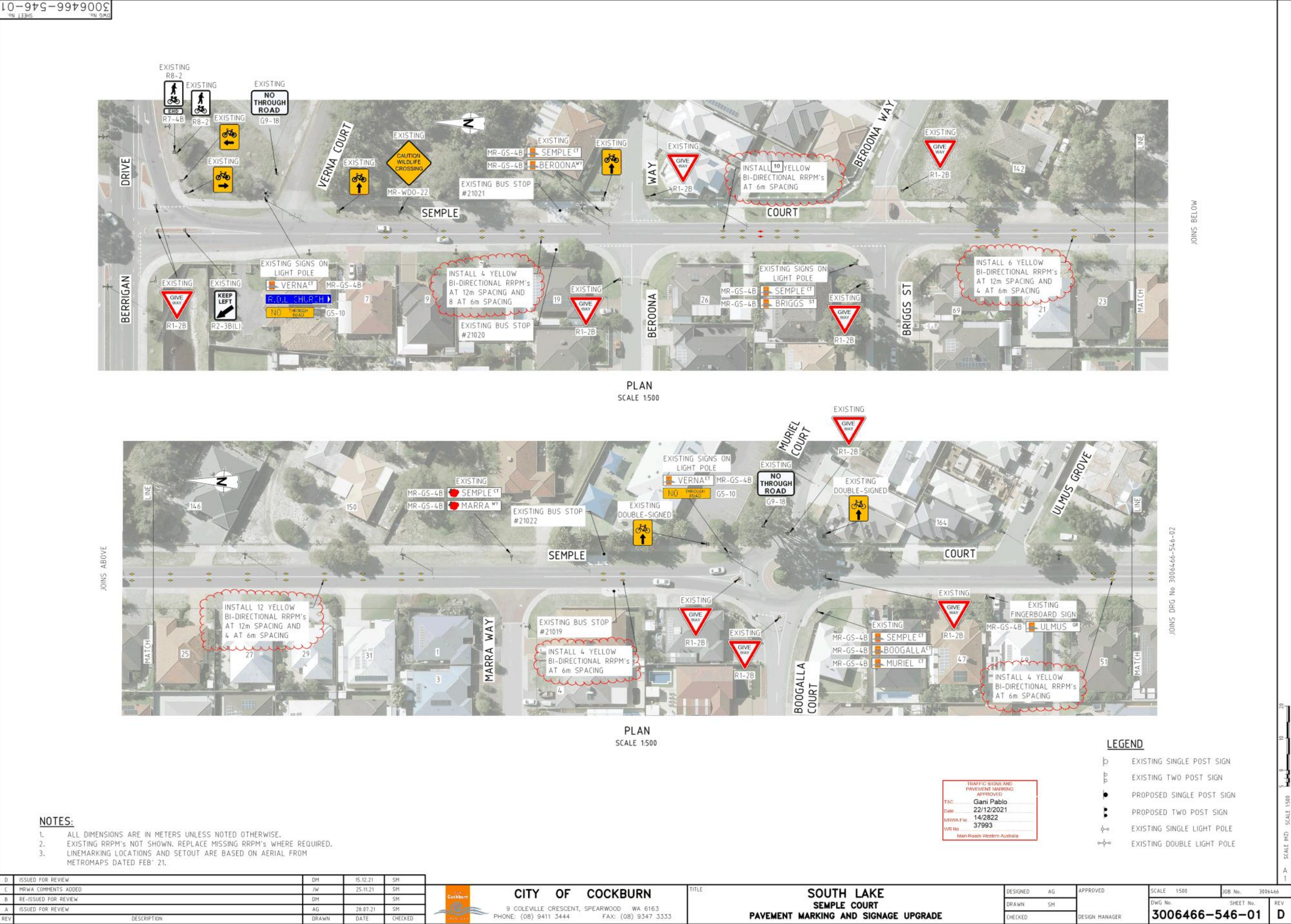
While MRWA are responsible for approval of signage and line marking across the State, changes of signage and line marking on local roads are at the request of the local government. An investigation and assessment has been carried out, prior to any change being approved.

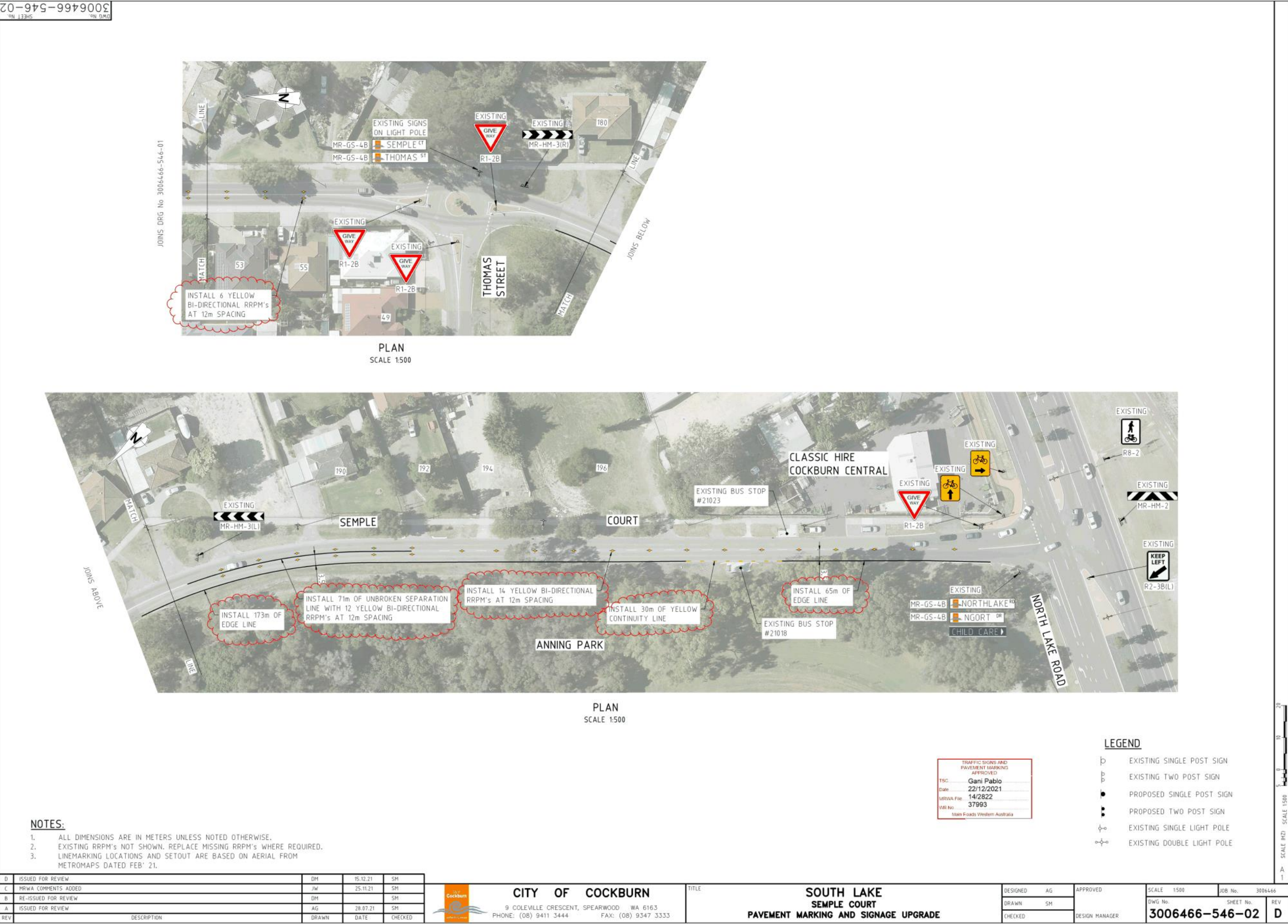
Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

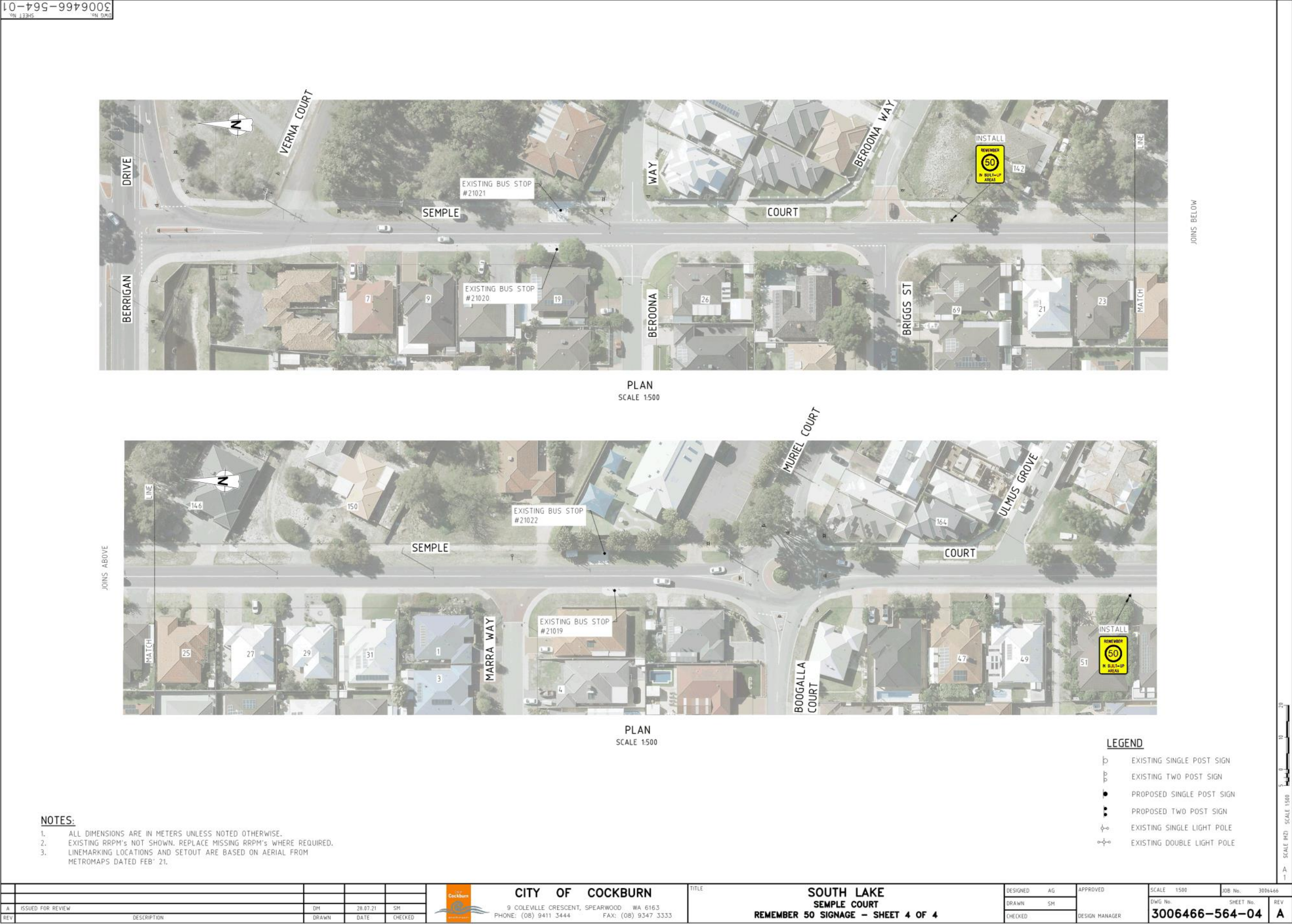
N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil







24.2 Decision to Close Woodman Point to Jervoise Bay to Dogs - Financial Implications**Author(s)** Gail Bowman**Attachments** N/A**RECOMMENDATION**

That Council:

(1) NOTES the report.

Background

At the 10 February 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting, Cr Eva submitted a matter for investigation:

The City of Cockburn is to investigate and report back to Council as soon as possible, on the total cost and staff hours spent since the decision to close Woodman Point to Jervoise Bay to dogs.

The report is to include the costs and time spent on any public consultations, reports and investigations, staff and resources, media announcements/publications and staff hours spent communicating with ratepayers and residents.

Reason

For full transparency to ratepayers and residents on the cost of this ongoing matter.

Submission

N/A

Report

In September 2020, Council adopted the Animal Management and Exercise Plan (AMEP) 2020-2025. The plan made a number of recommendations, including changing the area of Woodman Point beach from dog's permitted (on-leash) to dogs prohibited.

Since the Council decision made in September 2020, and the decision to ban dogs from this beach area, there has been a consistent level of opposition from impacted residents of Cockburn and from further afield.

Over the ensuing months, Council and officers were subjected to isolated yet ongoing community complaints and several community-led advocacy efforts to overturn the dog prohibition at Woodman Point.

As a result of this community-led advocacy, City officers have spent significant time on this issue in the way of:

- Meeting with stakeholders
- Responding to public questions
- Providing reports on resolutions via Special and Annual Electors Meetings
- Internal meetings
- Responding to media queries.

To date, the City has presented six reports to Council relating to this item.

All the above engagement is in addition to the extensive community consultation completed as part of the development of the AMEP.

Table 1 below identifies approximate staff time and cost on this matter.

Activity	Hrs	Cost
Council reports	75	\$7,440
Responses to Public Questions at Ordinary Council Meetings	50	\$4,560
Internal status update meetings	92	\$8,350
Responding to state government stakeholders	6	\$570
Media releases	21	\$1,750
Installing signs for community consultation (and replacement for stolen signs)	12	\$720
Elected Member updates	6	\$620
Developing newspaper advertisements	8	\$510
Community Consultation (internal resources)	183	\$15,010
Total	453*	\$39,530*

**Approximations*

In addition to the approximate expenditure listed in Table 1 (above), consultancy services and advertisement charges used to explore a preferred option to establish a dog on-leash beach in the second half of 2021 cost the City approximately \$27,200.

Based on the approximate internal cost (refer table 1) and external charges, it is estimated the total expenditure is approximately \$66,730.

Aside from the expenditure, the other cost of this item needs to consider the delay on other initiatives that have community benefit, such as (but not limited):

- Rolling-out Phase 2 and 3 timed dog off-leash areas
- Reviewing the City's Local Law to create cat prohibited areas
- Planning the improvement of facilities for dogs along the coast and in dog exercise areas.
- Other initiatives overseen by the Community Safety and Ranger Services Business Unit.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Community, Lifestyle & Security

A vibrant healthy, safe, inclusive, and connected community.

- Accessible and inclusive community, recreation and cultural services and facilities that enrich our community.

Listening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable, and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

There have been no financial implications associated with the creation of this report.

Legal Implications

N/A

Community Consultation

N/A

Risk Management Implications

There is a "low" risk of brand and reputational risk associated to this item.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil

24.3 Dog Waste Bags

Author(s) Anton Lees

Attachments 1. Individual Local Government Comments - Dog Waste Bags
(Confidential)

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

(1) NOTES the report.

Background

At the 17 May 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting, Cr Stone requested a Matter for Investigation without Debate as follows:

A report on the provision of Dog Bags, specifically to see what other Cities are doing and what issues they have had, in order to find a supplier that isn't as problematic as what we have currently.

Reason:

Residents of Cockburn continually raise issues with Councillors about the current dog bag bags not being user friendly. This request is enabling the City to discover what other dog bag suppliers other councils are using and whether or not they have similar issues.

This report responds to the matter.

Submission

NA

Report

The City provides a free dog waste bag dispensing service to enable dog owners to hygienically remove their dogs' waste from public areas including parks, reserves and designated dog exercise areas across the City.

There are approximately 350 bag dispensing stations, configured with a roll dispensing mechanism designed to allow the removal of a single or multiple bags with a tear-off motion.

The dispensing unit is enclosed to prevent the dog waste bags from contact with sunlight and moisture, therefore mitigating the premature breakdown of the bag.

The City has transitioned from a single use plastic bag to a bio-degradable bag and now a fully certified compostable bag.

The transition is ahead of the State Government announcement on 13 June 2021 to fast-track banning of plastics.

The ban does not impact the City's use of compostable dog bags as they completely break down into their organic components, resulting in no negative environmental impact if littered.

A survey was issued to several local governments to ascertain dog bag types, suppliers and any issues with the dog bags.

The following information was received.

Local Government	Bag Type	Storage Method	Bags per Month (Approx)	Supplier
Armadale	Single use plastic	Dispenser roll	9,000	Total Packaging
Canning	Biodegradable bags	Dispenser roll and flat pack	100,000	Total Packaging and Woodlands
Cockburn	Compostable	Dispenser roll	192,000	Woodlands
Gosnells	Single use plastic	Flat pack	128,000	Total Packaging
Joondalup	Biodegradable bags	Dispenser roll	300,000	Woodlands
Kwinana	Biodegradable bags	Dispenser roll and flat pack	117,000	Woodlands
Melville	Compostable	Dispenser roll	300,000	Bio Bag
Perth	Compostable	Dispenser roll	110,000	Woodlands
Rockingham	Compostable	Flat pack	500,000	Total Packaging
Stirling	OXO Degradable	Dispenser roll	300,000	AMS Products
Swan	Compostable	Flat pack	83,000	Total Packaging
Wanneroo	Biodegradable and compostable	Flat pack	250,000	Because We Care

Comments from the local government authorities surveyed are provided in the attached document.

Analysis

The analysis demonstrates most local governments have moved away from the single use plastic to either the biodegradable or compostable bags to meet the WA state govt mandate on plastics.

Most Local Governments, including Cockburn, are procuring dog waste bags from principally two suppliers: Woodlands & Total Packaging.

The commentary received didn't highlight any issues regarding functionality or not being user friendly.

Strategic Plans/Policy Implications

Environmental Responsibility

A leader in environmental management that enhances and sustainably manages our local natural areas and resources.

- Sustainable resource management including waste, water and energy.

Listening & Leading

A community focused, sustainable, accountable and progressive organisation.

- Best practice Governance, partnerships and value for money.

Budget/Financial Implications

NA

Legal Implications

NA

Community Consultation

NA

Risk Management Implications

There is a very low risk to the City's brand or the management of dog waste bags should the report not be received.

Advice to Proponent(s)/Submitters

N/A

Implications of Section 3.18(3) *Local Government Act 1995*

Nil

25. Confidential Business

Nil

26. Resolution of Compliance

RECOMMENDATION

That Council is satisfied that resolutions carried at this Meeting and applicable to items concerning Council provided services and facilities, are:-

- (1) integrated and co-ordinated, so far as practicable, with any provided by the Commonwealth, the State or any public body;
- (2) not duplicated, to an extent Council considers inappropriate, services or facilities as provided by the Commonwealth, the State or any other body or person, whether public or private; and
- (3) managed efficiently and effectively.

27. Closure of Meeting