



The City with Spirit

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Ordinary Council meeting of the Devonport City Council will be held in the Aberdeen Room, Level 2, paranaple centre, 137 Rooke Street, Devonport, on Monday 24 June 2019, commencing at 5:30pm.

The meeting will be open to the public at 5:30pm.

QUALIFIED PERSONS

In accordance with Section 65 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, I confirm that the reports in this agenda contain advice, information and recommendations given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation.

Paul West
GENERAL MANAGER

19 June 2019

JULY 2019

Meeting	Date	Commencement Time
Planning Authority Committee	1 July 2019	5:15pm
Governance, Finance & Community Services	15 July 2019	5:30pm
Council	22 July 2019	5:30pm

AGENDA FOR AN ORDINARY MEETING OF DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL
HELD ON MONDAY 24 JUNE 2019 IN THE ABERDEEN ROOM, paranaple centre, 137 ROOKE
STREET, DEVONPORT AT 5:30PM

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Agenda of an ordinary meeting of the Devonport City Council to be held in the Aberdeen Room, paranapple centre, 137 Rooke Street, Devonport on Monday, 24 June 2019 commencing at 5:30pm.

PRESENT

		Present	Apology
Chair	Cr A Rockliff (Mayor)		
	Cr A Jarman (Deputy Mayor)		
	Cr J Alexiou		
	Cr G Enniss		
	Cr P Hollister		
	Cr L Laycock		
	Cr S Milbourne		
	Cr L Murphy		
	Cr L Perry		✓

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Council acknowledges and pays respect to the Tasmanian Aboriginal community as the traditional and original owners and continuing custodians of this land.

IN ATTENDANCE

All persons in attendance are advised that it is Council policy to record Council Meetings, in accordance with Council's Audio Recording Policy. The audio recording of this meeting will be made available to the public on Council's website for a minimum period of six months. Members of the public in attendance at the meeting who do not wish for their words to be recorded and/or published on the website, should contact a relevant Council Officer and advise of their wishes prior to the start of the meeting.

1.0 APOLOGIES

The following apology was received for the meeting.

Cr L Perry	Leave of Absence
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2.0 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

3.0 PROCEDURAL

3.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

3.1.1 COUNCIL MEETING - 27 MAY 2019

RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on 27 May 2019 as previously circulated be confirmed.

3.2 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Members of the public are invited to ask questions in accordance with Council's Public Question Time Policy (Min No 159/17 refers):

1. Public participation shall take place at Council meetings in accordance with Regulation 31 of the *Local Government (meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*.
 2. Public participation will be the first agenda item following the formal motions: Apologies, Minutes and Declarations of Interest.
 3. Questions without notice will be dependent on available time at the meeting (with a period of 30 minutes set aside at each meeting).
 4. A member of the public who wishes to ask a question at the meeting is to state their name and address prior to asking their question.
 5. A maximum of 2 questions per person are permitted.
 6. A maximum period of 3 minutes will be allowed per person.
 7. If time permits, a third question may be asked once all community members who wish to ask questions have done so. A time limit of 2 minutes will apply.
 8. Questions are to be succinct and not contain lengthy preamble.
 9. Questions do not have to be lodged prior to the meeting, however they will preferably be provided in writing.
 10. A question by any member of the public and an answer to that question are not to be debated.
 11. Questions without notice and their answers will be recorded in the minutes.
 12. The Chairperson may take a question on notice in cases where the questions raised at the meeting require further research or clarification, or where a written response is specifically requested.
 13. Protection of parliamentary privilege does not apply to local government and any statements or discussion in the Council Chambers, or any document produced, are subject to the laws of defamation.
 14. The Chairperson may refuse to accept a question. If the Chairperson refuses to accept a question, the Chairperson is to give reason for doing so in accordance with the Public Question Time Policy.
-

3.2.1 RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS RAISED AT PRIOR MEETINGS

File: 35817 D561276

Responses to questions raised at prior meetings are attached.

ATTACHMENTS

- [1.](#) GMGOV - Letter - Response to Question Without Notice - Council Meeting 20190527 - Trevor Smith - Smoking, TasWater
- [2.](#) GMGOV - Letter - Response to Questions Without Notice - Council Meeting 20190527 - Rodney Russell - Queen Mary

RECOMMENDATION

That the responses to questions from Mr Trevor Smith and Mr Rodney Russell at the 27 May 2019 Council meeting be noted.

Author:	Paul West
Position:	General Manager



31 May 2019

In reply please quote:
File 35817

Trevor Smith
7 Glen Court
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Dear Mr Smith

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE RAISED MONDAY 27 MAY 2019

I refer to your questions raised at the Council Meeting on Monday 27 April 2019 and provide the following responses:

Q1.

You have a No Smoking Policy for Providore Place, do you also have a No Smoking Policy, for Council workers, who smoke in Council trucks, with passengers sitting in the front of the same vehicle. This issue has been sighted, with and without passengers, smoking in trucks, since last month's meeting?

Response

Council has a Smoke Free Work Environment Policy that employees are expected to comply with.

Q2.

How much have you paid TasWater to fill up the two swimming pools, at the Splash Centre this year and how many kilolitres of water does this involve?

Response

Belgravia Leisure are responsible for all water consumption at the Splash Aquatic Centre. However, it takes approximately 1600 kilolitres of water to fill the 50-metre pool and 780 kilolitres to fill the 25-metre pool – at the current TasWater rate of \$1.062 cents per kilolitre the cost to fill both pools is approximately \$2,527.

Yours sincerely

Paul West
GENERAL MANAGER





30 May 2019

In reply please quote:
File 35817

Rodney Russell
225 Steele Street
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Dear Mr Russell

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE RAISED MONDAY 27 MAY 2019

I refer to your questions raised at the Council Meeting on Monday 27 May 2019 and provide the following response:

Q1.

Good to see the Queen Mary Rest Park returned to public use. Would it be possible for Devonport City Council to erect the name of the park?

Response

Council has recently entered into a licence agreement with Crown Land Services to maintain the parcel of land on the corner of Oldaker Street and Victoria Parade, commonly known as the Queen Mary Rest Park. Council will discuss the possibility of displaying the name of the Park in an appropriate location with Crown Land Services.

Q2.

I wrote to Devonport City Council on 16 April about the corner of Best and Adelaide Streets, as I have so far, not received a reply, I'm not sure if you did reply?

Response

I apologise that you had not yet received a response to your letter dated 16 April 2019. I can confirm a letter was received on 16 April and a response has been provided to you.

Yours sincerely

Paul West
GENERAL MANAGER



3.2.2 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE FROM THE PUBLIC

File: 27452 D561310

MR BOB VELLACOTT – 11 COCKER PLACE, DEVONPORT

Questions on notice received from Mr Bob Vellacott on 11 June 2019 are reproduced as attachment 1.

DISCUSSION

In relation to the questions received 11 June 2019, it is proposed Mr Vellacott be advised the following:

Q1. How confident are you, apart from the one million dollar journal entry for rent of council offices, that year 5 projected revenue/income of \$3,179,000 as per the P+I dashboard chart contained in the Living City Funding Implications Report to Council 22nd Feb. 2016 will be achieved?

Response

As the review and subsequent letter from KPMG clearly states:

"the Funding Model was created to inform Council and other funding providers as to the overall financial viability of Stage 1 of the development as a stand alone commercial development...Council officers then used the Council's Long Term Financial Management Strategy to evaluate the impact of the project in terms of the major financial parameters that underpin the project. The model aims to provide assurance that Council is able to fund its debt and cash contributions to Stage 1 and remain in a financially sustainable position."

Council remains committed to meeting its overall funding projections as included within its Financial Management Strategy, which is reviewed annually based on up-to-date information.

Council continues to monitor all income sources from LIVING CITY aiming to maximise the return from its investment.

Q2 If you consider the income differs from what was forecasted, would Council care to share an update of the 2016 forecast amount?

Response

The Financial Management Strategy is updated annually as part of the budget process and contains the latest information and forecasts available. The actual operating surplus, underlying surplus and cash position have all been more positive than the original forecast in the Worst-Case Financial Modelling presented in 2016 and adopted by Council.

MR MALCOLM GARDAM – 4 BEAMONT CRESCENT, MIANDETTA

Questions on notice received from Mr Malcolm Gardam on 17 June 2019 are reproduced as attachment 2.

DISCUSSION

In relation to the questions received 17 June 2019, it is proposed Mr Gardam be advised the following:

Proposed Sound and Light Show

Q1. At the May Ordinary Meeting Council approved Phases 1 & 2 of a Devonport Sound and Light Show design consultancy at a cost of \$60,000, albeit \$30,000 is being funded

by TasPorts. Considering the budget estimate to complete these works is \$2 million will council respond to each of the following as separate questions.

- a) Council has stated that "the idea of a light and sound show" was suggested as a consideration for the Waterfront Precinct in the 2014 Hill PDA report to Council and "a community engagement process" and it appears the approval to proceed with the current expenditure is based on no more than that "idea" – is this correct?

Response

The original idea for the light and sound show was a suggestion included in the Hill PDA Report. The consultancy approved by Council will explore possibilities that may exist and include considerations such as feasibility, scope, cost, funding, etc.

- b) Will Council please advise as to just what research Council conducted to measure visitor demand for the currently "unknown" creation prior to the current \$60,000 expenditure?

Response

The consultancy approved by Council will explore possibilities that may exist and include considerations such as feasibility, scope, cost, funding, etc.

- c) Will Council please define "necessary external funding", "suitable funding" and/or "suitable external funding." in terms of the ratepayers' expected financial contribution to this estimated \$2 million project?

Response

Depending on the outcome of the consultancy approved, if the project is deemed worthwhile external grant funding will be explored. As to what the Council's financial contribution may or may not be it is too early to comment.

- d) Will Council assure ratepayers that all costs associated with the Waterfront Precinct Development, including the Sound and Light Show, will be included in publicly released reports as to the Waterfront Precinct costs and not just silo costed to other budget allowances areas such as the Economic Development consultancy fund?

Response

Reporting will accord with the normal processes currently in place for all capital projects.

- e) Will Council commit to advise ratepayers prior to approving construction as to how many ongoing full time jobs will the estimated \$2 million investment create?

Response

The consultancy will commence in due course and relevant information will be provided at the appropriate time.

- f) Will Council commit to advise ratepayers prior to approving construction as to what the ongoing annual maintenance costs will be?

Response

Refer (e) above.

Proposed Waterfront Precinct Hotel

- Q2. a) Will Council please advise as to the status of the Building Permit application to be lodged by Fairbrother?
- b) As the Report is dated March 2019 and almost 3 months old will Council advise as to whether an in-principle agreement has been reached between Council's preferred developer (Fairbrother) and the so far undisclosed would be "end owner/hotel operator"?
- c) Does Council have a contingency layout plan in relation to the design and development of the new area of parkland should the hotel development stall or not proceed at all on Lot 1?
- d) Will Council commence the Waterfront Park Development construction as per current scope and configuration without a contractually binding commitment that the hotel will be built?
- e) Will Council confirm that the full Lot 1 land sale payment has now been paid (almost 3 months following the Report) and that Fairbrother will be paying rates on the newly acquired site as of ownership transfer?
- f) Will Council confirm the full name of the party (legal entity) that the Lot 1 hotel site has been sold to?

Response

Council has had no further update in regard to the hotel since the quarterly report which was tabled in the Open session of Council's 29 April 2019 meeting. As previously advised Council remains confident the hotel construction will proceed as planned. A land sale contract has been executed with Fairbrother Pty Ltd and will reach settlement upon the finalisation of the subdivision and the issue of titles.

Providore Place

- Q3. a) The Southern Wild Distillery pallet backed corflute sign periodically placed in the public area facing Oldaker Street has appropriate Council approvals and has not been paid for by Council?

Response

The sign is a matter for the operator as it is located within the leasehold area. Council did not pay for the sign.

- b) Does Council accept the use of such a sign is not consistent with the much touted promises of "up-market" tenants and an earlier statement questioning at one point that existing businesses were not capable of achieving?

Response

No.

- c) Does Council have an official name for the Food Pavilion Building and if it does what is it?

Response

The building is known as Providore Place.

- Q4. Mayor, did you rely entirely on the advice from the GM and/or DGM about the Head Lease Agreement in making a decision about the suitability of the Head Lease?

- Q5. a) Were you Mayor, noting your capacity as Deputy Mayor at the time, personally made aware prior to the decision to approve signing of the Head Lease Agreement that no appropriately qualified and experienced legal practitioner was engaged by Council in developing the lease agreement, between Providore Place (Devonport) Pty Ltd and Devonport City Council?
- b) Will you Mayor, noting your capacity as Deputy Mayor at the time, personally confirm that all Aldermen, at the time, were made aware prior to the decision to approve signing of the Head Lease Agreement that no appropriately qualified and experienced legal practitioner was engaged by Council in developing the lease agreement, between Providore Place (Devonport) Pty Ltd and Devonport City Council?

Response

The Mayor has confirmed that in her view the issues which you have raised have been previously answered and she has nothing further to add regarding your questions.

MR BOB VELLACOTT – 11 COCKER PLACE, DEVONPORT

Questions on notice received from Mr Bob Vellacott on 17 June 2019 are reproduced as attachment 3.

DISCUSSION

In relation to the questions received 17 June 2019, it is proposed Mr Vellacott be advised the following:

- Q1 Please inform of Council's policy and costs associated in regard to signage on the walls of the multi level car park in particular those for the promotion of private businesses?

Response

There is currently a temporary 'way-finding' sign attached to the wall on the lower level of the multi-level car park. This sign is temporary until permanent 'way finding' signage is provided within the precinct.

- Q2 (a) As of this date what is the situation re the ownership of the former library building i.e. does council now hold legal title to the property?

Response

No. The building currently remains the property of the State Government.

- (b) If the transfer of title for the property has not been completed does council receive rates from the State Government?

Response

Yes. The State Government remains responsible for rates on the property up to settlement date.

- (c) Does Council have plans for the future use of the former library and if so what are they?

Response

Council has commenced informal discussions surrounding the potential future of the Library site. There is no firm plan determined at this time.

- Q3 ref: Food Ambassador

Would you please inform of the date Mr Ben Milbourne ceased to be employed as the Council's Food Ambassador and when the final contract payment made?

Report to Council meeting on 24 June 2019

Response

The Food Ambassador contract ceased in October 2017.

Q4 Mr Grant Hirst and P+i

- (a) At what date did Mr Grant Hirst cease to be involved in the management of the Living City project?

Response

Mr Hirst was an employee of P+i Group. P+i ceased its involvement in LIVING CITY in October 2018.

- (b) Please provide the date on which the P+i contract was completed?

Response

October 2018.

Q5 Elevated Walkway

What is the estimated cost of the construction and annual maintenance of the proposed elevated walkway?

Response

The elevated walkway is one element within the Waterfront Parkland project which is currently out to tender.

Both the construction and maintenance costs will be dependent on a number of factors including the materials used and as such it would be premature to answer your question.

Q6 Waterfront Passive Parkland

What is the estimated -

- (a) number of employees required to maintain the proposed parkland and the annual cost of wages?

Response

As part of its planning for new assets the Council allows approximately 1 per cent of the capital cost as an indication of the annual maintenance requirements (excluding depreciation). This allocation is then refined as part of the annual budget process.

- (b) other costs per annum to maintain the proposed waterfront parkland?

Response

Refer (a) above.

ATTACHMENTS

- [1.](#) Questions on Notice - Council Meeting - 24 June 2019 - Bob Vellacott
- [2.](#) Questions on Notice - Council Meeting - 24 June 2019 - Malcolm Gardam
- [3.](#) Questions on Notice - Council Meeting - 24 June 2019 - Bob Vellacott

RECOMMENDATION

That Council in relation to the correspondence received from Mr Bob Vellacott and Mr Malcolm Gardam endorse the responses proposed and authorise their release.

Author:	Paul West
Position:	General Manager

QoN for 24 June 2019 Funding Implications ref Dash Board Feb 2016

ROBERT . B. VELLACOTT - Ratepayer
11 COCKER PLACE
DEVONPORT 7310

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE FOR DCC MEETING 24 JUNE 2019

The Mayor and Councillors

The following projected rental income schedule is an extract taken from Living City Stage 1 Funding Implications

Report to Council 22 February 2016: Ref page 10 of the - P+i Dashboard page 1 of 1

Income (\$000s)	Year 2	Year 6	Year 8
Multi-purpose Building	\$3,179	\$3,418	\$3,648
Car Park	\$487	\$1,096	\$1,068
Food Pavilion	\$488	\$438	\$467
Total First Year	\$2,362	\$4,879	\$5,179

I also encourage you to obtain and read the "Concluding Remarks and Important Notice" written by KPGM's Mathew Wallace in his personal letter 17th February 2016 to DCC Deputy General Manager Matthew Atkins about Living City Financial Implications,

Mayor and Councillors:-

Q1. How confident are you, apart from the one million dollar journal entry for rent of council offices, that year 5 projected revenue/income of \$3,179,000 as per the P+ I dashboard chart contained in the Living City Funding Implications Report to Council 22nd Feb. 2016 will be achieved?

Q 2. If you consider the income differs from what was forecasted, would Council care to share an update of the 2016 forecast amount?

Please acknowledge receipt of this email and include all of above with your responses in the Agenda for the 24th June 2019 Council meeting

R. B. Vellacott

Bob. Vellacott- Aggrieved Ratepayer June 2019

16th June 2019

Devonport City Council
137 Rooke Street
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Malcolm Gardam
4 Beaumont Drive
MIANDETTA TAS 7310
(Mobile No: 0417 355 813)

ATTENTION: MR. PAUL WEST – GENERAL MANAGER (MAYOR & COUNCILLORS)

RE: LIVING CITY – GOVERNANCE AND OPERATIONAL QUESTIONS ON NOTICE (Ref. File 32161)

Dear Sir,

The following are submitted as questions on notice for the next Ordinary Meeting of Council scheduled for Monday 24th June 2019.

Proposed Sound and Light Show

- Q1.** At the May Ordinary Meeting Council approved Phases 1 & 2 of a Devonport Sound and Light Show design consultancy at a cost of \$60,000, albeit \$30,000 is being funded by TasPorts. Considering the budget estimate to complete these works is \$2 million will council respond to each of the following as separate questions.
- a) Council has stated that “**the idea** of a light and sound show” was suggested as a consideration for the Waterfront Precinct in the 2014 Hill PDA report to Council and “a community engagement process” and it appears the approval to proceed with the current expenditure is based on no more than that “idea” – is this correct?
 - b) Will Council please advise as to just what research Council conducted to measure visitor demand for the currently “unknown” creation prior to the current \$60,000 expenditure?
 - c) Council has stated on Page 438 of the May 2019 Ordinary Meeting Agenda “**Once this initial design work is complete Council should then have an attractive proposition with which to seek the necessary external funding to complete both the remaining design phases and the implementation of the project. Based on other similar initiatives, a total project budget of \$2 million would likely be realistic.**” and on Page 439 “**At this stage, it is recommended that Council only proceed with the first two phases of design at a cost of \$60,000. The project will pause after Design and Development to allow time for suitable funding to be secured to complete the design and implementation of the project.**” and on Page 8 of the May Meeting Minutes as Item 3 “**seek suitable external funding for the balance of the design and the implementation of the project.**” Unsurprisingly, this reads like a forgone conclusion that the project will proceed based simply on finding “*necessary external funding*”, “*suitable funding*” and/or “*suitable external funding*” without any detailed market demand studies or business case analysis. Will Council please define “*necessary external funding*”, “*suitable funding*” and/or “*suitable external funding*.” in terms of the ratepayers’ expected financial contribution to this estimated \$2 million project?

- d) Council has also stated on Page 439 of the May 2019 Ordinary Meeting Agenda that *"As a result of the TasPorts contribution, the cost to Council to proceed will be \$30,000 funded from the Economic Development consultancy budget."* **Will Council assure ratepayers that all costs associated with the Waterfront Precinct Development, including the Sound and Light Show, will be included in publicly released reports as to the Waterfront Precinct costs and not just silo costed to other budget allowances areas such as the Economic Development consultancy fund?**
- e) Will Council commit to advise ratepayers prior to approving construction as to how many ongoing full time jobs will the estimated \$2 million investment create?
- f) Will Council commit to advise ratepayers prior to approving construction as to what the ongoing annual maintenance costs will be?

Proposed Waterfront Precinct Hotel

Q2. These questions refer to the Fairbrother "Quarterly Report – March 2019" (the Report) in relation to the New Waterfront Hotel as included in the April 2019 Ordinary Meeting Agenda. The following are submitted as separate questions and therefore require separate answers.

- a) The Report states *"The second stage of the Building Permit process will be for "structure" up to Level 1 – which is expected to be certified and ready for lodgement with council by the 3rd May 2019."* **Will Council please advise as to the status of the Building Permit application to be lodged by Fairbrother?**
- b) Under the heading "Securing Finance" Fairbrother has described two alternative financing models with quite different outcomes as to what will be delivered; being 137 room hotel with 12 private apartments or a 200 room hotel with parking access and egress off Best Street. The Report states in relation to the latter that *"Such offer remains under negotiation and we are hopeful of an in-principle agreement being reached in coming weeks. As the Report is dated March 2019 and almost 3 months old will Council advise as to whether an in-principle agreement has been reached between Council's preferred developer (Fairbrother) and the so far undisclosed would be "end owner/hotel operator"?"*
- c) Other than the Report indicating a *"firm view that the development is feasible and we are highly confident in it proceeding"* the fact remains there was nothing binding as at the end of March 2019. **Does Council have a contingency layout plan in relation to the design and development of the new area of parkland should the hotel development stall or not proceed at all on Lot 1?**
- d) Noting that the much touted Stage 2 "new northern retail precinct," including a discount department store and additional supermarket, was represented to the community as being all but ready to proceed once the land became available on completion of Stage 1, without any binding commitments from developers or operators to substantiate Council representations, **will Council commence the Waterfront Park Development construction as per current scope and configuration without a contractually binding commitment that the hotel will be built?**
- e) The Report states that *".....the Land Sale Agreement is now executed with the deposit requirement now fulfilled."* **Will Council confirm that the full Lot 1 land sale payment has now been paid (almost 3 months following the Report) and that Fairbrother will be paying rates on the newly acquired site as of ownership transfer?**

- f) Will Council confirm the full name of the party (legal entity) that the Lot 1 hotel site has been sold to?

Providore Place

Q3. Assuming that the taxpayer/ratepayer funded "base build" and fitouts have now been finalised for the three current tenancies in Providore Place, will Council confirm separately that:

- a) The Southern Wild Distillery pallet backed corflute sign periodically placed in the public area facing Oldaker Street has appropriate Council approvals and has not been paid for by Council?
- b) Does Council accept the use of such a sign is not consistent with the much touted promises of "up-market" tenants and an earlier statement questioning at one point that existing businesses were not capable of achieving?
- c) Does Council have an official name for the Food Pavilion Building and if it does what is it?

Q4. At the May Ordinary Meeting the following was asked as a question without notice "Council has advised that *"Council received a detailed report before it determined to enter the Food Pavilion head lease"*. Mayor, **did you rely entirely on the advice** from the GM and/or DGM about the Head Lease Agreement in making a decision about the Head Lease?"

Minuted Response: "The Mayor advised that she read all the information that she had as we have already discussed."

The Mayor has not responded to the actual question as to the level of reliance placed on the advice provided and accordingly I ask the slightly amended question again and directly to the Mayor in that **Mayor, did you rely entirely on the advice from the GM and/or DGM about the Head Lease Agreement in making a decision about the suitability of the Head Lease?**

Q5. Further to Q4. above, will the Mayor specifically respond to each of the following as separate questions and if responded to by the General Manager it will be taken as a personal response from the Mayor;

- a) Were you Mayor, noting your capacity as Deputy Mayor at the time, **personally made aware prior to the decision to approve signing of the Head Lease Agreement that no appropriately qualified and experienced legal practitioner was engaged by Council in developing the lease agreement**, between Providore Place (Devonport) Pty Ltd and Devonport City Council?
- b) Will you Mayor, noting your capacity as Deputy Mayor at the time, personally confirm that **all Aldermen, at the time, were made aware prior to the decision to approve signing of the Head Lease Agreement that no appropriately qualified and experienced legal practitioner was engaged by Council in developing the lease agreement**, between Providore Place (Devonport) Pty Ltd and Devonport City Council?

Please acknowledge receipt and ensure inclusion in full in the next meeting Agenda.

Yours sincerely,

Malcolm Gardam

CC: Mayor & Councillors

QoN Provide Place ML Car Park and Former Library & Waterfront for 24 June 2019 to send

ROBERT B VELLACOTT RATEPAYER
11 COCKER PLACE
DEVONPORT 7310

Questions on Notice for DCC meeting 24th June 2019

Mayor and Councillors:-

Q1- Please inform of Council's policy and costs associated in regard to signage on the walls of the multi level car park in particular those for the promotion of private businesses?

Q2

(a) As of this date what is the situation re the ownership of the former library building i.e. does council now hold legal title to the property?

And –

(b) If the transfer of title for the property has not been completed does council receive rates from the State Government?

(c) Does Council have plans for the future use of the former library and if so what are they?

Question 1- ref: Food Ambassador

Would you please inform of the date Mr Ben Milbourne ceased to be employed as the Council's Food Ambassador and when the final contract payment made?

Question 2- ref: Mr Grant Hirst and P+i

(a) - At what date did Mr Grant Hirst cease to be involved in the management of the Living City project?
and

(b) - Please provide the date on which the P+i contract was completed?

Question 3- Elevated Walkway

What is the estimated cost of the construction and annual maintenance of the proposed elevated walkway?

Question 4- Waterfront Passive Parkland -

What is the estimated -

(a) number of employees required to maintain the proposed parkland and the annual cost of wages?

(b) other costs per annum to maintain the proposed waterfront parkland?

Please acknowledge receipt of this email and include all of the above with Council's response in the DCC Agenda for the ordinary meeting 24th June 2019 .

R.B. Vellacott – Aggrieved Ratepayer 14th June 2019

3.2.3 Question without notice from the public

3.3 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE FROM COUNCILLORS

At the time of compilation of the agenda, no questions had been received from Councillors.

3.4 NOTICES OF MOTION

3.4.1 CRUISE SHIPS - DEVONPORT - NOTICE OF MOTION - CR L LAYCOCK

File: 17122 D581749

In accordance with Regulation 16(5) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, a notice of motion has been received from Councillor L Laycock.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

MOTION

"That Council work closely with TasPorts and the Australian Cruise Ship Association to investigate the potential of Devonport attracting the smaller "Expedition" cruise liners into the Devonport Port.

SUPPORT

Burnie are expecting 39 ships during the 2020 cruise calendar, this is 12 more than scheduled in the 2019 cruise season. These ships are around 200m in length and with Burnie being a deep sea port it is ideal for them to berth in Burnie. We do currently leverage off these ships with some buses coming into Devonport and visiting Home Hill and the BSMC.

However, if we have the smaller cruise ships coming into Devonport, we can package up our own shore tours and promote more of our own facilities and retail shopping precincts.

TasPorts have confirmed that Berth no 4 on the western side of the river is secure and could take the smaller Expedition cruise ships, these ships are around 130m in length.

To actually get onto the cruise calendar can take eighteen months to two years so that does give us some flexibility in thoroughly working through the financial risks to the council.

OzCruising offers shorter cruises within Australia and it could be the best way for us to encourage Australians to come back on a longer holiday or even to re-locate right here in Tasmania!

OFFICER'S COMMENTS

There have been some preliminary discussions with representatives of TasPort, Burnie City Council and Tourism Tasmania relating to opportunities to gain a greater level of activity in Devonport from the cruise ship market.

Attracting the smaller expedition ships to Devonport would likely require Council to be willing to service them with some or all of the following:

- shuttle buses (particularly as the Port is a controlled area);
- shore tour products;
- meet and greet personnel.

Costs for the above is unknown at this stage and would be investigated further should the motion be successful.

4.0 PLANNING AUTHORITY MATTERS

The Mayor will now announce that Council intends to act as a Planning Authority under the ***Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*** for the consideration of Agenda Item 4.1.

Council is required by Regulation 8(3) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015* to deal with items as a Planning Authority under the LUPA 1993 in a sequential manner.

The following item is to be dealt with at the meeting of Council in its capacity as a Planning Authority.

4.1 Draft Local Provisions Schedule (D579959)

4.1 DRAFT LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE

File: 34894 D579959

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

- Strategy 2.1.1 Apply and review the Planning Scheme as required, to ensure it delivers local community character and appropriate land use

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to present the draft Devonport Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) for Council's endorsement and submission to the Tasmanian Planning Commission in accordance with the requirements of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*. The draft LPS will form part of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

A "package" of information which represents Devonport City Council's draft LPS has been prepared and circulated to Councillors under separate cover, with a copy available for public viewing. This package of information includes:

- (a) a supporting report which sets out information for the preparation and content of the draft LPS including statutory requirements and strategic justifications;
- (b) zone maps, code overlay maps, and Specific Area Plan overlay maps; and
- (c) the ordinance (written document) which includes the provisions for localised planning controls (such as Particular Purpose Zones and Specific Area Plans) and code applying provisions that detail the spatial application of a code.

BACKGROUND

Through amendments to the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPAA), the State Government has legislated for the introduction of a single state-wide planning scheme to be known as the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

The Tasmanian Planning Scheme will replace all existing local council planning schemes.

Each local council is required to prepare a Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) as part of the transition to the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

In general terms the Tasmanian Planning Scheme will comprise two parts:

- (1) a set of standardised state-wide planning "rules" called the State Planning Provisions (SPPs) – (administrative provisions, provisions for zones, codes, etc.); and
- (2) a Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) which contains the zone and code overlay maps that apply the SPPs to a local council area.

The Tasmanian Planning Scheme will come into effect for each council once the relevant LPS is declared/approved for that municipal area.

In September 2018, the Minister for Planning wrote to all councils directing that each was to submit their draft LPS to the Tasmanian Planning Commission before 30 June 2019.

The State Planning Provisions

At the direction of the Minister for Planning, the State Planning Provisions (SPPs) were initially prepared by the State Government's Planning Reform Taskforce in consultation with State agencies, local government and other stakeholders.

The preparation, consultation and assessment of the SPPs was carried out in accordance with the legislative requirements established under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*. This included a statutory public exhibition period between March and May 2016 and further assessment by the Tasmanian Planning Commission (the Commission).

The Commission's assessment of the SPPs included public hearings into the representations received during the public exhibition period. These hearings were held in Hobart, Launceston and Burnie between July and October 2016.

Following the Commission's assessment, the SPPs were declared by the Minister for Planning on 22 February 2017.

A complete version of the State Planning Provisions can be accessed via the following link:

https://planningreform.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/412322/State-Planning-Provisions-Draft-Amendment-01-2017-compiled-version.PDF

Local Provisions Schedules

Each council is responsible for the preparation of an LPS for its own municipal area, with this work essentially about the spatial application of the SPPs. In other words, it can be generally described as a mapping exercise to determine where the standardised zones and codes of the SPPs are to apply.

The LPS preparation process is not about a review or remaking of the SPPs. It is about determining where the rules of the SPPs apply – not reviewing what the rules are.

A draft LPS will be made available for public exhibition during which time any person may inspect and make representation on the content of the draft LPS. This public process cannot commence until the Tasmanian Planning Commission (which has the responsibility for the assessment of a draft LPS) has endorsed the draft LPS to proceed to the public exhibition phase. There is no predetermined timeframe which specifies how long the Commission has to assess and certify a draft LPS as being ready for public exhibition.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The draft LPS has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPAA). As instructed and set out under section 34(2) of LUPAA, a draft LPS must satisfy a particular set of criteria which are detailed as follows:

A draft LPS must:

- (a) contain all the provisions that the State Planning Provisions specify must be contained in an LPS;
- (b) comply with the content requirements specified by section 32 of LUPAA;
- (c) further the objectives set out in Schedule 1 of LUPAA;
- (d) be consistent with each State Policy;
- (e) be, as far as practicable, consistent with the relevant regional land use strategy;
- (f) have regard to the relevant strategic plan, prepared under section 66 of the *Local Government Act 1993*;
- (g) be, as far as practicable, consistent with and co-ordinated with any LPS's that apply to adjacent municipal areas; and
- (h) have regard to the safety requirements set out in the standards prescribed under the *Gas Pipelines Act 2000*.

DISCUSSION

The draft LPS Supporting Report

The document titled "*Draft Devonport Local Provisions Schedule - Supporting Report*" (the Supporting Report) sets out the information for the preparation of Devonport City Council's draft LPS including compliance with the statutory requirements and further strategic justifications. More specifically, the Supporting Report establishes that the draft LPS meets the criteria set out under section 34(2) of LUPAA and is therefore suitable for submission to the Tasmanian Planning Commission in accordance with section 35(1) of LUPAA.

The Supporting Report is the central document to describing the content and preparation of the draft LPS, and provides information on matters including:

- *Statutory and strategic considerations*
 - addresses the statutory requirements of LUPAA for the preparation of the draft LPS; and
 - relevant strategic policy considerations such as those contained in the *Devonport City Council Strategic Plan 2009 – 2030* and also the *Cradle Coast Regional Land Use Strategy 2010 – 2030*.
- *Application of Zones and Codes*
 - information on how the standardised zones and codes of the State Planning Provisions (SPPs) are applied by the draft LPS;
 - where the allocation of draft LPS zones varies to those made with the current Interim Planning Scheme, the Supporting Report includes "reassignment tables" which set out additional information to justify the reassignment to an alternative zone; and
 - the Appendices of the Supporting Report also include additional background information on particular zones and codes, including Rural Zone and Agriculture Zone and also the Natural Assets Code and the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code.
- *"Customised" local planning controls*
 - information on those "customised controls" that are unique to the Council area and which allow for variation to the SPPs (for example Particular Purpose Zones and Specific Area Plans).
- *Transitional arrangements*
 - information relating to the transition of some existing planning controls contained in the Interim Planning Scheme to be included in the draft LPS by means of the transitional arrangements enabled under LUPAA.
- *Community consultation and approval process*
 - information regarding the statutory requirements for the public exhibition of the draft LPS and also the process for the approval of the draft LPS.

Points of instruction for preparing the draft LPS

In addition to the LPS Requirements set out under the State Planning Provisions (SPPs), a range of information sources has been used in the preparation of the draft LPS. These include, but are not necessarily limited to:

(a) *Guideline No.1 – Local Provisions Schedule (LPS): zone and code application (June 2018)*

This document provides the principal point of instruction for the allocation of zones and codes made within the draft LPS. The Guideline was issued by the Tasmanian Planning Commission in accordance with section 8A of LUPAA.

(b) *Planning Practice Notes*

These represent a series of documents prepared by the Tasmanian Planning Commission to assist local councils with the preparation of a draft LPS. In particular Practice Notes 5, 6, 7 and 8 provide instruction on matters including drafting conventions and written content, technical mapping advice and supporting information requirements.

(c) *Planners Portal*

This is a web based enquiry service developed by the State Government and hosted through the website of the Tasmanian Planning Commission. The Portal serves as a central resource for information relevant to the preparation of a draft LPS leading up to the public exhibition phase.

The Planners Portal provides clarification and information on:

- i. the LPS Requirements set out in the SPPs;
- ii. the requirements detailed in the LPS Zone and Code Application Guideline; and
- iii. the requirements presented in relevant Practice Notes.

Summary of customised local planning controls

A draft LPS may include “customised” local planning controls that are unique to a local council area and which allow for some variation to the State Planning Provisions (SPPs). These include Particular Purpose Zones and Specific Area Plans.

LUPAA provides for the transition of some existing Particular Purpose Zones and Specific Area Plans in current planning schemes to be included with an LPS, whilst any new ones must be appropriately justified by the significant social, economic or environmental benefit test required by LUPAA.

Further explanation of those customised planning controls included with the Devonport draft LPS is summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1 - Summary of customised local planning controls included with the draft LPS

Provision Type	Use and effect	Inclusion with the Devonport draft LPS
Particular Purpose Zone (PPZs)	Can be used in circumstances where a unique approach is required to accommodate the use and development of land, which cannot be adequately described by the application of a generic zone under the State Planning Provisions. A PPZ contains an entirely different and self-contained set of zone provisions.	The draft LPS contains one PPZ, being for the Elimatta Hotel site. This is an existing PPZ contained with the current Interim Planning Scheme and is included with the draft LPS by means of the transitional provisions enabled under Schedule 6 of the <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i> .
Specific Area Plan (SAPs)	Apply in addition to an underlying zone or zones. SAP is designed to apply a more detailed level of planning controls that apply in addition to, in modification of, or in substitution for, the standards of the underlying zone(s).	The draft LPS includes three SAPs: (1) Devonport Regional Homemaker Centre Specific Area Plan; (2) Devonport Homemaker Service Industrial Centre Specific Area Plan; and

Provision Type	Use and effect	Inclusion with the Devonport draft LPS
	Unlike a PPZ, the provisions of SAP are not self-contained and therefore the provisions of the underlying zone or zones may still be applicable.	(3) Devonport Reserved Residential Land Specific Area Plan Each of the above controls are contained within the current Interim Planning Scheme in some form. These are included with the draft LPS by means of the transitional provisions enabled under Schedule 6 of the <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i> .

Summary of zone allocations

All land within the municipal area is assigned to a zone and it is the zoning that provides the primary mechanism for regulating land use and development under the planning scheme. The zoning of land makes provision for the use and development of the land and what can occur in particular areas and under what circumstances.

The draft LPS engages a suite of 19 zones which are detailed below in Table 2.

The principal point of instruction for the application of zones is *Guideline No.1 – Local Provisions Schedule (LPS): zone and code application* as issued by the Tasmanian Planning Commission.

The allocation of zones under the draft LPS has sought to find an appropriate balance between:

- (a) the instruction contained in the LPS Zone and Code Application Guideline; and
- (b) zoning assignments that provide for an appropriate recognition of existing land use and development patterns in the municipal area.

Further information on the application of zones is provided at section 3.4 of the Supporting Report.

Table 2 - Zones included with the draft LPS

	Zone
1	General Residential
2	Inner Residential
3	Rural Living
4	Urban Mixed Use
5	Local Business
6	General Business
7	Central Business
8	Commercial
9	Light Industrial
10	General Industrial
11	Rural
12	Agriculture
13	Environmental Management
14	Port and Marine
15	Utilities
16	Community Purpose
17	Recreation
18	Open Space
19	Particular Purpose Zone – Elimatta Hotel

Summary of the application of codes

The State Planning Provisions include a standardised set of codes. Codes are used to identify areas of land or planning issues which require compliance with additional provisions for:

- (a) particular types of use or development that may apply to land in one or more zones; and
- (b) matters that affect land that are not appropriately described by zone boundaries.

Some examples of codes include those relating to signage, parking, local heritage, and hazards (eg landslip, coastal inundation, bushfire, etc). The application of codes is made in accordance with the instruction contained in *Guideline No.1 – Local Provisions Schedule (LPS): zone and code application*.

The draft LPS includes codes that are applied spatially by means of overlay maps, with some codes applied by reference to more than one overlay map. All those codes for which the State Planning Provisions require a mandatory overlay map to be shown are included with the draft LPS.

Some of the standard codes included with the State Planning Provisions do not rely on or require an overlay map to operate.

Table 3 below provides a summary of the codes relevant to the draft LPS. Further information on the application of codes is provided at section 3.5 of the Supporting Report.

Table 3 – Summary of codes relevant to the draft LPS

	Code	Draft LPS Code overlay map(s)
1	Signs Code	There are no spatial overlays applicable to the operation of the Signs Code.
2	Parking and Sustainable Transport Code	Draft LPS includes a Parking Precinct Plan overlay relevant to this Code which provides for parking exemption areas.
3	Road and Railway Assets Code	Draft LPS does not include an overlay map to inform the application of this Code. The Code can operate without reference to an overlay map.
4	Electricity Transmission Infrastructure Protection Code	The Code overlay map is based on standardised mapping prepared at the State level by TasNetworks.
5	Telecommunications Code	There are no spatial overlays applicable to the operation of the Telecommunications Code.
6	Local Historic Heritage Code	The draft LPS applies the Local Historic Heritage Code by reference to three overlays: (1) Local Heritage Places; (2) Local Heritage Precincts; and (3) a Local Historic Landscape Precinct
7	Natural Assets Code	The Natural Assets Code is applied by reference to three overlay maps: (1) Waterway and coastal protection area overlay; (2) Future coastal refugia area overlay; and (3) Priority vegetation area overlay.
8	Attenuation Code	Draft LPS does not include an overlay map to inform the application of this Code. The Code can operate without reference to an overlay map.
9	Coastal Erosion Hazard Code	The Code overlay map is based on standardised hazard mapping prepared at the State level by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC), Office of Security and Emergency Management as part of the <i>Mitigating Natural Hazards through Land Use Planning Project</i> .
10	Coastal Inundation Hazard Code	As above.
11	Flood-Prone Areas Code	The draft LPS does not include an overlay map to inform the application of this Code. The Code can operate without reference to an overlay map and may be called in where a planning authority reasonably believes that a site may be subject to flooding hazard.

Report to Council meeting on 24 June 2019

	Code	Draft LPS Code overlay map(s)
12	Bushfire-Prone Areas Code	This Code is applied by reference to an overlay map prepared and endorsed by the Tasmanian Fire Service.
13	Potentially Contaminated Land Code	Draft LPS does not include an overlay map to inform the application of this Code. The Code can operate without reference to an overlay map.
14	Landslip Hazard Code	The Code overlay map is based on standardised hazard mapping prepared at the State level by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC), Office of Security and Emergency Management as part of the <i>Mitigating Natural Hazards through Land Use Planning Project</i> .
15	Safeguarding of Airports Code	This Code is applied by reference to two overlays relevant to the operation of the Devonport Airport: (1) an airport noise exposure overlay; and (2) an airport obstacle limitation area overlay. Both of these overlay maps have been prepared in consultation with TasPorts.

Broader strategic planning considerations

As previously mentioned, most of the work associated with preparing a draft LPS is generally about determining where to apply the standardised suite of zones and codes of the State Planning Provisions (SPPs). The primary point of instruction for the allocation of zones and codes made with the draft LPS is *Guideline No: 1 – Local Provisions Schedule (LPS): zone and code application* (the LPS Zone and Code Application Guideline) as issued by the Tasmanian Planning Commission.

A key challenge in preparing the draft LPS has been the need to differentiate between what is necessary to prepare a draft LPS versus what could be described as broader strategic planning considerations (for example the rezoning of broad areas of land not currently used or zoned for residential purposes to accommodate future settlement growth).

The Minister for Planning has on multiple occasions advised local councils that the State Government's position is that the LPS process is not about the opportunity to undertake significant strategic land use planning reviews.

This position is emphasised in a previous statement issued by the Minister for Planning which is reproduced below:

The current process of preparing draft LPSs to give effect to the Tasmanian Planning Scheme is a priority for the Government and the efficient conversion of current interim planning schemes to the LPSs should not be unnecessarily complicated by the introduction of strategic changes that are not related to the facilitation of that process.

In accordance with this direction, and as part of preparing the draft LPS for the Devonport municipal area, the allocation of land zones has sought to find an appropriate balance between:

- (a) the instruction contained in the State Government issued LPS Zone and Code Application Guideline; and
- (b) zoning assignments that provide for an appropriate recognition of existing and well established land use and development patterns in the municipal area.

The above approach is not intended to diminish the need for, or importance of, a broader strategic land use planning review. Instead it aims to recognise that such matters do have the potential to complicate the preparation of the draft LPS (including the time in which

Council has available to finalise its LPS) and is best considered outside of the LPS preparation process.

Approval process for the draft LPS

It is important to recognise that the submission of the draft LPS to the Tasmanian Planning Commission (the Commission) essentially represents only the first step in the process. A generalised flow chart of the draft LPS approval process is shown in Figure 1 below.

Noting that the Commission has the responsibility of assessing a draft LPS for all twenty-nine local councils in the State – the process is likely to take some time. An indicative estimate for a draft LPS to be assessed is at least 12-18 months. The Tasmanian Planning Scheme will come into effect for each council once the relevant LPS is declared/approved for that council area.

GENERALISED DRAFT LPS PROCESS FLOWCHART

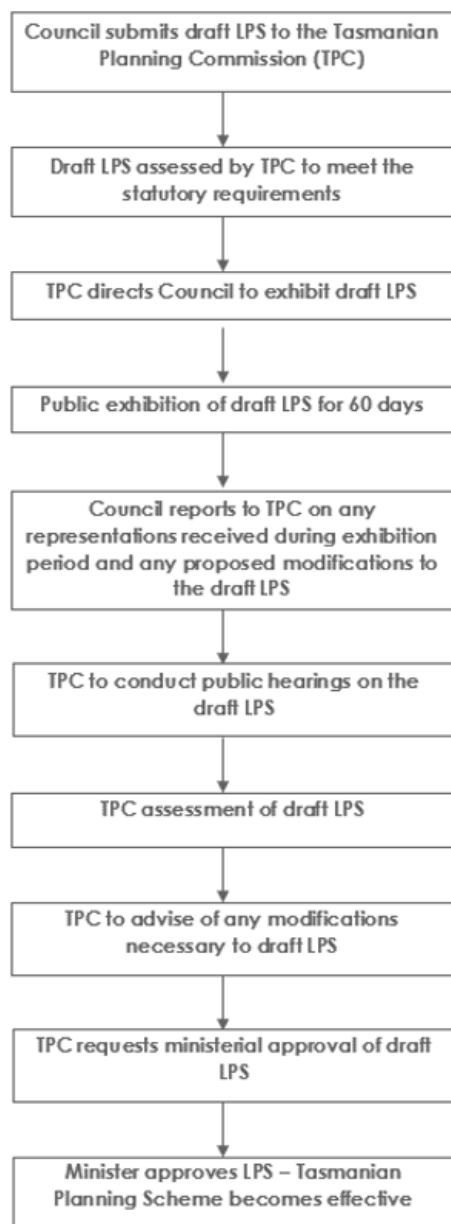


Figure 1 – Generalised draft LPS process flowchart

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with the requirements of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, the draft LPS will be made available for public exhibition for a period of 60 days. During this exhibition period any person may inspect and make representation on the content of the draft LPS.

Whilst the draft LPS information is made available as part of the documentation prepared for this Council meeting, it is not yet open for public scrutiny. The Tasmanian Planning Commission (the Commission) will direct each council as to when the public exhibition of their draft LPS is to occur.

It is important to reiterate that the draft LPS preparation process is not about seeking to amend the State Planning Provisions (SPPs). The State has formally made the SPPs as state-wide planning rules – the LPS process is about where those rules are to be applied (through the allocation of zones, codes, etc). The public consultation and approval of the SPPs has already been completed.

Council does not have a statutory requirement to individually notify landowners regarding changes to zones, etc as part of preparing the draft LPS. There are a number of reasons for this including:

- (a) this would be a substantial and complex undertaking for a council;
- (b) there is a risk that a landowner may be inadvertently missed from receiving a personalised notification; and
- (c) just because Council may be proposing the allocation of a particular zone or zones, there is no guarantee that the Tasmanian Planning Commission (who have the final determination) will agree with what has been proposed.

Furthermore, the Minister for Planning has recently provided advice to all local councils that the 60-day public notification period required by LUPAA provides adequate opportunity for the public to participate in the draft LPS process. It is the Minister's position that the conducting of informal consultations outside of the statutory notification process “...*has the potential to confuse the public, create misunderstandings of legal rights and delay the formal consultation process*”.

During the public exhibition period Council's planning staff will be available to provide advice on the draft LPS including proposed zone allocations and the spatial application of any code overlay mapping.

Following the statutory public exhibition period, Council is required to provide a report to the Commission on any representations received in relation to the draft LPS and whether such representations have sufficient merit to necessitate a modification to the draft LPS.

In its assessment of a draft LPS, the Commission may determine to hold public hearings into any representations received during the public exhibition period.

Consultation with elected members

Various workshops and information sessions have been conducted with Councillors on the process and content of the draft LPS.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The majority of costs associated with the preparation of the draft LPS have been covered by Council's operational budget with the work completed by Council staff. The State Government has also provided some funding which has been made available at the regional level to support each of the councils in the region to prepare their draft LPS. The majority of this State funding has been directed to the engagement of an independent

consultant to prepare the methodology and mapping to inform the preparation of the Priority Vegetation Area overlay map which forms part of the Natural Assets Code. This consultant was engaged at the regional level to undertake this work for all of the councils within the Cradle Coast region.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

The predominant risk consideration with this matter would be related to Council's failure to prepare a draft LPS. Each local council in the State is required to prepare an LPS within the statutory requirements established under LUPAA. Should a council fail to prepare and submit a draft LPS, the Minister for Planning may direct the Tasmanian Planning Commission to prepare a draft LPS on behalf of that council.

Such an outcome poses risk in that Council would be perceived as failing to enact its responsibility under LUPAA to prepare a draft LPS. It is also likely that this scenario may also present some financial risk whereby Council could be required to compensate the Tasmanian Planning Commission for costs incurred in preparing a draft LPS on its behalf.

CONCLUSION

The Devonport draft LPS has been prepared to meet the local provisions schedule criteria as set out under section 34(2) of LUPAA and is therefore suitable for submission to the Tasmanian Planning Commission in accordance with section 35(1) of LUPAA.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council in its role as a Planning Authority:

1. determine that it is satisfied that the draft Local Provisions Schedule meets the local provisions schedule criteria set out under section 34(2) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*; and
2. approve the draft Local Provisions Schedule and supporting documentation for submission to the Tasmanian Planning Commission in accordance with section 35(1) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*.

Author:	Mark McIver	Endorsed By:	Matthew Atkins
Position:	Project Officer	Position:	Deputy General Manager

5.0 REPORTS

5.1 RATES AND CHARGES POLICY

File: 27321 D578833

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 5.2.1 Review policies and implement initiatives to ensure meaningful, two-way communication and consultation with the community

SUMMARY

This report is provided each year prior to the adoption of the Annual Plan and Budget Estimates to assist Council in reviewing and ensuring that its Rates and Charges Policy (see attachment) remains current and relevant.

BACKGROUND

Council is required under legislation to have a Rates and Charges Policy. An amended Rates and Charges Policy was last adopted by Council in June 2018 (Min 103/18 refers). Minor amendments have been made to the Rates and Charges Policy which are highlighted in the attached 'marked-up' copy.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The *Local Government Act 1993* requires that Council has an adopted rates and charges policy:

86B. *Rating and charging policies to be made available to public*

- (1) *A council must adopt a rates and charges policy by 31 August 2012.*
- (2) *A council's rates and charges policy must contain –*
 - (a) *a statement of the policy that the council intends to apply in exercising its powers, or performing its functions, under this Part; and*
 - (b) *a statement of policy in respect of prescribed matters, if any.*
- (3) *A council's rates and charges policy in relation to the making or varying of a rate must take into account the principles referred to in section 86A(1).*
- (4) *A council must review its rates and charges policy –*
 - (a) *by the end of each successive 4-year period after 31 August 2012; and*
 - (b) *at the same time as, or before, making a type of rate, charge or averaged area rate in respect of a financial year, if a rate, charge or averaged area rate of that type was not made in respect of the previous financial year; and*
 - (c) *at the same time as, or before, making under section 107 a variation of a rate or charge in respect of a financial year, if such a variation of that rate or charge was not made in respect of the previous financial year; and*
 - (d) *at the same time as, or before, setting a minimum amount under this Part; and*

- (e) *at the same time as, or before, altering the circumstances in which a rate, charge or averaged area rate, or a variation of a rate or charge, is to apply to rateable land.*
- (5) *A council, as soon as reasonably practicable after adopting or altering its rates and charges policy, must make copies of the policy as so adopted or altered available to the public –*
 - (a) *in paper form, on payment of a reasonable charge; and*
 - (b) *in electronic form, at a website of the council, free of charge.*
- (6) *A rate, averaged area rate or charge is not invalid by reason only that it does not conform to the council's rates and charges policy.*
- 86A. *General principles in relation to making or varying rates*
 - (1) *A council, in adopting policies and making decisions concerning the making or varying of rates, must take into account the principles that –*
 - (a) *rates constitute taxation for the purposes of local government, rather than a fee for a service; and*
 - (b) *the value of rateable land is an indicator of the capacity of the ratepayer in respect of that land to pay rates.*
 - (2) *Despite subsection (1), the exercise of a council's powers to make or vary rates cannot be challenged on the grounds that the principles referred to in that subsection have not been taken into account by the council.*

DISCUSSION

Council is required to maintain a publicly available Rates and Charges Policy.

The purpose of the Rates and Charges Policy is to outline Council's approach to determining and collecting rates from its ratepayers. The Policy is outlined under the following headings:

1. Introduction
2. Legislative Requirements
3. Strategic Focus
4. Rates and Charges
 - (i) Property Valuation Base
 - (ii) General Rate
 - (iii) Rate Caps
 - (iv) Service Rates and Charges
5. Objections to Rate Notices
6. Rebates and Remissions
7. Payment of Rates
8. Late Payment of Rates
9. Sale of Property if Rates Remain Unpaid
10. Postponement of Rates

The Act requires that the Rates and Charges Policy is to be reviewed at a minimum each four years, however in practice Council has undertaken an annual review in conjunction with its budget cycle.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The purpose of having a Rates and Charges Policy available is to ensure that the public have ready access to a document that outlines the specifics relating to the processes undertaken by Council in setting and administering the collection of rates and charges.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Property rates are the primary source of income for Council and as such it is imperative that the collection and administration of rates is clearly articulated.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Council is statutorily required to have in place a Rates and Charges Policy.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of providing this policy to Council prior to the adoption of the rates and charges, is to ensure it remains relevant and up to date.

The Rates and Charges Policy attached to this report meets the statutory obligations of Council and also provides a clear and concise outline of the processes Council will use to set, collect and administer the imposition of rates on the community.


ATTACHMENTS

- [1.](#) Rates and Charges Policy 2019

RECOMMENDATION

That Council adopt the Rates and Charges Policy with immediate effect.

Author:	Paul West
Position:	General Manager

	RATES AND CHARGES POLICY		
POLICY TYPE	POLICY ADOPTED (DATE)	MINUTE NUMBER	POLICY DOCUMENT NUMBER (TRIM):
Council	25 June 2019 24 June 2019	100/18	D527117
DOCUMENT CONTROLLER	RESPONSIBLE MANAGER	STRATEGIC PLAN 2009-2030 (STRATEGY REFERENCE)	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
General Manager	General Manager	5.5.3 – Ensure revenue modelling meets Council's funding requirements to provide equitable pricing relevant to services delivered	June 2019 2020
PURPOSE	<p>The purpose of this Policy is to outline the Council's approach to determining and collecting rates from its ratepayers.</p> <p>This Policy also ensures that Council meets its legislative responsibilities under the provisions of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> – inasmuch as Council is required to prepare and adopt a Rates and Charges Policy.</p>		
SCOPE	<p>This policy covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revenue raising powers under the provisions of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>; • strategic focus; • the valuation basis for rating purposes; • the use of differential rates where appropriate; • setting of a fixed charge and rate capping; • objections to rate notices; • rebates and remissions; • payment of rates; • late payment of rates; • sale of property for unpaid rates; and • postponement of rates. 		
POLICY	<p>1. Introduction:</p> <p>Council rates are a form of property tax and are the primary source of income for the delivery of local government services to the community. Rates are administered in line with the provisions of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>.</p> <p>2. Legislative Requirements:</p> <p>The rating and valuation methods available to local government are covered under various pieces of legislation. In particular Part 9 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> and the <i>Valuation of Land Act 2001</i> are the most relevant to Council in securing rate revenues.</p> <p>The General Principles in relation to making or varying rates are outlined at Section 86A of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> as follows:</p> <p>(1) A council, in adopting policies and making decisions concerning the making or varying of rates, must take into account the principles that –</p> <p>(a) rates constitute taxation for the purpose of local government, rather than a fee for a service; and</p> <p>(b) the value of rateable land is an indicator of the capacity of the ratepayer in respect of that land to pay rates.</p>		

(2) *Despite subsection (1), the exercise of a council's powers to make or vary rates cannot be challenged on the grounds that the principles referred to in that subsection have not been taken into account by the council.*

Council will as required, not earlier than 1 June and not later than 31 August in any year, determine ~~its the~~ Rates and ~~C~~charges to apply for the financial year.

3. Strategic Focus:

Council is constantly faced with balancing its service levels, the needs and expectations of the community and setting appropriate tax (rate) levels to adequately resource and fulfil its roles and responsibilities. In determining its rating policies Council gives consideration to the:

- Strategic Plan;
- Long Term Financial Strategy;
- Local Government Act 1993;
- Current economic climate;
- Consumer Price Index changes;
- Local Government Cost Index; and
- Likely impacts on the community.

4. Rates and Charges:

(i) Property Valuation Base

Council has three choices under the Act for determining its rate charges:

- Land Value;
- Capital Value; and
- Assessed Annual Value (AAV)

The Office of the Valuer-General provides the valuations to Council on a cyclical basis (usually each six (6) years). Council was last subject to a municipal wide revaluation with an effective date of 1 July 2015. Under the Act Council is mandatorily required to use the valuations provided to it in setting its rates each year. Council has no role in determining the valuation of properties and all ratepayers are able to dispute their valuation direct with the Valuer General's Office.

Council is also provided with adjustment factors for the various classes of property in the municipal area by the Valuer-General each two years. Council is required to consider these adjustment factors in determining the rates and charges to apply. The most recent adjustment factors were provided to Council with an effective date of 1 July 2019.

Following the ~~most recent 2015~~ revaluation, Council determined that the use of AAV per rateable property provided the fairest and most equitable method for the levying of rates on the basis that:

- Rates constitute a system of taxation and the equity principle of taxation requires that ratepayers of similar wealth pay similar taxes and ratepayers of greater wealth pays more tax than ratepayers of lesser wealth; and
- Property value is a generally accepted indicator of wealth.

The AAV represents an independent assessment of the rental value of a property or a 4 per cent minimum of the capital value (whichever is the greater).

(ii) General Rate

Council sets a General Rate which is to apply to all properties in the municipal area unless varied based on a differential model determined by Council. Council has also determined that a General Rate Fixed Charge per property or tenancy is to apply as this is the most fair and equitable means of ensuring that all ratepayers contribute equally to the administration of Council's services and the development and maintenance of community infrastructure.

The General Rate is to be varied on a differential basis, based on land use, for the following purposes:

- Residential; and
- Primary Production.

Residential Assessments

Residential properties generally have available to their owners and occupiers the same services as other ratepayers. However, in most cases other classes of assessments such as commercial and industrial users have a greater impact on the main services such as road maintenance and generally derive a greater benefit from the services provided.

Primary Production Assessments

Primary production properties tend to be more remote from some of the services provided by Council in terms of infrastructure including but not limited to sealed or formed roads, footpaths and street lighting.

(iii) Rate Caps

Council will annually consider the use of rate capping to ensure that the increases applied to the various categories of ratepayers are appropriate.

Council will only apply rate capping if in its opinion it is justifiable in order to provide relief against what would otherwise amount to a substantial change in rates payable by a ratepayer due to rapid changes in valuation and other factors beyond the ratepayer's control.

(iv) Service Rates and Charges

Waste Management

Waste Management Service Charge – Council provides a waste collection and disposal service throughout the City. Council also provides a domestic recycling service to all residential properties and a ~~cardboard-limited~~ collection service ~~in to~~ non-residential areas. For this service, Council in accordance with Section 94(3) of the Act, applies a differential service charge based on the predominant use of the land as follows;

- Residential;
- Primary Production; and

- All other land.

Residential land will be provided a weekly garbage bin collection and a fortnightly recycling bin collection for each tenancy.

Primary Production land will be provided a weekly garbage bin collection and a fortnightly recycling bin collection.

All other land will be provided with either a single garbage bin collection three times per week or the collection of 3 bins once per week. A separate cardboard collection service will be provided in non-residential areas on a scheduled basis as advised to the properties. A limited recycling collection service is also provided in the main commercial districts.

Fire Protection

Fire Protection Service Rate - Council is required by the provisions the *Fire Services Act 1979* to collect fire service contributions on behalf of the State Fire Commission. The amount of this rate and the minimum charge which is to apply is determined independent of Council by the State Fire Commission.

5. Objections to Rate Notices:

Council will consider any objections to rate notices in accordance with Section 123 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

6. Rebates and Remissions:

Any individual application for a rebate and/or remission from payment of rates is to be provided to Council in writing and is to comply with the adopted policies from time to time in operation.

Council will annually consider whether to provide any rebate or remission to not-for-profit community organisations where they own or are responsible for the payment of rates. Any not-for-profit organisation that wishes to be considered for either a rebate or remission is required to make a formal application for Council to consider.

Council may also from time to time determine to provide a remission to a ratepayer, group of ratepayers or a class of ratepayers where it has determined that special circumstances exist.

Pensioner Rate Remissions are provided to eligible concession card holders pre-approved by the State Revenue Office. Concessions are only available on a ratepayer's principal residence at an amount predetermined by the State Government. Ratepayers seeking a rate concession are not to withhold payment pending assessment by the State Revenue Office of their eligibility. In circumstance where a concession is approved after payment has been received a refund will be provided to the ratepayer.

7. Payment of Rates:

Rates are due and payable in full by 31 August each year. However, ratepayers can elect to pay their rates in four equal instalments on 31 August, 31 October, 28 February and 30 April each year.

	<p>Ratepayers who have difficulty in paying their rates either in full or by the instalment due dates are encouraged to contact Council's Rates Office to make an alternative payment plan. Such enquiries are treated confidentially by Council.</p> <p>Instalment payments must be made on or before the due date as failure to do so will result in the full outstanding amount becoming due and payable immediately.</p> <p>8. Late Payment of Rates: Council has determined that penalties will apply for late payment of any rate or instalment which remains outstanding on the due date. The penalty percentage rate is determined by Council each year in line with the provisions of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>.</p> <p>Rates which remain unpaid for a period exceeding 30 days from the due date of an instalment will be subject to recovery action through either a recognised Debt Collection Agency and/or Magistrates Court. Prior to initiating recovery action Council will provide the ratepayer with 14-days' notice in writing advising of its intention to commence legal action.</p> <p>9. Sale of Property if Rates Remain Unpaid: The <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> provides that a Council may sell any property where the rates have been in arrears for a period of three (3) years or more. Council is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) notify the owner of the land of its intention to sell the land; (b) provide the owner with details of the outstanding amounts; and (c) advise the owner of its intention to sell the land if payment of the outstanding amount is not received within 90 days. Except in extraordinary circumstances, Council will enforce the sale of land for arrears of rates. <p>10. Postponement of Rates: An application for a postponement of payment of rates on the grounds of hardship must be made in writing addressed to the General Manager.</p>
LEGISLATION AND RELATED DOCUMENTS	<p><i>Local Government Act 1993</i> <i>Fire Services Act 1979</i> <i>Valuation of Land Act 2001</i></p>
ATTACHMENT/S (IF APPLICABLE)	N/A

5.2 ANNUAL PLAN AND BUDGET ESTIMATES

File: 35911 D578852

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

- Strategy 5.5.1 Provide financial services to support Council's operations and meet reporting and accountability requirements

SUMMARY

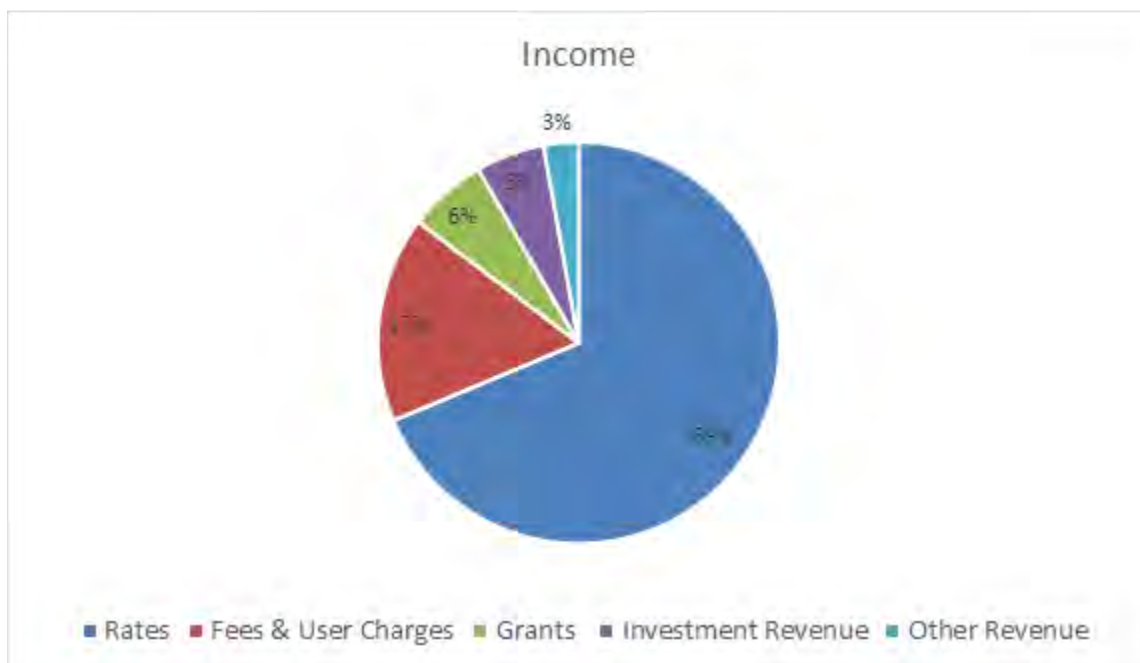
The purpose of this report is to present Council with the Annual Plan and Budget Estimates for the 2019/20 financial year, which in turn will allow Council to set the rates and charges to apply for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

The Annual Plan and Budget Estimates document is attached to the agenda. The Annual Plan is available for public viewing on the Council's website at <http://www.devonport.tas.gov.au/Council/Publications-Plans-Reports/Annual-Plan-Estimates>, or at the paranapple centre.

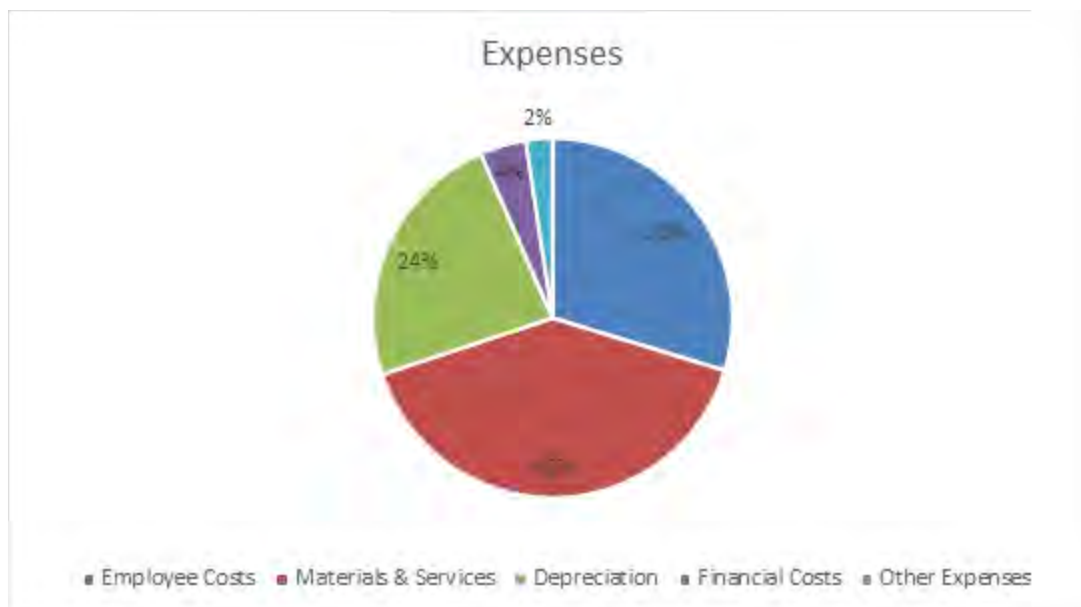
BACKGROUND

Council has developed the 2019/20 budget, capital works and fees and charges over the past few months. The Councillors have been engaged in the budget process through a series of Workshops held in May and June.

Council receives revenue from a variety of sources. Its main source of income is generated from rates and charges which equates to approximately 69% of total estimated revenue for the financial year.



In relation to expenditure approximately 30% is for employee costs, 40% for materials and services and 24% for depreciation.



The financial statements included within the Annual Plan include the following:

- Estimated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Profit & Loss)
- Estimated Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)
- Estimated Statement of Cash Flows

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) requires the General Manager to prepare estimates of Council's revenues and expenditure for each financial year. Estimates are to contain details of the estimated:

- (a) revenue of the Council;
- (b) expenditure of the Council;
- (c) borrowings by the Council; and
- (d) capital works of the Council.

Section 71 of the Act requires Council to adopt an Annual Plan each year. The Annual Plan is to be:

- (a) consistent with the strategic plan; and
- (b) include a statement of the manner in which the Council is to meet the goals and objectives of the strategic plan; and
- (c) include a summary of the estimates adopted under section 82; and
- (d) include a summary of the major strategies to be used in relation to the Council's public health goals and objectives.

Part 9 of the Act provides Council with the ability to determine the Rates and Charges to be applied to properties within its municipal area. The Act requires that rates must be set by Council, by absolute majority, not earlier than 1 June and not later than 31 August.

Amendments to the Act in 2013 identified the following principles in relation to making or varying rates:

86A. General principles in relation to making or varying rates:

- (1) A council, in adopting policies and making decisions concerning the making or varying of rates, must take into account the principles that –
 - (a) rates constitute taxation for the purposes of local government, rather than a fee for a service; and
 - (b) the value of rateable land is an indicator of the capacity of the ratepayer in respect of that land to pay rates.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), the exercise of a council's powers to make or vary rates cannot be challenged on the grounds that the principles referred to in that subsection have not been taken into account by the council.

DISCUSSION

The Annual Plan is an important part of Council's reporting requirements. The Annual Plan includes the statutory reporting requirements which Council is to meet. It also outlines the Council's plans for the ensuing year which is then reported against in the Annual Report.

Council's 2019/20 budgeted net operating surplus before depreciation expense and capital related income is \$9.851M. This compares to the 2018/19 forecasted result of \$10.287M. The overall budget result for 2019/20 is an operating surplus of \$101,248 inclusive of depreciation expenses of \$9.750M. The budget provides for an underlying surplus after capital and other items of \$169,000.

Council is required to maintain a Financial Management Strategy (FMS). The FMS covers a 10-year planning horizon and is updated annually as part of the budget process. The FMS is an important part of Council's overall financial management and sustainability framework. The updated FMS is subject to a separate report on this agenda.

The General Rate increases and the total rating revenue increase in dollars for the past six (6) years is as follows:

Year	% Increase (Average General Rate)	Total General Rates Received '000	Increase from previous year '000
2015 (actual)	0.0%	20,512	
2016 (actual)	0.0%	20,454	(58)
2017 (actual)	0.0%	20,906	452
2018 (actual)	0.0%	20,969	63
2019 (budget)	1.00%	21,380	411
2020 (budget)	1.12%	21,621	241
Over 5 years	% Rate Increase \$AAV = 2.12%	CPI for period = 8.10%	Growth in Rate Revenue = 5.40%

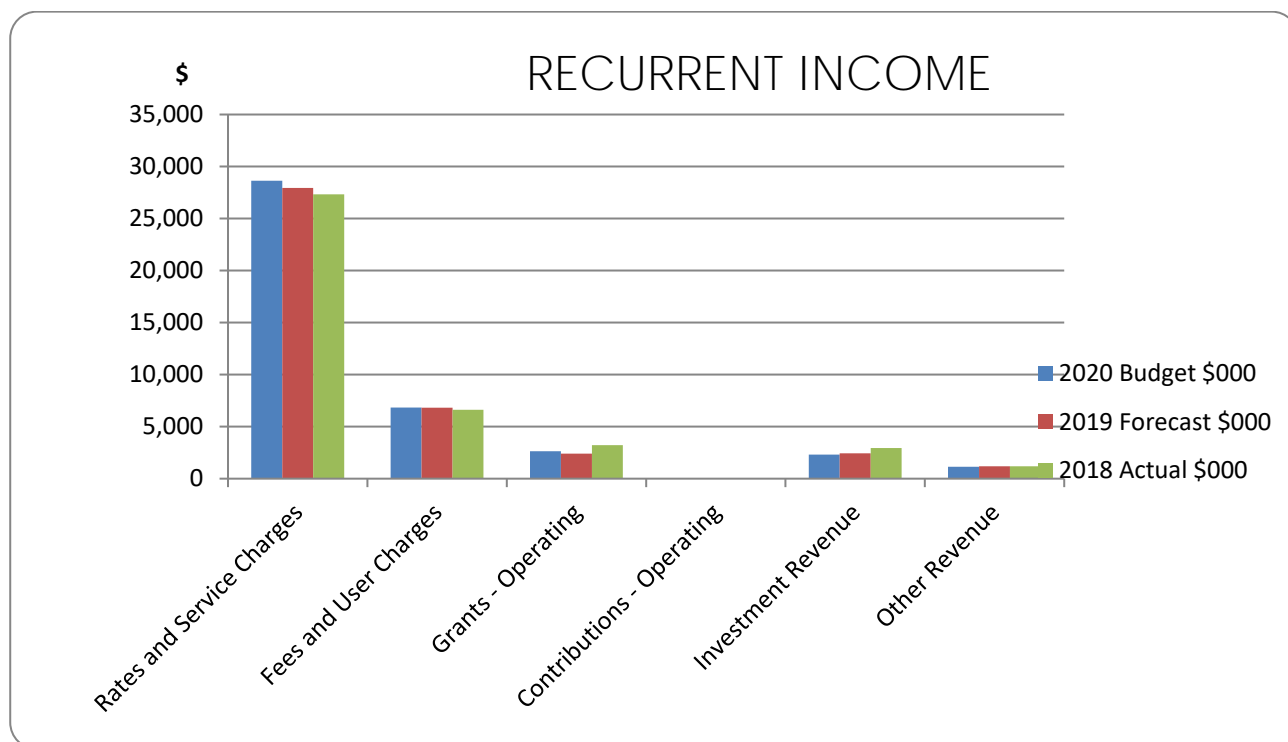
The Annual Plan includes information relating to proposed capital works and fees and charges.

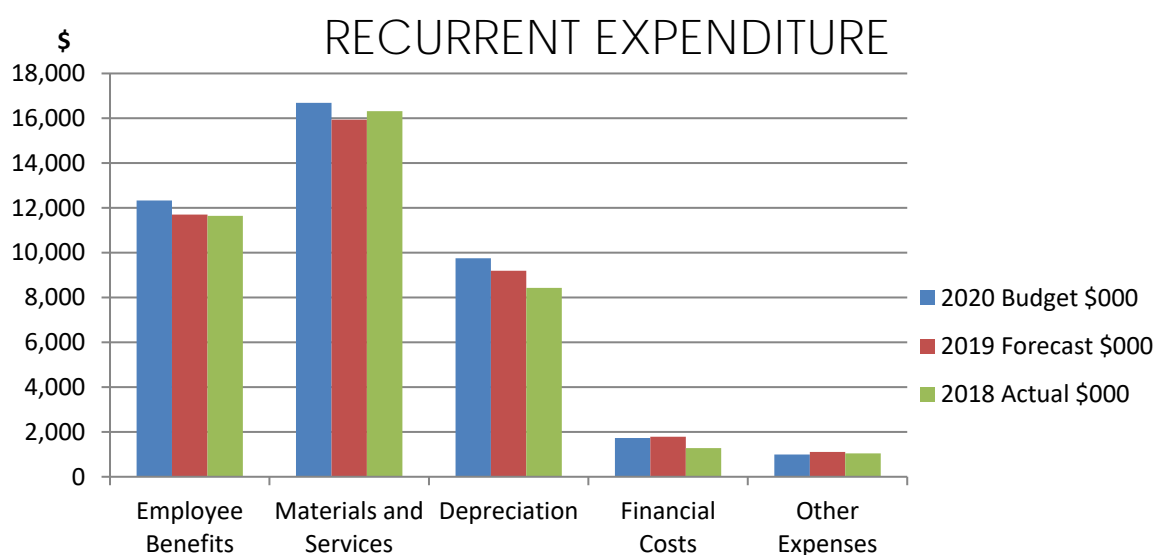
Operational Budget

The Estimated Statement of Comprehensive Income has been updated to include the 2017/18 Actual, 2018/19 Budget, 2018/19 Forecast, 2019/20 Budget and the 2020/21 and 2021/22 Projections.

The Federal Government in the last few years have tended to prepay 50 per cent of the Council's entitlement to Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs). This has impacted on the development of the budget and the year end results as the relevant Accounting Standard requires grant income is to be recognised in the year which it is received. The Government has advised it is their intention to again pay 50 per cent of the grant prior to 30 June. Council has determined that for the 2019/20 year it should assume that the Federal Government is likely to do the same thing prior to 30 June 2020, therefore no adjustment for the FAG grant has been factored into the budget as presented.

A graphical representation of the estimated consolidated revenues and expenditures for the 2019/20 financial year, when compared against the forecasted result for 2018/19 and the actual result in 2017/18, is as follows:





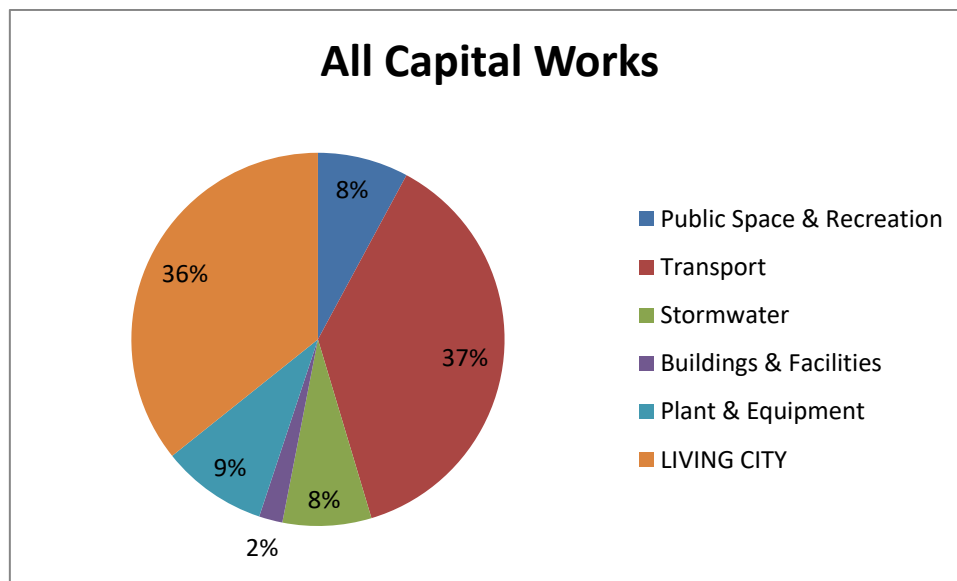
Capital Works

The total new capital works funding for 2019/20 is \$16.794M. There will also be some carried forward projects and funding that will be updated following the end of year reconciliations which will be reported to Council following the completion of the year-end audit process.

The capital budget includes an allocation of \$6,000,000 associated with the development of the Waterfront Park.

This year's budget will see \$8.207M invested in replacement/renewal projects. This amount is approximately 84% of the total value of Council's depreciation expense.

SUMMARY - FUNCTIONAL AREA	New	Renewals	Total Capital Works
Public Space & Recreation	1,015,500	306,500	1,322,000
Transport	1,919,000	4,378,000	6,297,000
Stormwater	680,000	612,000	1,292,000
Buildings & Facilities	192,000	150,000	342,000
Plant & Fleet & Equipment	280,500	1,260,600	1,541,100
LIVING CITY (Waterfront Park)	4,500,000	1,500,000	6,000,000
TOTAL PROPOSED NEW CAPITAL WORKS	\$8,587,000	\$8,207,100	\$16,794,100



The updated 5-year Capital Works Program has also been included within the Annual Plan as Appendix B. The 5-year plan provides an indication of the scheduling of capital projects over the current and subsequent budget years; however it is noted that changes may be made depending on priorities identified each year during budget deliberations.

Rates and Charges

In developing its budget Council considers the Consumer Price Index and the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) Council Cost Index. The CPI increase for the 12-month period ended 31 March 2019 was 2.1% for Hobart. The LGAT Council Cost Index (CCI) increase was assessed as 3.38% (the CCI provides an indication of how Council expenditure may have changed over a period where spending "behaviour" remains constant).

The budget has been prepared based on an average General Rate increase across all classes of ratepayer of 1.12%. This has been achieved whilst continuing to absorb the \$500,000 reduction in the TasWater Dividend which took effect in 2018/19 financial year. The actual impact on the ratepayer will vary depending on the class of property (ie residential, commercial, industrial, primary production).

Under the *Valuation of Land Act 2001* a revaluation of the municipal area is required at least once every six (6) years. For Devonport, this was completed in 2015 with new values taking effect for rating purposes for the 2015/16 financial year.

While a full revaluation only occurs each six years, the Valuer-General reviews the values of each municipal area every two years and provides Council with an 'Adjustment Factor'. Council is required to use the Adjusted Assessed Annual Value (AAAV) for the calculation of its rates and its database has been updated accordingly.

In 2017/18 Council altered its waste management charges for commercial/industrial properties. A number of commercial properties are continuing to pay less than the full charge for waste removal and this year the change cap has once again been set at 25 per cent.

The cost of delivery of waste services to the community continues to grow. This year the budget has factored in a \$10 per year increase to the Domestic Garbage Charge and \$30 per year for the Commercial/Industrial ratepayers. The Waste Management Service Charge is based on the delivery of service with commercial/industrial ratepayers being entitled to three times the service of normal residential properties (\$270 x 3 = \$810).

The Fire Service Levy is determined by the State Fire Commission and Council is required under the *Fire Services Act 1979* to collect the levy. There has been an increase in the fire service levies applied across the City. Council is required to collect \$2,933,251 on behalf of the State Fire Commission, an increase of \$143,426 (5.14%) over the previous year.

A summary of the rates for 2019/20 in comparison to those charged in the previous year is outlined in the table below:

Rate	Actual 2018/19	Proposed 2019/20
General Rate – all land	11.6215c	11.0935
General Rate – Fixed Charge	\$300	\$300
General Rate varied for land which is used or predominately used for primary production	7.2271c	7.0320
General Rate varied for land separately assessed and is used for residential purposes	7.2271c	7.0320
Waste Management Service Rate – Non-Residential	\$780	\$810
Waste Management Service Charge where the predominant use of the land is for residential purposes.	\$260	\$270
Fire Service Levy		
- Devonport Urban Fire District	1.4209c	1.4093
- Forth/Leith Fire District	0.4693c	0.4378
- General Land Fire District	0.3768c	0.3624
- Minimum Levy	\$40	\$41
Rate	Actual 2018/19	Proposed 2019/20

The average increase in the General Rate is 1.12%, however there will be variations in the actual increases incurred by ratepayers. Devonport is predominately a residential area with 10,780 of the total 12,464 properties being classified as residential. The proposed General Rate for 80% (9,111) of the residential properties will range between \$10 and \$20. No increase has been factored into the budget for those properties paying the highest rate in the \$AAV (commercial/industrial). Due to the application of the Adjustment Factor which saw Primary Production increase by a factor of 1.2, these 141 properties will have a larger increase.

Fees and Charges

All of Council's fees and charges have been reviewed as part of the budget process. There is a mixture of some fee increases while others remain the same as the previous year. Where a fee, charge or fine is linked to State Government legislation/penalty unit (ie parking fines, rate certificates, environmental penalties) Council is required to ensure that it imposes the required fee or charge.

The penalty unit (as determined by the State Government) has increased by \$5 to \$168 effective 1 July 2019. As a result, a standard parking fine will remain at the current \$26.

The standard entrance charges for the Waste Transfer Station have not increased apart from loads between 1.5m³ to 2m³ which will rise by \$1 to \$18.

There are no proposed increases to the charges which apply for parking meter or car park fees.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Council invited the community to participate in the budget process with a report on the feedback received provided to Council during March. A number of the suggestions have been taken into account during the development of the budget.

A Community Budget Information session was held on Wednesday 12 June 2019.

A media release was issued in the leadup to the Community Budget Information session. A further media release will be issued following the formal adoption of the budget by Council.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The development and adoption of the Budget Estimates and Annual Plan is an essential function of Council. To retain the current operating result, any subsequent reduction in income or increase in expenditure should be balanced by a corresponding adjustment in other items.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Should the Budget not be approved within the anticipated timeframe, it may impact on the issue of rates notices.

If support is not given for particular aspects of the budget, which would impact on the Council's capacity to deliver programs or capital works, decisions will need to be made on 'what to cut' to ensure that there are sufficient funds to undertake the desired works.

CONCLUSION

Council must continue to develop strategies to ensure that its future operational budgets and capital programs are sufficient to meet the demand for the delivery of services to the community.

Council must adapt to an ever-changing environment to effectively and efficiently meet the current and future demands of its community. The Annual Plan provides a benchmark on which the Council's performance can be measured.

ATTACHMENTS

- [1.](#) Draft Annual Plan 2019-20 - Council Report

RECOMMENDATION

A. ANNUAL PLAN

That in accordance with Section 71 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (as amended) Council adopts the Annual Plan for the financial year ending 30 June 2020 and instructs the General Manager to:

- (a) make a copy of it available for public inspection at the Council's Offices and on the website; and
- (b) provide a copy of it to the Director of Local Government and to the Director of Public Health.

B. ANNUAL ESTIMATES (REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)

That:

- (a) in accordance with Section 82 of the *Local Government Act 1993* the Council by absolute majority adopts the estimates of revenue and expenditure

(excluding estimated capital works) for the 2019/20 financial year as detailed in the Annual Plan;

- (b) in accordance with section 82(6) of the Act the Council, by absolute majority, authorises the General Manager to make minor adjustments up to \$50,000 to any individual estimate item (including capital works) as he deems necessary during the 2019/20 financial year provided that the total of the Estimates remains unaltered.

C. RATES AND CHARGES 2019/20

That Council makes the following General Rate, Service Rates and Service Charges under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993*, and the *Fire Services Act 1979* for the financial year 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 in respect to land in the municipal area which is separately valued under the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*.

Definitions and Interpretations

Unless the context otherwise requires, in the following resolutions, words and expressions defined in the *Local Government Act 1993* have the same meaning as they have in that Act.

Unless the context otherwise requires, in the following resolutions, the following words and expressions have the meaning set out below:

“Act” means the *Local Government Act 1993*;

“AAV” means the assessed annual value as determined by the Valuer-General under the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*;

“land” means a parcel of land which is shown as being separately valued in the valuation list prepared under the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*;

“land used for primary production” means all land used or predominantly used for primary production and includes all land coded “L” in the valuation list;

“land used for residential purposes” means all land used or predominately used for residential purposes and includes all land coded “R” in the valuation list;

“municipal area” means the municipal area of Devonport;

“non-used land” means all land coded “V” in the valuation list;

“supplementary valuation” means a supplementary valuation made under the *Valuation of Lands Act 2001*.

“tenancy” means a portion of land which the Valuer-General has determined is capable of separate occupation and so has separately determined the AAV of that portion, pursuant to Section 11(3)(c) of the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*; and

“valuation list” means, in respect of the financial year, the valuation list, supplementary valuation list or particulars provided to the Council by the Valuer-General under Section 45 of the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*.

1. RATES RESOLUTION- PART 1 (A)

Pursuant Sections 90 and 91 of the *Local Government Act 1993* the Council makes a General Rate (“the General Rate”) in respect of all rateable land (except land which is exempt pursuant to Section 87 of the *Local Government Act 1993*) consisting of two components being:

- (a) 11.0935 cents in the dollar of assessed annual value (the AAV component);

- (b) A fixed charge of \$300 on all land or tenancy.
- 2. RATES RESOLUTION – PART 1(B)
Pursuant to Section 107 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the Council by absolute majority hereby varies the AAV component of the General Rate (as previously made) for land within the municipal area which is used or predominantly used for primary production to 7.0320 cents in the dollar of assessed annual value of such rateable land.
- 3. RATES RESOLUTION – PART 1(C)
Pursuant to Section 107 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the Council by absolute majority hereby varies the AAV component of the General Rate (as previously made) for land within the municipal area which is used or predominantly used for residential purposes to 7.0320 cents in the dollar of assessed annual value of such rateable land.
- 4. RATES RESOLUTION – PART 2
 - 4.1 Pursuant to Section 94 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the Council makes the following service rates and service charges for land within the municipal area (including land which is otherwise exempt from rates pursuant to Section 87, but excluding land owned by the Crown to which Council does not supply any of the following services) for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020:
 - (a) a waste management service charge of \$270 upon all land or tenancy to which Council supplies or makes available a kerbside collection service
 - 4.2 Pursuant to Section 107 of the Act the Council, by absolute majority declares that the service charge for waste management is varied by reference to the use or predominant use of land as follows:
 - (a) for all land which is predominately used for any purpose other than residential or primary production to which Council supplies and makes available a kerbside collection service the service charge is varied to \$810, subject to 4.3 below; and
 - (b) for all land which is non-used land the service charge is varied to \$0.00
 - 4.3 Pursuant to Section 88A of the Act the Council by absolute majority determines:
 - (a) that the maximum percentage increase of the varied service charge for waste management (as previously made and varied by 4.1 and 4.2 above) is capped at 25% above the amount which was payable in respect of the waste management rate charged in the 2018/2019 financial year and;
 - (b) to qualify for the maximum increase cap in subparagraph (a), the rateable land must not have been subjected to a supplementary valuation issued by the Valuer-General during the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.
- 5. RATES RESOLUTION – PART 3
Pursuant to Section 93A of the *Local Government Act 1993* and the provisions of the *Fire Service Act 1979* (as amended), the Council makes the following

rates for land within the municipal area for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020:

- (a) a Devonport Urban Fire District Rate of 1.4093 cents in the dollar of assessed annual value, subject to a minimum amount of \$41 in respect of all rateable land within the Devonport Urban Fire District.
- (b) a Forth/Leith Fire District Rate of 0.4378 cents in the dollar of assessed annual value, subject to a minimum amount of \$41 in respect of all rateable land within Forth/Leith Fire District.
- (c) a General Land Fire Rate of 0.3624 cents in the dollar of assessed annual value, subject to a minimum amount of \$41 in respect of all rateable land within the municipal area, which is not within the Devonport Urban Fire District, or the Forth/Leith Fire District.

6. SEPARATE LAND

In relation to all rates and charges for the 2019/20 year, as previously made, for the purpose of these resolutions the rates and charges shall apply to each parcel of land which is shown as being separately valued in the valuation list prepared under the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*.

7. ADJUSTED VALUES

For the purposes of each of these resolutions any reference to assessed annual value includes a reference to that value as adjusted pursuant to Sections 89 and 89A of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

8. PAYMENT OF RATES AND CHARGES

Pursuant to Section 124 of the *Local Government Act 1993* the rates for 2019/20 shall be payable in four instalments, the dates by which the rates are due to be paid are:

First Instalment	31 August 2019
Second Instalment	31 October 2019
Third Instalment	28 February 2020
Fourth Instalment	30 April 2020

Where a ratepayer fails to pay any instalment within 21 days from the date on which it is due, the ratepayer must pay the full amount owing.

Penalties

Pursuant to Section 128 of the *Local Government Act 1993* if any rate or instalment is not paid on or before the date it falls due, a penalty of 5% of the unpaid instalment or part thereof, shall be applied except:

- (a) where the ratepayer has adhered to an approved payment arrangement plan and the total rates are paid in full by 30 April 2020; and
- (b) where the ratepayer has authorised an approved bank direct debit payment arrangement.

Supplementary Rates

- (a) Pursuant with Sections 89A, 92 and 109N of the *Local Government Act 1993* if a supplementary valuation is made of any land prior to 30 June 2020, the General Manager may at his discretion adjust the amount

payable in respect of any or all rates for that land for that financial year in line with the new valuation; and

- (b) If a rates notice is issued by the General Manager under sub-clause (a), the amount shown as payable on that notice is due to be paid within 30 days of the date on which that notice is issued.

D. CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM

That Council:

- (a) pursuant to Section 82 of the *Local Government Act 1993* adopts the Capital Works Program for the 2019/20 financial year as detailed in the Annual Plan
- (b) notes the draft Capital Works programs proposed for financial years 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 as detailed in the Annual Plan, which remain subject to change depending on other priorities being identified and financial resources which may be available at the time.

E. FEES AND CHARGES

That in accordance with Section 205 of the *Local Government Act 1993* Council adopts the Fees and Charges Schedule for the 2019/20 financial year as detailed in the Annual Plan.

Author:	Paul West	Endorsed By:	Paul West
Position:	General Manager	Position:	General Manager



ANNUAL PLAN 2019/20



Cover image, inside cover image & images throughout document credit Kelly Slater

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APPENDIX A

Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP)

APPENDIX B

5 Year Capital Works Program



MAYOR'S MESSAGE

It is a pleasure to present the 2019/20 Annual Plan and Budget Estimates on behalf of Council. The plan outlines Council's intended targets, projects and services for the coming 12 months. It will ensure that Devonport is in a strong position to deal with future challenges while continuing to provide value for money for ratepayers and deliver on our exciting plan for the future.

The coming financial year promises to be an active time in Devonport with early work having begun on the \$40 million hotel development on the corner of Best and Rooke Streets, investment as a result of the LIVING CITY project.

Work will also begin on the Waterfront Park, a \$15 million project which will be two-thirds funded by a \$10 million Federal Government grant.

The new development will result in far more public open green space than currently exists in the CBD. It includes a flexible amphitheatre space, catering for thousands of people in the largest setting, a children's playspace, a rotunda and an elevated walkway which will extend over Formby Road and the railway line to the edge of the Mersey River.

Over summer Council sought public comment on its Strategic Plan and it was pleasing to see the high level of support for the five key goals of Living Lightly on our Environment, Building a Unique City, Growing a Vibrant Economy, Building Quality of Life and Practicing Excellence in Governance. I wish to thank all community members who took the opportunity to provide Council with their feedback as it helped enormously in allowing us to understand the actions considered important for the City's future.

As a result of the feedback received, Council has developed a range of actions to be undertaken over the next 12 months.

These include –

Living Lightly on our Environment

- Developing a BioBlitz event that focuses on finding as many species as possible in a specific area over a short period of time
- Undertaking works to repair and prevent further coastal erosion along the Victoria Parade parkland
- Exploring and trialling recycling in public places, including events, and distributing recycling education material with rates notices.
- Implementing Council's Electric Vehicle Integration Plan and considering the options for the future provision of electric vehicle charging stations in the city.
- Investigating opportunities to increase commuter bike riding

Building a Unique City

- Developing a Residential Strategy for Devonport and reviewing the Retail Strategy from a planning perspective
- Undertaking actions required to finalise the new State-wide Planning Scheme
- Developing and implementing a program for the installation of destination signage at all cemeteries in the City
- Investigating methods to improve pedestrian safety and restrict vehicular access at Pioneer Park
- Undertaking a review of the provision of footpaths, public open space etc in the Woodrising Avenue area at Spreyton

Growing a Vibrant Economy

- Developing a tourism website to engage visitors and provide an online booking platform for accommodation and attractions and an intrastate and interstate marketing campaign for the paranple convention centre
- Promoting an events assistance program
- Once again offer Council initiated events including Devonport Jazz, Food and Wine, New Year's Eve, Harmony Day and Christmas Parade
- Supporting the Coastal Pathway Project and ensuring Council's project objectives are met

Building Quality of Life

- Maintaining an exhibition program which aligns with the Devonport Regional Gallery
- Implementing initiatives from the adopted Youth Strategy
- Promoting youth engagement through the delivery of creative programs and events, such as Youth Week Tasmania
- Undertaking two rounds of the Financial Assistance Grants Program
- Offering a range of programs for Seniors
- Delivering an education program for responsible dog ownership

Practicing Excellence in Governance

- Continuing the integration of Council services with Service Tasmania
- Monitoring customer feedback and driving improvements in service delivery to meet community expectations
- Further developing the delivery of online services to the community
- Implementing a quality asset management system and processes to ensure a well-maintained asset base and to deliver assets which return the greatest value to the community
- Developing a formal Councillor training program which encourages professional development

I wish to thank my fellow Councillors, former Aldermen and our dedicated staff, who have helped progress the vision for Devonport to truly be a City with Spirit over the previous year and I look forward to continuing the work in 2019/20.



Cr Annette Rockliff
Mayor



GENERAL MANAGER'S SUMMARY



Council is required under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) to prepare an Annual Plan for the municipal area for each financial year. The Annual Plan is to provide an outline of the services and programs that Council intends to deliver during the year and is to:

- be consistent with the strategic plan; and
- include a statement of the manner in which the Council is to meet the goals and objectives of the strategic plan; and
- include a summary of the estimates adopted under section 82 of the Act; and
- include a summary of the major strategies to be used in relation to the Council's public health goals and objectives.

The Act requires Council to review its Strategic Plan at least every 4 years. Council in April 2019 updated its Strategic Plan 2009-2030, with a further review scheduled to occur following the next Council election in October 2022. This Annual Plan document has been prepared taking into account the updated Strategic Plan and includes a series of 'actions' that Council proposes to undertake during the year.

Council, in determining the rates and charges which are to apply to the community, is required under the Act to consider the following legislated principles:

- rates constitute taxation for the purposes of local government, rather than a fee for service; and
- the value of the rateable land is an indicator of the capacity of the ratepayer in respect of that land to pay rates.

In setting the rates this year, Council has been required to apply the Adjustment Factor to the valuations provided by the Valuer General in 2015. The Adjustment Factor in part reflects the likely movement in the value of properties since the last municipal wide revaluation. All property classes in Devonport had an Adjustment Factor of 1.10 applied to them with the exception of properties classified as Primary Production which received an Adjustment Factor of 1.20.

General Rate

For the 2019/20 financial year the General Rate has been set at 11.0935 cents. This rate is applied to all Commercial, Industrial, Vacant Land and Other property categories. Council has determined that after applying the Adjustment Factor those properties classified as Commercial, Industrial and Other will receive a General Rate which is consistent with what they paid last year. This continues the Council's aim to address the gap which has previously existed between these properties and those classified as Residential.

Council has varied the General Rate to 7.0320 cents for all Residential and Primary Production properties. This will result in most properties receiving a General Rate increase of between 1.20% and 1.50%. With the Hobart CPI increase year on year to March 2019 being 2.1%, Council believes this is a responsible and financially prudent result. There are 12,464 rateable properties in Devonport, with 10,780 (86%) of these being classified as 'Residential'. Of the 10,780 Residential properties 9,111 (84%) will incur a General Rate increase ranging in dollar terms of between \$10 and \$20 for the year.

Waste Management

All Residential and Primary Production properties who receive a domestic rubbish and recycling service will be charged \$270. This is an increase of \$10 on what was charged in the previous financial year. There has been no increase in the Waste Management Charge since 2017.

Since 2017 Commercial and Industrial properties pay a waste charge consistent with 3 X the Residential charge, and for this they are entitled to 3 X the collection frequency. To reduce the impact when this new arrangement was introduced in 2017, Council provided a change cap which limited the amount of the increase imposed, particularly on the lower valued properties. The change cap has been maintained again this year and has been set at 25%. Council considers this a reasonable increase, given that there has been no real increase in the General Rate for Commercial and Industrial properties during the past few years.

Fire Levy

Council is required to act as the collection agent for the State Fire Commission. This year the Fire Levy Council is required to pay the Commission has increased by over 5%. As Devonport has a permanent brigade the amount it is required to contribute to the State Fire Commission is considerably higher than its neighbouring councils who only have volunteer brigades.

The Operational Budget

The budget provides for estimated income of \$41.6 million, with operating expenses estimated to be \$41.5 million, resulting in a surplus of \$101,248. Depreciation of \$9.7 million has been included within the budget as an operating expense.

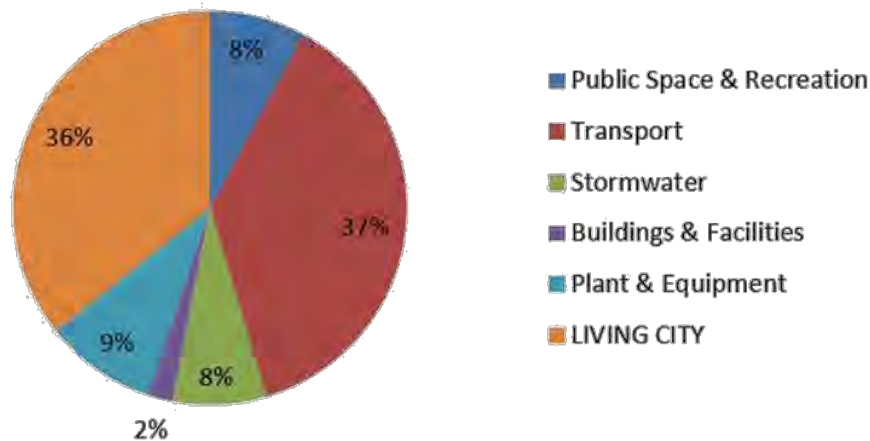
Capital Works

The budget includes a \$16.79 million capital works program, of which it is estimated there will be \$4.05 million of external funding provided. Included in the capital program is \$8.2 million of renewal projects. Specific project details are provided on pages 44-48,

The following table summarises the areas where the new capital works funding is proposed:

Category	New \$	Renewal \$	Net Costs \$
Public Open Space & Recreation	1,015,500	306,500	1,322,000
Transport	1,919,000	4,378,000	6,297,000
Stormwater	680,000	612,000	1,292,000
Buildings & Facilities	192,000	150,000	342,000
Plant & Fleet	0	874,600	874,600
Office Equipment	280,500	386,000	666,500
LIVING CITY	4,500,000	1,500,000	6,000,000
TOTAL	8,587,000	8,207,100	16,794,100

All Capital Works



Fees and Charges

A detailed schedule of fees and charges are provided on pages 53 - 65.

LIVING CITY

Council continues to progress its LIVING CITY Masterplan and this year the focus will be on the Waterfront Park development. The Waterfront Park has a construction cost estimate of \$15 million of which \$10 million is being provided by a grant from the Federal Government. The tender for the project is expected to be approved by Council in the near future, with works expected to be undertaken over the next two financial years. Included in the 2019/20 capital budget is a \$6 million allocation towards the project.

In addition to the Waterfront Park development the budget also contains an allocation of \$1 million for the renewal and upgrading of Northern Rooke Street. This work is funded under the Council's Transport Program and continues on from the \$1 million allocated during the 2018/19 year for improvement works in Southern Rooke Street.

In conjunction with the Waterfront Park development there will also be a stormwater project undertaken to upgrade infrastructure for the Oldaker (East) Catchment. It is estimated that this work will cost \$1 million and is funded from the Stormwater Program.

Council expects that construction work will soon commence on the development of the Waterfront Hotel by developer Fairbrother Pty Ltd. The Hotel received planning approval in November 2018 and is currently in the final stage of detailed construction design and site preparation works.

Paul West
General Manager

THE COUNCIL



L-R: Cr John Alexiou, Cr Lynn Laycock; Cr Leigh Murphy; Mayor, Cr Annette Rockliff; Cr Peter Hollister; Cr Sally Milbourne; Cr Gerard Enniss; Deputy Mayor, Cr Alison Jarman, Cr Leon Perry

Local Government elections were held in October 2018. Cr Annette Rockliff was elected to the position of Mayor, after serving as Acting Mayor from March to October 2018. Cr Alison Jarman was elected as Deputy Mayor.

Council's decision making is assisted through formal Council Meetings, Section 23 Committees and Workshops.

COUNCIL	WORKSHOPS	PLANNING AUTHORITY COMMITTEE	GOVERNANCE, FINANCE & COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE	INFRASTRUCTURE, WORKS & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
All Councillors	All Councillors	Mayor, Cr A Rockliff (Chair)	Deputy Mayor, Cr A Jarman (Chair)	Cr L Perry (Chair)
		Cr J Alexiou	Cr J Alexiou	Cr G Enniss
		Cr P Hollister	Cr G Enniss	Cr P Hollister
		Cr S Milbourne	Cr L Laycock	Cr A Jarman
		Cr L Murphy	Cr S Milbourne	Cr L Laycock
		Cr L Perry	Mayor, Cr A Rockliff	Cr L Murphy

DECISION MAKING STRUCTURES OF COUNCIL



The Devonport City Council is established under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act). Council is made up of nine Councillors who each serve a four year term, with elections held on an "all in all out" basis. The term for the popularly elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor is also four years.

Decisions are made through Council meetings, Section 23 Committee meetings or by the General Manager and employees through delegated authority. Transparent, accountable and informed decision making supports community confidence in Council and is vital to ensuring decisions are made in the best interests of the community.

Council and Section 23 Committee meetings are open to the public (except where an item is considered to be of a confidential nature in accordance with the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*). Meeting schedules are available on Council's website and at the Council Offices. Meetings are recorded in accordance with Council's Audio Recording Policy.

Council's formal decision making structure is comprised of Council and three Section 23 Committees (established in accordance with the Act):

- Governance, Finance and Community Services
- Infrastructure, Works and Development
- Planning Authority

Council meetings are held on a monthly basis and Section 23 Committees (apart from the Planning Authority which meets on an as required basis) usually meet bi-monthly.

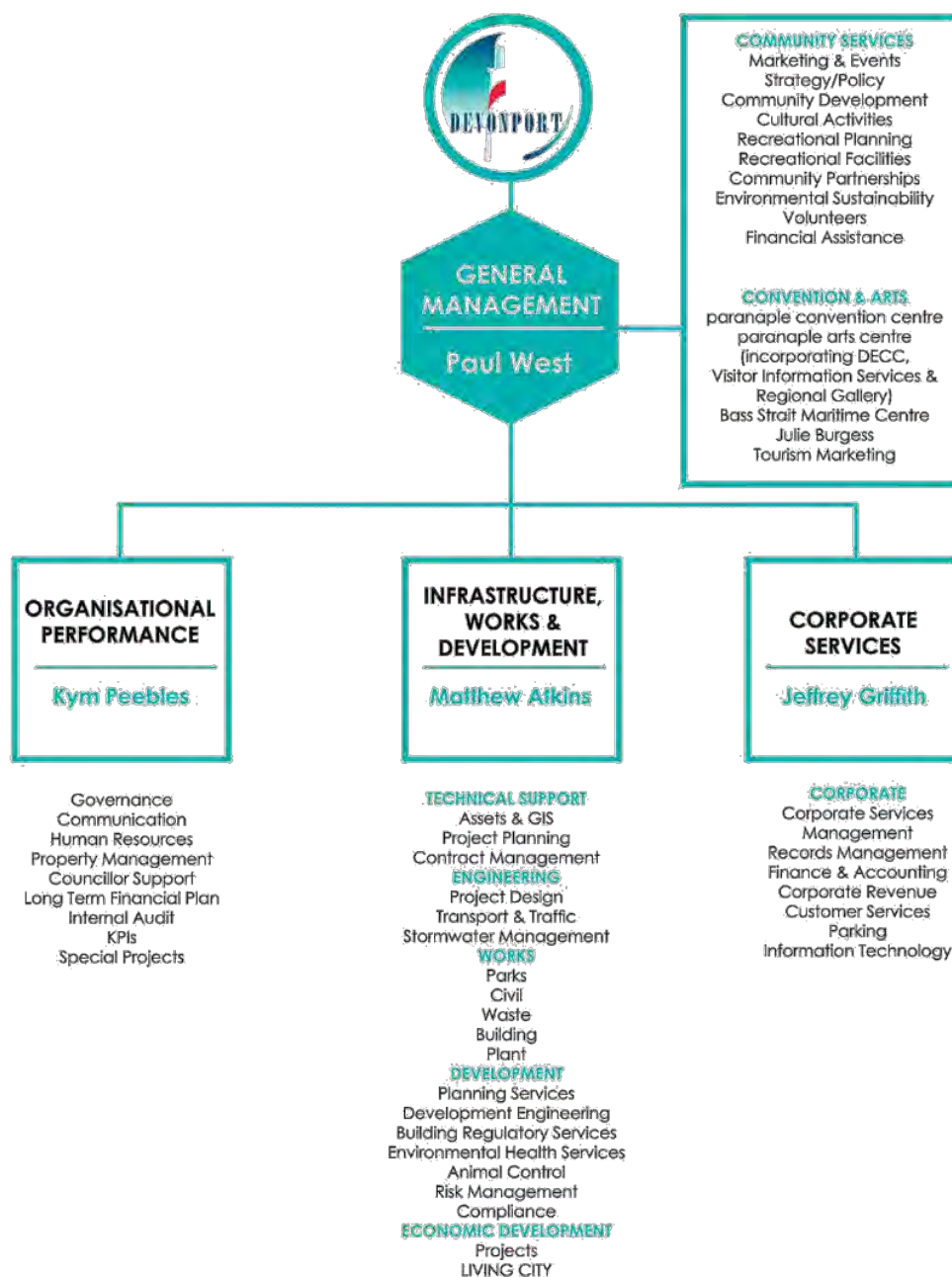
Members of the public have the opportunity for input into Council decision making through avenues such as community consultation and engagement, tabling of petitions and public question time at Council meetings.

Delegations of authority are also in place to support effective decision making by Council. Under Section 22 of the Act, Council may delegate its powers and functions to the General Manager, who in turn may sub-delegate to Council officers, in accordance with Section 64 of the Act. Delegations allow for timely and efficient decision making at an operational level.

Council is further supported by an Audit Panel, which is established under Ministerial Order.



THE ORGANISATION



MISSION - VISION - VALUES



OUR ORGANISATIONAL MISSION IS:

Devonport City Council is committed to excellence in leadership and service.

Devonport is a thriving and welcoming regional City, living lightly by river and sea.

OUR ORGANISATIONAL VISION IS:

Strong, thriving and welcoming - Devonport is a regional leader with a strong economy. It is a great place to live, work and play.

Valuing the past, caring for the present, embracing the future - We have been shaped by a rich cultural heritage and enthusiastically embrace present challenges and future opportunities.

Engaging with the world - We have an outward focus and send quality products and experiences to the world. We welcome all to share our beautiful City and all it offers.

Living lightly by river and sea - We live lightly on our valued natural environment of clean rivers, waterways and beaches; rich agricultural land; and coastal landscapes, so future generations can also enjoy this special place.

OUR ORGANISATIONAL VALUES ARE:

Leadership

We will embrace a culture of equity and leadership founded on respect, professionalism and integrity, to ensure we make strategic decisions today for tomorrow.

Customer Satisfaction

We will strive to consistently engage and communicate with our internal and external customers to meet desired outcomes.

Our People.

We will respectfully work together by recognising each others talents, skills, experience and knowledge.

Continuous Improvement and Innovation

We will continually evaluate current practices and changing needs to foster an adaptive and innovative environment.

Results and Accountability

We will be results focused and take pride in our successes and efforts and be accountable for our actions.



STRATEGIC PLAN & STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK



STRATEGIC PLAN

The Strategic Plan outlines the desired objectives and strategies of the community, which is subsequently endorsed by Council. In late 2018, Council undertook a review of its Strategic Plan 2009-2030. Consultation commenced in November and concluded in March 2019. As the Plan has now been in place for 10 years, it was considered appropriate and timely to focus the review on the goals, outcomes and strategies section of the plan. Feedback received provided evidence that there remains high level support for Council's key goals. The revised Plan was adopted by Council on 29 April 2019.

It is a legislative requirement under Section 71 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, that Council's Annual Plan be consistent with the Strategic Plan. The Corporate Action Plan sets out the proposed actions for 2019/20 against the goals of Council's Strategic Plan. In preparing the Annual Plan and Budget Estimates, Council takes into consideration the Strategic Plan and day to day operational activities and requirements. The following diagram depicts Council's current Strategic Planning Framework.



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



GOVERNANCE	TARGET
Council decisions made during closed session of Council Meetings	<10%
Councillor attendance at Council Meetings	>90%
PERMIT AUTHORITY	TARGET
Time taken to assess building applications (maximum # days from receipt to decision)	7 days
Time taken to assess plumbing applications (maximum # days from receipt to decision)	14 days
Building & plumbing applications decided within required time frame (% decided)	100%
STATUTORY PLANNING	TARGET
Discretionary planning applications (maximum # days)	42 days
Permitted planning applications (maximum # days)	28 days
Planning applications decided within required time frame (% decided)	100%
ANIMAL MANAGEMENT	TARGET
Animal complaints actioned within 5 days	100%
FOOD SAFETY	TARGET
Food complaints actioned within 5 days	100%
Food safety assessments undertaken in accordance with the Tasmanian Food Business Risk Classification System	100%
ASSET MANAGEMENT	TARGET
Capital works projects/expenditure completed	90%
Work requests completed for the year (internal and external)	3,000
WASTE COLLECTION	TARGET
Cost of domestic kerbside garbage bin collection service - excluding landfill disposal charges (per week per property)	\$2.50
Domestic resource recovery rate	20%
CEMETERY MANAGEMENT	TARGET
Number of available plots/interment sites available (excluding reservations)	500
OPERATIONAL POSITION	TARGET
Adjusted underlying surplus (or deficit) (% of adjusted recurrent revenue)	Between 0 -15%
OBLIGATIONS	TARGET
Net interest compared to adjusted recurrent revenue (as % of adjusted recurrent revenue)	5 x Coverage
EFFICIENCY	TARGET
Resignations and terminations as a % of average staff numbers	< 10%
INFRASTRUCTURE	TARGET
Asset renewal compared to depreciation (as % of depreciation)	Between 60 -100% depreciation
WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY	TARGET
Lost time injury frequency rate	0

PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS & OBJECTIVES



Council's Strategic Plan requires integrated health and well-being services and facilities that are accessible to all, and for quality public and environmental health services to be provided within the community. To assist Council in achieving its strategic objectives and statutory obligations, the Development Services Department is responsible for addressing a range of functions under the *Local Government Act 1993*, *Public Health Act 1997*, *Food Act 2003*, *Burial and Cremation Act 2002* and the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

These functions include:

- Food Safety
- Public Health Education and Promotion
- Exhumations
- Recreational Water Quality
- Air, Water and Soil Pollution
- Immunisations
- Cooling Towers
- Environmental Nuisances
- Notifiable Diseases
- Public Health Risk Activities
- Unhealthy Premises
- Disease and Prevention Control
- Places of Assembly
- On-Site Wastewater Disposal
- Public Health Nuisances



SERVICE PROFILES & KEY DOCUMENTS



GOAL 1 - LIVING LIGHTLY ON OUR ENVIRONMENT	
Service Profile:	Key Documents:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Open Space (provision and maintenance of parks, sports grounds and cemeteries) Commercial garbage & cardboard collection service; Waste Transfer Station; waste disposal; domestic garbage & recycling service Environmental Health Services (pollution monitoring) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Strategy Public Open Space Strategy Don Reserve Bushfire Management Plan Kelcey Tier Greenbelt Bushfire Management Plan Waste Strategy
GOAL 2 - BUILDING A UNIQUE CITY	
Service Profile:	Key Documents:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision and management of parking, including parking meters, car parks and strategic parking development Provision and maintenance of buildings & facilities Provision and maintenance of Public Open Space, including parks, reserves, sports grounds, cemeteries Provision and maintenance of roads Provision and maintenance of stormwater Building Regulatory Services (Permit Authority) Administration of use and development of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset Management Policy Asset Management Strategy Bike Riding Strategy Boundary Fencing Policy Cemetery Strategy Commemorative Seat Policy Dilapidated Buildings Policy Driveway Policy Highfield Park Master Plan Mersey Vale Memorial Park Master Plan Parking By-Law Parking Strategy Pedestrian Strategy Pioneer Park Master Plan Planning Scheme Public Lighting Strategy Reserves, Parks and Gardens By-Law Road Network Strategy Signage Strategy Stormwater Connection Policy Stormwater Strategy Subdivision Maintenance Bond Policy Subdivision Outstanding Works Bond Policy Tree Policy

GOAL 3 - GROWING A VIBRANT ECONOMY	
Service Profile:	Key Documents:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing and Events (City and retail promotions; integrated tourism and marketing promotion and advertising; strategic marketing) • Economic Development/LIVING CITY • Planning Services (strategic land use planning) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Strategy • Events Strategy • Retail Strategy • Rooke Street Mall Policy • Street Trading By-Law • Tourism Development Strategy • LIVING CITY Masterplan
GOAL 4 - BUILDING QUALITY OF LIFE	
Service Profile:	Key Documents:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings and Facilities • Environmental Health Services • Community Development • Community Financial Assistance • Recreation Development • Recreation Facilities • Cultural and Heritage Facilities • Marketing and Events • Visitor Information Centre • Animal Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCTV Strategy • Community Engagement Policy • Community Safety Strategy • Dog Management Policy • East Devonport Community Plan • Financial Assistance Policy • Home Hill Strategic Plan • Live and Learn Strategy • Permanent Art Collection Policy • Public Art Guidelines • Sponsorship Policy • Street Trading Policy • Volunteer Strategy



GOAL 5 - PRACTICING EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNANCE	
Service Profile:	Key Documents:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Operations • Financial Accounting and Reporting • Revenue • Supply Services • Risk Management • Work Health and Safety • Councillors and Executive Support • Continuous Improvement • Governance Management • Property Management Administration • IT and Records Management • Human Resources and Payroll • Emergency Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio Recording Policy • Community, Childcare and Commercial Lease Policy • Code of Conduct Policy • Complaint Handling Policy • Council Committees Policy • Credit Card Policy • Customer Service Charter • Dealing with Difficult Customers Policy • Electoral Signage Policy • Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and Diversity Policy • Financial Management Strategy • Fitness for Work Policy • Fraud & Corruption Control Policy • Gifts and Benefits Policy • Harassment, Bullying and Anti-Discrimination Policy • Information Disclosure - Right to Information Policy • Investment Policy • Mersey Vale Emergency Management Plan • Payment of Councillor's Allowances, Expenses and Provision of Facilities Policy • Personal Information Protection Policy • Public Interest Disclosures Procedure • Public Land Register • Public Question Time Policy • Purchasing Policy • Rates and Charges Policy • Recruitment and Selection Policy • Related Parties Disclosure Policy • Risk Management Framework • Sport and Recreation Groups Lease Policy

CORPORATE ACTION PLAN



GOAL 1 - LIVING LIGHTLY ON OUR ENVIRONMENT	
SUSTAINABILITY IS PROMOTED AND INTEGRATED ACROSS ALL SECTORS	
Support the conservation and maintenance of biodiversity including coastal landscapes and preservation of areas of remnant vegetation	Undertake works to repair and prevent further coastal erosion along the Victoria Parade parkland Deliver a Bioblitz event that focuses on finding as many species as possible in a specific area over a short period of time
Develop and implement local and regional policies and initiatives to mitigate climate change impacts in partnership with all spheres of government	Support LGAT to consider a declaration of a climate emergency with State Government support Advocate to the Cradle Coast Authority for a regional approach toward managing climate change impacts and improving adaption Develop and publish a statement of recognised climate related risks for the municipal area
"LIVING LIGHTLY" IS PROMOTED AND ENCOURAGED	
Identify and implement initiatives to educate and encourage our community on opportunities to "live lightly"	Implement community based educational initiatives in accordance with the Environment Strategy Investigate opportunities to increase commuter bike riding
OUR ENERGY USE IS REDUCED	
Promote reduction, re-use and recycling, options to minimise waste materials within Council, the community and businesses	Support initiatives for waste minimisation through Dulverton and the Cradle Coast Waste Management Group Distribute recycling educational material with rates notices
Facilitate and, where appropriate, undertake improvements in waste and recycling collection, processing services and facilities	Explore and trial recycling bins in public places, including events
Lead and actively promote emissions minimisation	Implement Council's Electric Vehicle Integration Plan Consider the options for the future provision of electric vehicle charging stations in Devonport
GOAL 2 - BUILDING A UNIQUE CITY	
COUNCIL'S PLANNING SCHEME FACILITATES APPROPRIATE PROPERTY USE AND DEVELOPMENT	
Apply and review the Planning Scheme as required, to ensure it delivers local community character and appropriate land use	Finalise Local Planning Provisions through the Tasmanian Planning Commission Undertake actions required for finalising the new Statewide Planning Scheme
Provide consistent and responsive development assessment and compliance processes	Develop a Residential Strategy for Devonport Review Council's Retail Strategy from a planning perspective Adopt a Retaining Wall Policy
DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL ANNUAL PLAN 2019/20	

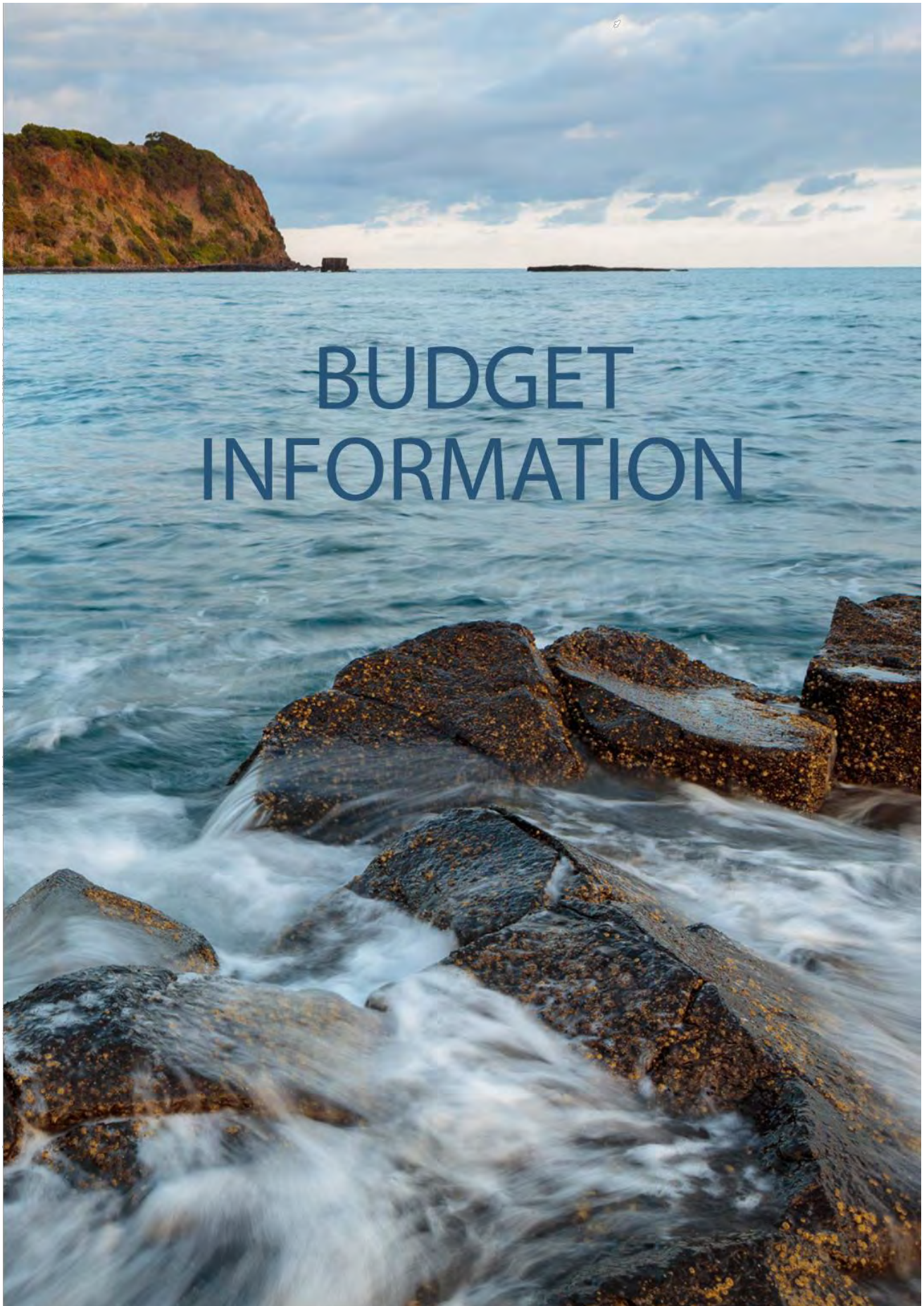
Work in partnership with neighbouring councils, State Government and other key stakeholders on regional planning and development issues	Maintain membership of Cradle Coast Regional Planning Group and contribute to regional forums
THE DEVONPORT BRAND SUPPORTS OUR MARKETING AND PROMOTION	
Develop an integrated approach to local branding in partnership with business and community groups	Implement actions from Council's Retail Strategy
INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES SUPPORT WELL PLANNED, MANAGED AND APPROPRIATELY FUNDED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN OUR UNIQUE CITY	
Develop and maintain long term Strategic Asset Management Plans	Review Council's Asset Management Strategy
	Develop an Asset Management Plan for Council's stormwater assets (ref Asset Management Strategy)
	Develop an Asset Management Plan for Council's plant and fleet assets (ref Asset Management Strategy)
	Undertake a safety assessment of bike paths
Provide and maintain roads, bridges, paths and car parks to appropriate standards	Review Public Lighting Strategy
	Continue to review and update Council's Stormwater Strategy
	Audit all 'Guide Signs' from the airport, Spirit of Tasmania terminal and the Bass Highway into the City (ref Signage Strategy)
	Undertake a review of the provision of footpaths, public open space, etc in the Woodrising area (Spreyton)
Provide and maintain stormwater infrastructure to appropriate standards	Progress implementation and improvements for the Oldaker (East) catchment in conjunction with Waterfront Park works
Provide and maintain Council buildings, facilities and amenities to appropriate standards	Install an information kiosk at the Mersey Vale Memorial Park office (ref Mersey Vale Memorial Park Master Plan)
	Improve access throughout Mersey Vale Memorial Park by way of directional signage (ref Mersey Vale Memorial Park Master Plan)
	Develop and implement a program for installation of destination signage at all cemeteries in Devonport (ref Signage Strategy)
	Investigate methods to improve pedestrian safety and restrict vehicular access at Pioneer Park
Provide accessible and sustainable parks, gardens and open spaces to appropriate standards	Review Council's Open Space Strategy
	Consider natural or built shelter options for shade/wind/rain at Pioneer Park (ref Pioneer Park Master Plan)
	Develop a plan and implementation program for improvements to the garden/former burial areas in the south east corner of Pioneer Park (ref Pioneer Park Master Plan)
	Construct a walking path through Highfield Park from west to east (ref Highfield Park Master Plan)
	Develop a plan for the grounds surrounding the Don Memorial Hall

PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CBD IN A MANNER WHICH ACHIEVES THE LIVING CITY PRINCIPLES PLAN	
Implement initiatives from the LIVING CITY Master Plan	Complete design of the Waterfront Parkland and commence construction Relocate remaining commercial tenants within the Waterfront Precinct and demolish redundant buildings
Lobby and attract Government support to assist with the implementation of LIVING CITY Master Plan	Develop concept for lightshow within LIVING CITY Waterfront Park and seek necessary government funding to implement
Implement initiatives to encourage private investment aligned with the outcomes of the LIVING CITY Master Plan	Continue to work with the LIVING CITY Waterfront Hotel developer on the establishment of a hotel within the LIVING CITY Waterfront Precinct
GOAL 3 - GROWING A VIBRANT ECONOMY	
DEVONPORT IS THE BUSINESS, SERVICE AND RETAIL CENTRE FOR NORTH WEST TASMANIA	
Market and promote the City as a regional business, service and retail hub	Develop an intrastate and interstate marketing campaign for the panaple convention centre Maintain membership with Business Events Tasmania to secure events for the panaple convention centre
DEVONPORT'S VISITOR INDUSTRY IS DEVELOPED AROUND ITS NATURAL ASSETS, HISTORY AND LOCATION	
Support tourism through the provision of well designed and managed infrastructure and facilities	Develop a tourism website to engage visitors and provide an online booking platform for accommodation and attractions
Support regional tourism development through productive relationships with regional partners and State and Federal Government	Maintain relationships with the Tasmanian Visitor Centre Network and Regional Tourism Networks Undertake actions that support regional tourism initiatives
Facilitate a proactive approach by business to embrace tourism opportunities	Facilitate a familiarisation tour for local and regional tourism operators and provide operators with the opportunity to engage in professional development exercises
Promote our natural environment and assets to underpin tourism opportunities	Develop a localised marketing strategy, promoting the story of the Julie Burgess as linked to Devonport's maritime history
Support festivals, events and attractions that add value to the City's economy	Offer the following Council initiated events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devonport Jazz • Food & Wine • New Years Eve • Harmony Day • Christmas Parade Promote an Events Assistance Program
ACCESS IN TO, OUT OF, AND AROUND THE CITY IS WELL PLANNED AND MANAGED	
Improve the City's physical access and connectivity focusing on linkages to and from key access points	Work with the State and Federal Governments to implement the State Vehicle Entry Point project Consider the installation of City entrance markers on the Port Sorell overpass on the Bass Highway, and the railway overpass on the Don Hill
OUR ECONOMIC PROGRESS CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVES	
Work in partnership with industry and government to identify needs of business and industry to pursue opportunities which foster economic development in the area	Participate in the implementation of the Cradle Coast Futures Plan, including the provision of agreed staff resources

GOAL 4 - BUILDING QUALITY OF LIFE	
SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS ARE WELL PLANNED TO MEET COMMUNITY NEEDS	
Provide and manage accessible sport, recreation and leisure facilities and programs	Run a number of programs through the Devonport Recreation Centre
Increase the utilisation of sport and recreation facilities and multi-use open spaces	Develop a calendar of events that support repeat visitations to Council owned sport and recreation facilities
Promote passive recreational usage including walking, bike paths, trails, parks and playspaces	Support the Coastal Pathway Project and ensure Council's project objectives are met
A VIBRANT CULTURE IS CREATED THROUGH THE PROVISION OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, EVENTS AND FACILITIES	
Acknowledge, preserve and celebrate local art, culture and heritage	Maintain and promote the Council's permanent collection and continue to acquire work by significant Tasmanian artists
	Produce an annual program of exhibitions and programs that acknowledges Devonport's maritime history
	Develop a Master Plan for Devonport General Cemetery (ref Cemetery Strategy)
Cultural facilities and programs are well planned and promoted to increase accessibility and sustainability	Maintain an exhibition program that aligns with the Devonport Regional Gallery
	Maintain a performing arts presenter season that enhances the cultural experiences of the community
Develop and implement an integrated approach to public art	Develop a public art strategy for the paraple arts centre and precinct highlighting the cultural heritage of the region.
OUR COMMUNITY AND VISITORS ARE SAFE AND SECURE	
Support the community in emergency management response and recovery	Provide information to residents to inform their preparedness for an emergency
Coordinate and promote effective management of animals	Deliver an education program for responsible dog ownership
Encourage safe and responsible community behaviour	Review the Community Safety Strategy
EDUCATION AND LEARNING IS ACCESSIBLE AND RESPONSIVE	
Support the provision of facilities and services that encourage lifelong learning and literacy and meet the information needs of the community	Provide creative learning programs for young people and adults at the paraple arts centre
	Continue to support the Live and Learn Steering Group to implement the actions from the Live and Learn Strategy
INTEGRATED HEALTH AND WELL-BEING SERVICES AND FACILITIES ARE ACCESSIBLE TO ALL	
Facilitate and advocate for child and family support services	Continue the "Square Peg" project working with 'at risk' young people
Facilitate and advocate for services for seniors in the community	Offer a number of programs aimed at Seniors
	Develop events and activities as part of Seniors Week
Provide quality public and environmental health services	Implement an inspection schedule that complies with the Tasmanian Food Business Risk Classification System

AN ENGAGED COMMUNITY PROMOTES AND VALUES DIVERSITY AND EQUITY	
Promote the equitable distribution and sharing of resources throughout the community that supports the delivery of quality outcomes	Undertake two rounds of the Financial Assistance Grants Program during the financial year
Advocate for and provide access to quality services, facilities, information and activities that celebrate and promote diversity and harmony which supports engagement, participation and inclusiveness	Promote Harmony Day to ensure active participation by all sectors of the community
YOUNG PEOPLE ARE RECOGNISED AND VALUED ALLOWING THEM TO REACH THEIR FULL POTENTIAL	
Promote programs that encourage youth participation, engagement in decision making, development and leadership	Maintain a Devonport Regional Gallery Young Members Committee that engages with, and develops its own, creative programs and events Run a youth event which coincides with Youth Week in conjunction with Youth Family and Community Connections
Provide, promote and advocate for appropriate and accessible services, information, facilities, activities and celebration of young people	Implement initiatives from the adopted Youth Strategy
Assist in the development, promotion and celebration of young people	Promote youth engagement through the delivery of creative programs and events, such as Youth Week Tasmania
GOAL 5 - PRACTICING EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNANCE	
REGIONAL COOPERATION IS ACHIEVED THROUGH PURPOSEFUL PARTICIPATION	
Promote open communication and cooperation whilst representing Council at a regional, state and national level	Actively participate in activities at the National, State & Regional Level
Pursue opportunities for cooperative initiatives including resource sharing with other councils, organisations and community groups	Support the implementation of the Cradle Coast Futures Plan
PROMOTE ACTIVE AND PURPOSEFUL COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION	
Encourage community participation initiatives that supports two-way communication and consultation which results in increased engagement	Undertake community consultation throughout the year to provide input into Council decision making
Develop an integrated approach to "volunteerism" in our community	Review the Volunteer Strategy Provide volunteer recognition opportunities
COUNCIL LOOKS TO EMPLOY BEST PRACTICE GOVERNANCE	
Review and amend structures, policies and procedures to adapt to changing circumstances	Review all Council Policies when required Transition Council delegations from paper based to electronic version Review all community and sporting group leases
Provide appropriate support to elected members to enable them to discharge their functions	Develop a formal Councillor training program which encourages professional development
Maintain and monitor a fully integrated strategic and business planning process	Review corporate systems used to monitor strategic plan actions, and staff performance reviews and incorporate other functions such as risk reporting if possible

COUNCIL IS RECOGNISED FOR ITS CUSTOMER SERVICE DELIVERY	
Provide timely, efficient consistent services which are aligned with and meet our customers needs	Continue the integration of Council services with Service Tasmania Delivery of electronic services through Council's online presence
Monitor and evaluate Council's service standards	Action service delivery improvements where monitoring indicates there are gaps in service delivery
Manage customer requests and complaints with a view to continual improvement of service delivery	Monitor customer feedback and drive improvements in service delivery to meet community expectations
COUNCIL'S SERVICES ARE FINANCIALLY SUSTAINABLE	
Ensure comprehensive financial planning and reporting to guarantee sustainability and meet or exceed financial targets	Review and update Council's Financial Management Strategy
RISK MANAGEMENT IS A CORE ORGANISATIONAL FOCUS	
Ensure safe work practices through adherence to Work Health and Safety standards	Audit compliance of Council's processes against the WHS Codes of Practice
Comply with Council's Risk Management Framework	Deliver Risk Management training to all staff
Provide internal and external audit functions to review Council's performance	Support the activities of the Audit Panel Assess and implement, where appropriate, recommendations from the Annual Risk Audit
Ensure compliance with all relevant legislative requirements, standards, policies and procedures	Implement internal audits of Council's WHS systems
SKILLED, ENGAGED AND MOTIVATED STAFF HAVE A SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT	
Provide opportunities for the development of Council employees	Support the roll out of Competitive Systems training across the organisation
Ensure human resources policies, procedures and management systems support effective Council service delivery	Prepare and negotiate terms and conditions for a new Enterprise Agreement
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION ENHANCES COUNCIL'S OPERATIONS AND DELIVERY OF SERVICES	
Provide efficient, effective and secure information management services that support Council's operations	Increase the utilisation of Council's business system, TechnologyOne, to support the most effective and efficient processes Implement a records management system that delivers efficient and effective protection and security, capture and retention of Council information assets Develop a standard communication plan for capital works projects
Ensure access to Council information meets user demands and is easy to understand, whilst complying with legislative requirements	Further develop and enhance the delivery of online services to the community Continue to develop and enhance Council's online presence and branding to support the delivery of quality services to the community and to capture a greater share of the tourism market Implement quality asset management processes and systems to ensure a well maintained asset base and to deliver assets that return the greatest value to the community



SERVICE UNIT SUMMARY REPORT



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			
• Administration costs associated with maintaining and providing community development services to the community			
	2020 Budget	2019 Budget	
Income \$	108,420	\$	45,420
Expense \$	(808,144)	\$	(773,229)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost) \$	(699,724)	\$	(727,809)
COMMUNITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE			
• Targeted financial assistance and funding for not for profit community organisations • In Kind support • Partnership Agreements			
	2020 Budget	2019 Budget	
Income \$	25,000		-
Expense \$	(347,274)	\$	(337,898)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost) \$	(322,274)	\$	(337,898)
RECREATION DEVELOPMENT			
• Provision and maintenance of recreation facilities and events to the community • Coordination of sports ground bookings • Facilitating current and future sport and recreation needs • Targeted programs			
	2020 Budget	2019 Budget	
Income \$	23,600	\$	30,500
Expense \$	(312,733)	\$	(352,560)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost) \$	(289,133)	\$	322,060
DEVONPORT RECREATION CENTRE			
• Operation of Centre (maintenance, bookings, daily operations)			
	2020 Budget	2019 Budget	
Income \$	102,900	\$	100,400
Expense \$	(470,189)	\$	(425,781)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost) \$	(367,289)	\$	(325,381)
EAST DEVONPORT RECREATION CENTRE			
• Operation of Centre (maintenance, bookings, daily operations)			
	2020 Budget	2019 Budget	
Income \$	26,200	\$	26,200
Expense \$	(139,861)	\$	(120,732)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost) \$	(113,661)	\$	(94,532)

DEVONPORT AQUATIC CENTRE			
• Management of contract with Belgravia for 'Splash' Devonport Aquatic & Leisure Centre			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income	\$	398,200	\$ 298,312
Expense	\$	(1,715,256)	\$ (1,578,923)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	(1,317,056)	\$ (1,280,611)
MARKETING & EVENTS			
• City and retail promotions • Development and delivery of Events Program • Strategic Marketing • Assistance for Council supported events			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income	\$	57,860	\$ 59,975
Expense	\$	(601,808)	\$ (548,543)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	(543,948)	\$ (488,568)
paranple arts centre			
• Town Hall Theatre • Devonport Regional Gallery • Visitor Information Centre • Tourism promotion			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income	\$	472,960	\$ 496,200
Expense	\$	(2,140,334)	\$ (2,090,964)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	(1,667,374)	\$ (1,594,764)
paranple convention centre			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income	\$	365,460	\$ 212,000
Expense	\$	(1,176,815)	\$ (637,877)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	(811,355)	\$ (425,877)
JULIE BURGESS			
• Operation of the vessel			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income	\$	28,400	\$ 42,800
Expense	\$	(84,969)	\$ (99,719)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	(56,569)	\$ (56,919)
BASS STRAIT MARITIME CENTRE			
• Operation of centre • Heritage asset promotion • Exhibitions and public programs			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income	\$	106,928	\$ 18,320
Expense	\$	(598,074)	\$ (586,737)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	(491,146)	\$ (468,417)
HOME HILL			
• Maintenance and support for the upkeep of the property & promotion			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income		-	-
Expense	\$	(91,375)	\$ (85,462)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	(91,375)	\$ (85,462)

BUILDINGS & FACILITIES				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provision and maintenance of building facilities and assetsService assistance				
		2020 Budget		2019 Budget
Income		-		-
Expense	\$	(347,580)	\$	(383,307)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)		\$	(347,580)	\$ (383,307)
PUBLIC OPEN SPACE				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provision and maintenance of parks and reserves, sports grounds and cemeteries				
		2020 Budget		2019 Budget
Income	\$	268,375	\$	248,375
Expense	\$	(4,659,418)	\$	(4,717,275)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)		\$	(4,391,043)	\$ (4,468,900)
TRANSPORT (Roads)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provision and maintenance of roads and transport assetsService level compliance				
		2020 Budget		2019 Budget
Income		-		-
Expense	\$	(7,617,353)	\$	(7,424,022)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)		\$	(7,617,353)	\$ (7,424,022)
STORMWATER				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provision and maintenance of stormwater and drainage assets and infrastructureService level compliance				
		2020 Budget		2019 Budget
Income		-		-
Expense	\$	(2,239,916)	\$	(2,110,950)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)		\$	(2,239,916)	\$ (2,110,950)
WASTE MANAGEMENT				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Domestic garbage and recycling serviceCommercial garbage and cardboard serviceWaste Transfer Station operationsWaste disposal				
		2020 Budget		2019 Budget
Income	\$	5,678,878	\$	5,347,000
Expense	\$	(5,408,452)	\$	(5,292,847)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)		\$	270,426	\$ 54,153
BUILDING REGULATORY SERVICES				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Building Permit Authority (drainage and building)Permit advice/guidanceAdministration and enforcement of building standard and legislative compliance				
		2020 Budget		2019 Budget
Income	\$	196,680	\$	186,680
Expense	\$	(235,681)	\$	(220,579)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)		\$	(39,001)	\$ (33,899)
PLANNING SERVICES				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strategic land use planningAdministration of use and development of landDevelopment AssessmentAdvice on planning conditionsPlanning Scheme administration				
		2020 Budget		2019 Budget
Income	\$	374,680	\$	364,680
Expense	\$	(929,563)	\$	(844,687)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)		\$	(554,883)	\$ (480,007)

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunisations • Premises inspection (food, cooling towers, skin penetration, place of assembly, street trading) • Pollution monitoring • Animal control • Food Licensing • Legislative compliance/enforcement • Complaint investigations 			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income	\$	185,000	\$ 203,000
Expense	\$	(554,973)	\$ (507,921)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	(369,973)	\$ (304,921)
CORPORATE OPERATIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate administrative services • Accounting • Corporate Revenue • Governance • Information Technology • Human Resources 			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income	\$	26,822,921	\$ 26,177,126
Expense	\$	(2,077,904)	\$ (2,344,898)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	24,745,017	\$ 23,832,228
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properties owned by Council and leased to third parties • Properties leased from the Crown and either managed or sub-leased to third parties 			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income	\$	763,200	\$ 221,596
Expense	\$	(1,389,108)	\$ (895,279)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	(625,908)	\$ (673,683)
paranple centre			
• paranple centre (not including the Convention Centre)			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income	\$	25,750	\$ 25,000
Expense	\$	(1,297,068)	\$ (1,266,353)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	(1,271,318)	\$ (1,241,353)
PARKING			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and management of parking meters • Provision and management of car parks • Monitoring and enforcement of parking time zones 			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income	\$	2,635,500	\$ 2,676,200
Expense	\$	(2,077,587)	\$ (2,042,544)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	557,913	\$ 633,656
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development Initiatives • LIVING CITY 			
		2020 Budget	2019 Budget
Income		~	\$ 906,300
Expense	\$	(1,244,228)	\$ (1,950,630)
Net Operating Surplus/(Cost)	\$	(1,244,228)	\$ (1,044,330)
OVERALL SURPLUS/(COST)	\$	101,248	\$ 146,367

FINANCIAL BUDGET AT A GLANCE



The 2019/20 budget incorporates **\$58,293,715** in estimated operational and capital expenditure.

Budget Summary		\$
Operational Budget		
Income		41,600,863
Expenditure		(41,499,615)
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		101,248
Underlying Result		169,000
Capital Budget		
Asset Renewal		8,207,100
New/Asset upgrade projects		8,587,000
Total Capital Budget		16,794,100
External Funding		
Capital Grants excluding LIVING CITY		1,557,160
Capital Grants and Capital Contributions for LIVING CITY		2,500,000

Key Expenditure Allocations (Inclusive of Federal and State Funding):

- \$6,000,000 to progress the Waterfront development of LIVING CITY
- \$1,000,000 for Stage 1 of upgrading of Oldaker (East) Stormwater catchment
- \$1,000,000 for work on Northern Rooke Street
- \$415,000 for safety improvements on the Fenton/Stewart Street intersection
- \$400,000 for safety improvements on the Berrigan Road/Lyons Avenue intersection
- \$400,000 for renewal of the road surface in Holyman Street
- \$600,000 towards Stage 1 of the Coastal Pathway project
- \$370,000 for renewal of Victoria Street

The budget reflects Council's priorities for the operational and capital programs for the 2019/20 financial year.

The estimated operating surplus of \$101,248 has been achieved without any significant impact on the delivery of services even though Council has absorbed the reduction in TasWater dividends of \$500,000 per year from the 2018/19 financial year. Council expects that it will continue to deliver underlying surpluses into the future. The coming year will be the first full year of costs being recognised for the assets created as part of LIVING CITY Stage 1.

Each year Council is faced with balancing its service levels, the needs and expectations of the community and setting appropriate rating levels to adequately resource its commitments. The budget has been prepared on the basis of an average general rate increase across all classes of ratepayer of just over 1 per cent, however the actual increase will vary across different classes of ratepayers. The increase is below Hobart CPI for the March quarter (2.1%) and the Local Government Association cost index (3.38%), both measures were taken into account by Council when determining the rating levels. The increase in the general rate translates in real terms to an increase of between \$10 and \$20 for over 80% of the residential ratepayers. The vast majority of commercial and industrial properties will not receive an increase on what they paid in both 2017/18 and 2018/19. The general rate for all properties this year will be based on the Adjusted Assessed Annual Value as determined by the Valuer-General. This has impacted a small number of properties which will incur an increase greater than that outlined above.

The base rate for a weekly waste collection and a fortnightly recycling service to a residential property will increase by \$10 to \$270 per year. This is the first increase in two years. Commercial properties currently receive 3 times the waste collections per week to that provided in the residential areas and therefore are charged an amount equivalent to 3 times the residential rate. Waste management charges for some commercial properties remain well below the level required, however Council has agreed to cap any increases to waste management charges in 2019/20 to 25% of the amount paid in 2018/19.

The 2019/20 capital program includes \$6 million of funding for the first stage of construction of the Waterfront Park with a further allocation of \$7 million being provided in 2020/21 financial year. Council will receive \$2.5 million of Federal grant funding towards the project in 2019/20 and a further \$7.5 million in 2020/21. Overall, \$8.2 million is allocated to renew existing assets and \$8.5 million for other new assets. The majority of the renewal total will be spent on upgrading roads.



ANALYSIS OF ESTIMATES



The Estimated Statement of Comprehensive Income, shown below, reports the budgeted revenues and expenses calculated on an accrual basis. It includes a forecast for 2018/19 as well as the budget figures. It also includes a forecast for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 years.

ESTIMATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Estimated Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income	2018 Actual \$'000	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Forecast \$'000	2020 Budget \$'000	2021 Projection \$'000	2022 Projection \$'000
Recurrent Income						
Rates and Service charges	27,327	27,912	27,947	28,642	28,978	29,158
Fees and User Charges	6,616	7,028	6,818	6,831	6,933	6,933
Grants - Operating	3,216	2,299	2,409	2,644	2,644	2,644
Contributions - Operating	49	35	30	36	36	36
Investment Revenue	2,951	2,186	2,431	2,308	2,174	2,149
Other Revenue	1,185	1,117	1,188	1,139	1,162	1,162
Total Recurrent Income	41,344	40,577	40,823	41,600	41,927	42,082
Expenses						
Employee Benefits	11,647	12,002	11,702	12,332	12,345	12,388
Materials and Services	16,318	16,247	15,941	16,691	16,783	16,596
Depreciation	8,427	9,140	9,198	9,750	9,844	9,882
Financial Costs	1,280	1,904	1,784	1,731	1,675	1,615
Other Expenses	1,042	1,137	1,110	995	998	1,038
Total Expenses	38,714	40,430	39,735	41,499	41,645	41,519
Surplus/(Deficit) before capital items	2,630	147	1,088	101	282	563
Capital & Other items						
Capital Grant & Contributions	9,998	2,555	2,060	4057	8,274	774
Loss on disposal of assets/ Donated assets	(2,375)	(397)	(4,010)	(304)	(200)	(200)
Share of Profits from Associates	372	400	400	372	372	172
Total Capital Income	7,995	2,558	(1,550)	4,125	8,446	746
Surplus/(Deficit)	10,625	2,705	(462)	4,226	8,728	1,309
Underlying Surplus (Deficit)	1,508	147	478	169	454	535

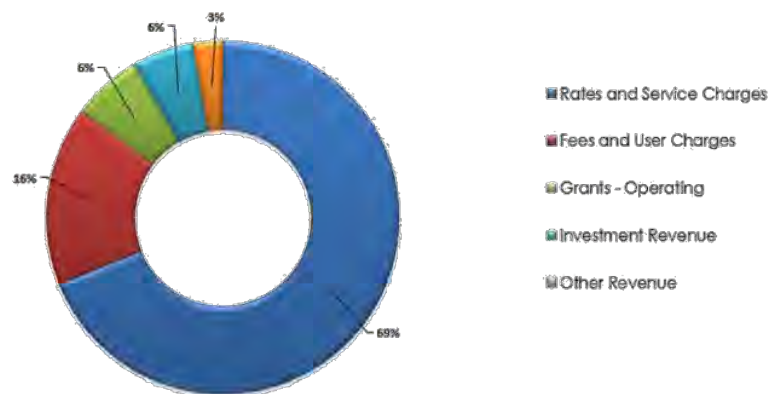
These figures are before elimination of internal charges and movement in interest rate swaps.

The Estimated Statement of Comprehensive Income demonstrates that Council is forecasting to deliver a surplus before adjusting for capital items in the current financial year and the next 3 budget years. Council expects to return a small underlying surplus in the years shown above. The budget figures include allocations associated with the operation of all activities following the completion of Stage 1 of LIVING CITY.

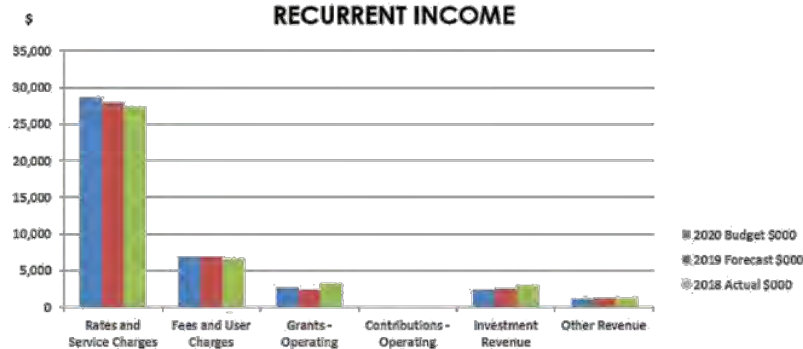
INCOME

The charts below depicts the make up of Council's various income sources for the 2019/20 budget year only. The commentary below reflects the comparison between the 2019/20 budget and the 2018/19 forecast result.

ESTIMATED INCOME



RECURRENT INCOME



RATES & SERVICE CHARGES - \$695,000 INCREASE

This category includes rates revenue, waste management charges and the fire service levy (collected on behalf of the State Fire Commission). The estimated general rate revenue for 2019/20 is \$21.6 million. This is an increase from the 2019 forecast of approximately \$241,533 due to the increase in the general rate and an allowance for supplementary assessments relating to new developments and improvements to existing buildings.

The residential waste management charge will increase by \$10 to \$270 per property. Council will continue its transition of non-residential (commercial and industrial) properties to a full fee for service basis. This change commenced in 2017/18, however it will take several years to fully implement the changes to the fee structure. While the full savings in relation to the changes were passed on to relevant ratepayers 2 years ago, Council agreed to phase in increases over the coming years. Increases to waste management charges for non-residential properties will be capped at 25% in 2019/20. The total waste management rates in 2019/20 will be approximately \$192,000 more than last year.

An increase of approximately \$144,000 in the Fire Service Levy collected on behalf of the State Fire Commission has been factored into the estimates. Council has no control over the amount required to be collected and is merely acting as the collection agent on behalf of the State Government.

FEES & USER CHARGES - \$13,000 INCREASE

Fees and user charges income is comprised of many components from statutory fees (such as planning fees, license fees, fines, animal registrations etc) to fees that reflect a user-pays principle (such as admission fees to Council facilities and hire of Council property). A full list of Council's fees and charges is included in the List of Fees & Charges (from page 53), and also on Council's website.

OPERATING GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS - \$235,000 INCREASE

Grants and contributions include all monies received from both the State and Federal Governments to assist with funding the delivery of services provided by Council as well as contributions received. It has been assumed that the Federal Government will continue providing advance payment of part of the subsequent years Financial Assistance Grants in June each year.

Grant Funding	Estimate 2019/20 \$'000
Financial Assistance Grant	2,489
Live & Learn Project (26Ten)	60
Torquay Ferry Operational Grant	25
Art Gallery	70
	2,644

INVESTMENT REVENUE - \$123,000 DECREASE

This income item reflects the interest revenue Council is able to generate from its cash investments as well as dividends received from its ownership stake in Dulverton Regional Waste Management Authority (DRWMA) and TasWater. The amount of investment revenue Council is able to generate depends on the level of cash held, related interest rates, and the underlying profitability of its investments. Dividend estimates are based on related entity corporate plans and any deviation from these planned amounts may impact on Council's bottom line.

Estimated interest income from 2019/20 of \$420,000 is higher than budgeted for 2018/19 and is based on recent experience in the investment of surplus funds on short term deposits.

OTHER REVENUE - \$49,000 DECREASE

Other estimated Council revenue for 2019/20 includes recoveries from debtors, commission revenue from collecting the Fire Service levy and paraple art centre ticket sales, utility recoveries from Belgravia Leisure in relation to the management of Splash Aquatic Centre and employee contributions towards the private use of motor vehicles.

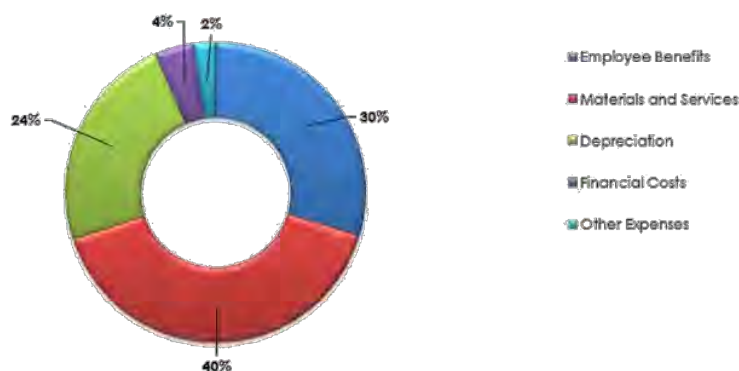
CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS - \$1,997,000 INCREASE

Capital grants include all monies received from State, Federal and community sources for the purposes of funding the capital works program. Council expects to receive \$2,500,000 from the Federal Government as part contribution towards the Waterfront Park project. A total of \$815,000 will also be received from the Federal Government's Black Spot Program for road infrastructure projects.

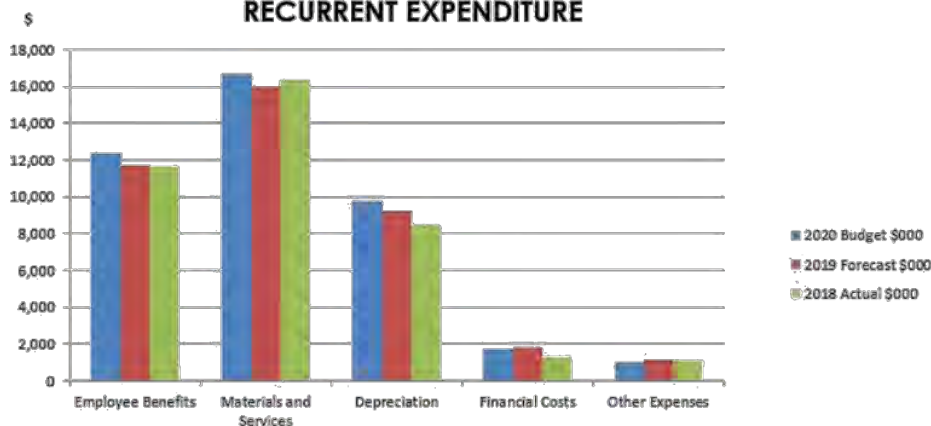
EXPENDITURE

The charts below depict Council's various expenditure requirements for the 2019/20 budget as compared to 2018/19 forecast amounts.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE



RECURRENT EXPENDITURE



EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - \$630,000 INCREASE

Employee benefits include all labour related expenditure such as wages, salaries, training and allowances, on-costs such as employer superannuation, leave accruals, training and payroll tax.

The employee benefits estimate is based on anticipated staffing levels of 150 full time equivalents (FTE) for 2019/20. The estimates have allowed for a 2.5% wage increase agreed as part of Council's 2017 Enterprise Agreement. 2018/19 has seen a number of temporary vacancies relating to staff changes that has resulted in a year to date FTE count of 142 at 31 May 2019.

MATERIALS & SERVICES - \$750,000 INCREASE

Materials and services include the purchase of consumables, payments to contractors for the provision of services, utility costs for all Council facilities, management fees for the Aquatic Centre, payment of the Fire Service Levy (collected on behalf of the State Government) and land tax. Materials and services are expected to increase by around 5% compared to the 2018/19 forecast.

DEPRECIATION - \$552,000 INCREASE

Depreciation is an accounting measure reflecting the usage of Council's property, plant and equipment, including infrastructure assets such as roads and drainage. This figure is impacted by the addition and disposal of assets as well as the revaluation of assets and changes in expected useful life assumptions. This non-cash expense should allow Council to fund future asset renewal and replacement. The estimated increase in the depreciation expense is due in part to a full year allowance for depreciation on all of LIVING CITY Stage 1 developments and the upgraded paranapi arts centre.

FINANCIAL COSTS - \$53,000 DECREASE

Financial costs represent interest on loans and bank charges. Interest expense includes interest on the LIVING CITY Stage 1 loan.

OTHER EXPENSES - \$115,000 DECREASE

Other expenses relates to a range of unclassified items including contributions to community groups, Mayor and Councillor's expenses and bad debts. The majority of the decrease relates to the cost incurred in the October 2018 Council elections.



ESTIMATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION



The Estimated Statement of Financial Position reports the projected assets, liabilities and equity of Council, providing information about the resources controlled by Council and other information which is useful for assessing Council's financial position at the end of the 2019/20 year. The commentary provided below relates to the 2019/20 budget year.

Estimated Statement of Financial Position	2018 Actual \$'000	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Forecast \$'000	2020 Budget \$'000	2021 Projected \$'000	2022 Projected \$'000
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	16,442	15,240	17,827	14,194	12,566	11,822
Receivables	1,128	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110
Prepayments	164	76	76	76	76	76
Available for sale assets	2,397	-	-	-	-	-
	20,131	16,426	19,013	15,380	13,752	13,008
Non-Current Assets						
Investments in Associates	6,009	6,315	6,409	6,687	6,859	7,031
Receivables	28	-	25	22	19	16
Investments in TasWater	87,345	86,226	87,345	87,345	87,345	87,345
Property, Plant & Equipment	442,010	474,011	457,289	480,805	497,139	497,117
Capital Work in Progress	53,415	5,814	42,114	11,500	3,450	3,450
	588,807	572,366	593,182	586,359	594,812	594,959
TOTAL ASSETS	608,938	588,792	612,195	601,739	608,564	607,967
Current Liabilities						
Payables	18,864	3,177	4,000	3,178	3,179	3,177
Provisions	2,103	2,146	2,145	2,146	2,146	2,146
Interest Bearing Liabilities	45,159	56,109	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,804
	66,126	61,432	7,949	7,128	7,129	7,127
Non-Current Liabilities						
Provisions	437	455	432	455	455	455
Proceeds on sale received in advance	-	-	13,000	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	604	507	50,623	48,619	46,715	44,811
	1,041	962	64,055	49,074	47,170	45,266
TOTAL LIABILITIES	67,167	62,394	72,004	56,202	54,299	52,394
NET ASSETS	541,771	526,398	540,191	545,537	554,265	555,574
Equity						
Asset revaluation reserves	316,514	298,770	316,514	316,514	316,514	316,514
Other Reserves	10,948	9,829	9,829	10,948	10,948	10,948
Accumulated Surplus	214,309	217,799	213,848	218,075	226,803	228,112
TOTAL EQUITY	541,771	526,398	540,191	545,537	554,265	555,574

CURRENT ASSETS & NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Current assets are expected to decline from forecast by \$3.6 million due to a reduction in cash investments as a result of capital expenditure.

Non-Current assets are estimated to remain at similar levels following the completion of LIVING CITY Stage 1 construction. The costs associated with the construction will move from Work In Progress to Property, Plant & Equipment upon completion.

CURRENT LIABILITIES & NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities are expected to decrease by \$0.8 million from forecast due to the decrease in payables outstanding at year's end.

Non-Current Liabilities are expected to decrease from forecast by \$15 million, predominately due to the completion of the sale of strata titles for the State Government owned portion of the paranapple centre.



ESTIMATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Estimated Statement of Cash Flows reflects the estimated cash movements resulting from Council's operation for the year and its cash balance at the end of the year based on the projected cash position at the commencement of the year. The commentary provided below relates to the 2019/20 budget year.

Estimated Statement of Cash Flows	2018 Actual \$'000	2019 Budget \$'000	2019 Forecast \$'000	2020 Budget \$'000	2021 Projected \$'000	2022 Projected \$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Receipts						
Rates and other User Charges	32,992	34,464	34,765	35,017	35,456	35,636
Refunds from ATO for GST	4,963	1,473	3,129	1,473	1,473	1,473
Interest	384	350	455	420	305	280
Contributions	49	3	50	1	1	1
Government Grants & Subsidies	3,216	2,299	2,409	2,644	2,644	2,644
Investment Revenue for TasWater	1,656	1,200	1,176	1,253	1,253	1,253
Other	1,415	1,151	1,218	1,175	1,198	1,198
	44,675	40,940	43,202	41,983	42,330	42,485
Payments						
Payments to suppliers & employees	(32,124)	(27,772)	(28,642)	(28,568)	(28,673)	(29,529)
Interest	(983)	(2,004)	(1,484)	(1,731)	(1,675)	(1,615)
Refinance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	(848)	(1,137)	(1,110)	(995)	(998)	(1,038)
	(33,955)	(30,913)	(31,236)	(31,294)	(31,346)	(32,182)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	10,720	10,027	11,966	10,689	10,984	10,303
Cash Flow from Investing Activities						
Receipts						
Proceeds from Sale of Non-Current Assets	486	2,650	2,550	1,100	100	100
Sale Proceeds in advance	-	(15,000)	-	(1,500)	-	-
Capital Grants	8,675	2,555	1,555	4,057	8,024	524
Capital Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Revenue	901	616	800	616	616	616
	10,062	(9,179)	4,905	4,273	8,740	1,240
Payments						
Loans to community organisations	3	-	3	3	3	3
Payments for Non-Current Assets	(45,889)	(11,857)	(22,150)	(16,794)	(19,551)	(10,486)
	(45,886)	(11,857)	(22,147)	(16,791)	(19,548)	(10,483)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(35,824)	(21,036)	(17,242)	(12,518)	(10,808)	(9,243)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities						
Proceeds from Borrowings	26,189	12,000	7,424	-	-	-
Repayment of Borrowings	(768)	(1,800)	(763)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)
Net Cash from (or used in) financing activities	25,421	10,200	6,661	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held	317	(809)	1,385	(3,633)	(1,628)	(744)
Cash at beginning of Reporting Period	16,125	16,049	16,442	17,827	14,194	12,566
Cash at end of Reporting Period	16,442	15,240	17,827	14,194	12,566	11,822

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The net cash flow from operating activities of \$10.68 million is impacted by GST refunds received in relation to both operational and capital expenditure.

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

The net cash outflow from investing activities is expected to be \$12.5 million. This represents a \$4.7 million decrease in cash spending compared to the 2019 forecast as capital expenditure is expected to decrease following the completion of construction of LIVING CITY Stage 1.

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The cash inflow from financing activities is expected to decrease by \$1.8 million and represents the repayment of existing debt.

CASH AT END OF REPORTING PERIOD

Overall the total cash and investments are expected to decrease by \$3.6 million.



FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INDICATORS



A selection of financial and asset management indicators have been included in the Annual Plan to assist in analysing the Council's financial performance.

The following table highlights Council's current performance across a range of key financial indicators (including those prescribed in the legislation).

Indicator	2018 Actual	2019 Budget	2019 Forecast	2020 Budget	2021 Projection	2022 Projection
Financial Operating Performance						
Underlying Surplus Ratio	3.72%	0.36%	1.17%	0.41%	1.08%	1.27%
Rate Revenue/Operating Revenue	66%	69%	68%	69%	69%	69%
Liquidity Position						
Cash Reserves	\$16,442	\$15,240	\$17,827	\$14,194	\$12,566	\$11,822
Net Financial Liabilities Ratio	(90.27%)	(113.48%)	(104.49%)	(89.58%)	(92.8%)	(91.47%)
Net Interest Cost	1.24%	3.66%	3.29%	2.98%	3.09%	2.99%
Asset Management Performance						
Road Assets Consumption Ratio	45%	46%	45%	45%	45%	45%
Asset Sustainability Ratio	60%	67%	68%	85%	103%	67%
Non-Financial Resources						
Employee Benefits	\$11,647	\$12,002	\$11,702	\$12,332	\$12,345	\$12,388
Employee Numbers (FTE)	142	147	142	150	150	150

UNDERLYING SURPLUS RATIO

This ratio serves as an overall measure of financial operating effectiveness. To remain financially sustainable, Council should aim to record a positive underlying surplus. If this is achieved, Council should be able to maintain its current level of services and maintain its assets into the future.

To determine the underlying surplus, the net surplus is adjusted for pre-paid grants, capital grants and contributions and other material one-off items. Council has adopted the Auditor-General's benchmark of between 0% and 15% for this ratio and estimates that this will be achieved in the years displayed and all years of the Long Term Financial Plan. A result greater than zero indicates an underlying surplus.

The results in the table above show that Council will record an underlying surplus in all of the years depicted. The future years include the full impact of the interest on borrowings and additional depreciation in relation to LIVING CITY Stage 1.

RATE REVENUE

This measure reflects the extent of reliance on rate revenues to fund Council's on-going services. Council aims to maintain the rate revenue as a constant percentage of operating revenue to ensure it is not solely reliant on rates to fund services.

CASH RESERVES

Council estimates it will end the current financial year in a strong cash position with approximately \$17.8 million in cash and investments. This amount will decrease over the forward years, but is projected to always remain above the target cash balance of \$6 million.

NET FINANCIAL LIABILITIES RATIO

This ratio measures the net financial obligations of Council as a percentage of the operating income in any one year. Where the ratio is positive, it indicates that liquid assets (cash and receivables) exceed total liabilities. Conversely a negative ratio indicates an excess of total liabilities over liquid assets. The benchmark set by the Auditor-General for this ratio is between 0% and 50%.

The ratio currently exceeds this benchmark as a result of the borrowings for LIVING CITY Stage 1. The ratio has peaked and is expected to improve gradually as Council repays the principal borrowed and cash reserves improve.

NET INTEREST COST

This ratio measures Council's ability to meet its net interest obligations from its operating revenue. Treasury use this measure when assessing loan requests and set the benchmark at net interest cost of 7% of recurrent income or less.

As demonstrated, the net interest cost to Council is below the threshold set by Treasury, indicating that Council can comfortably meet its current net interest obligations from on-going operations, despite increasing borrowings.

ROAD ASSET CONSUMPTION RATIO

This ratio indicates the average percentage of remaining useful life of Council's assets, or, the average proportion of new condition left in assets. The higher the percentage, the greater future service potential is available to provide services to ratepayers.

Council is meeting the benchmark of between 40% and 60% considered appropriate for this ratio. Whilst this ratio is calculated for all asset classes, the focus is predominately on the roads asset class as this is typically the largest. In 2014 Council engaged contractors to conduct a road condition survey which indicated the road network was in reasonable condition. A Road Management in Local Government review undertaken by the Tasmanian Audit Office also concluded that Council roads are in a reasonable condition but recommended that Council review the level of renewal. Council will continue to closely monitor the on-going maintenance and condition of assets to ensure they are adequately renewed.

ASSET SUSTAINABILITY RATIO

This ratio compares the rate of capital spending through renewing, restoring and replacing existing assets, with the value of depreciation. Council has set a benchmark in the Financial Management Strategy to aim to invest between 60% and 100% of the depreciation expense on renewing assets.

The asset sustainability ratio is expected to stay within the target range despite additional depreciation on buildings as part of LIVING CITY Stage 1.

ESTIMATED BORROWINGS



The total amount of borrowings as at 30 June 2019 is expected to be \$51.82 million. There are no proposed borrowings in the 2019/20 financial year, with the loan debt at 30 June 2020 expected to be \$50.0 million.



CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM 2019/20



DESCRIPTION	NEW (INCL UPGRADE)	ASSET RENEWAL	TOTAL BUDGET	EXTERNAL FUNDING (INCL IN TOTAL)
PUBLIC OPEN SPACE & RECREATION				
Safety Projects				
Back Beach - path from base of stairs	\$ 18,000	-	\$ 18,000	-
Victoria Parade foreshore - erosion repairs and mowing strip - Stage 2	\$ 75,000	-	\$ 75,000	-
Coastal Pathway - lighting - Aikenhead Point to Skatepark	\$ 150,000	-	\$ 150,000	-
Safety Projects Total	\$ 243,000	-	\$ 243,000	-
Renewal Projects				
Hillier Flora Reserve - park furniture renewal	-	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	-
Victoria Parade and Mersey Bluff - park furniture renewal	-	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	-
Mersey Bluff - barbeque renewal	-	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	-
Don Reserve path renewal - Aquatic Centre to Best Street	\$ 18,000	\$ 102,000	\$ 120,000	-
Victoria Parade - Cenotaph - base surface renewal	-	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	-
Renewal Projects Total	\$ 18,000	\$ 172,000	\$ 190,000	-
Prioritisation Projects				
Signage Strategy Actions	-	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	-
Don River Rail Trail - Don to Tugrah	\$ 140,000	-	\$ 140,000	\$ 70,000
Mary Binks Wetlands - path upgrade Stage 1	\$ 17,500	\$ 17,500	\$ 35,000	-
Highfield Park - new path - East to West	\$ 40,000	-	\$ 40,000	-
Mersey Bluff - inclusive playground	\$ 76,800	\$ 19,200	\$ 96,000	\$ 54,160
Mersey Bluff - bin compound	\$ 5,000	-	\$ 5,000	-
Devonport Recreation Centre Units - laundry	\$ 15,000	-	\$ 15,000	-
Lovett Street Soccer Ground - ground renovation	\$ 109,200	\$ 72,800	\$ 182,000	-
Reg Hope Park - slab and services for shopfront at Julie Burgess	\$ 11,000	-	\$ 11,000	-
Bluff Beach - accessible ramp	\$ 100,000	-	\$ 100,000	-
Mersey Bluff Caravan Park - accessible amenities	\$ 75,000	-	\$ 75,000	-
Mersey Vale Memorial Park - signage upgrade	\$ 30,000	-	\$ 30,000	-
Mersey Vale Memorial Garden - ash interment columns	\$ 35,000	-	\$ 35,000	-
Mersey Vale Memorial Garden - children's area	\$ 100,000	-	\$ 100,000	-
Prioritisation Projects Total	\$ 754,500	\$ 134,500	\$ 889,000	\$ 124,160
2019/20 Total	\$ 1,015,500	\$ 306,500	\$ 1,322,000	\$ 124,160

DESCRIPTION	NEW (INCL UPGRADE)	ASSET RENEWAL	TOTAL BUDGET	EXTERNAL FUNDING (INCL IN TOTAL)
TRANSPORT				
Safety Projects				
Street light provision	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 25,000	-
Tugrah Road bus turn facility	\$ 40,000	-	\$ 40,000	-
Parker Street footpath - North Fenton to Victoria Parade	\$ 18,000	-	\$ 18,000	-
Forbes Street overpass - west side guard rail works	-	\$ 11,000	\$ 11,000	-
Fenton Street & Stewart Street - intersection safety improvements	\$ 311,250	\$ 103,750	\$ 415,000	\$ 415,000
Berrigan Road & Lyons Avenue - intersection safety improvements	\$ 300,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000
Curr Street - new footpath and ramp renewal	\$ 28,000	-	\$ 28,000	-
Middle Road pedestrian crossing - Gatenby Drive	\$ 60,000	-	\$ 60,000	\$ 30,000
Lovett Street pedestrian facilities - Tasman Street to Lawrence Drive	\$ 120,000	-	\$ 120,000	\$ 60,000
Safety Projects Total	\$ 889,750	\$ 227,250	\$ 1,117,000	\$ 905,000
Renewal Projects				
Holyman Street footpath renewal	\$ 18,000	\$ 72,000	\$ 90,000	-
Road traffic device renewal	-	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	-
Transport minor works	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 25,000	-
Reseal program	-	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	-
Parking infrastructure renewal	-	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	-
Victory Avenue kerb renewal	-	\$ 210,000	\$ 210,000	-
Stewart Street kerb renewal - William Street to Gunn Street	-	\$ 405,000	\$ 405,000	-
Lower Madden Street renewal - Montague Street to North Fenton Street	-	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	-
Oldaker Street footpath renewal - west of Rooke Street, south side	-	\$ 160,000	\$ 160,000	-
Victoria Street renewal - Northern End	-	\$ 370,000	\$ 370,000	\$ 250,000
Holyman Street renewal	-	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 256,000
Roberts Court renewal	-	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	-
Forbes Street renewal - bridge to Burrows Crescent	-	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	-
Devonport Oval - Clements Street entry	\$ 20,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 80,000	-
Winspears Road renewal - Stage 2	-	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	-
Renewal Projects Total	\$ 50,500	\$ 3,214,500	\$ 3,265,000	\$ 506,000
Prioritisation Projects				
Northern Rooke Street renewal	\$ 250,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 1,000,000	-
Mersey Bluff Precinct - traffic, pedestrian and parking improvements - Stage 2	\$ 198,750	\$ 66,250	\$ 265,000	-
Coastal Pathway contribution - Part 1	\$ 480,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 600,000	-
Southern Rooke Street - streetscape enhancement	\$ 50,000	-	\$ 50,000	-
Prioritisation Projects Total	\$ 978,750	\$ 936,250	\$ 1,915,000	-
2019/20 Total	\$ 1,919,000	\$ 4,378,000	\$ 6,297,000	\$ 1,411,000

DESCRIPTION	NEW (INCL UPGRADE)	ASSET RENEWAL	TOTAL BUDGET	EXTERNAL FUNDING (INCL IN TOTAL)
STORMWATER				
Safety Projects				
Minor Stormwater works	\$ 45,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 60,000	-
Stormwater outfall risk management	\$ 15,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 20,000	-
Tugrah Road drainage	\$ 40,000	-	\$ 40,000	-
Coles Beach Road - new pit	\$ 10,000	-	\$ 10,000	-
Oldaker (East) stormwater catchment upgrade - Stage 1	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,000,000	-
William Street stormwater improvements - Fourways east side	\$ 50,000	-	\$ 50,000	-
Kelcey Tier Road - pipe extension and headwall	\$ 20,000	-	\$ 20,000	-
Safety Projects Total	\$ 680,000	\$ 520,000	\$ 1,200,000	-
Renewal Projects				
Pit replacements	-	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	-
Watkinson Street - north of George Street - stormwater renewal	-	\$ 42,000	\$ 42,000	-
Renewal Projects Total	-	\$ 92,000	\$ 92,000	-
2019/20 Total	\$ 680,000	\$ 612,000	\$ 1,292,000	-
BUILDINGS & FACILITIES				
Safety Projects				
Devonport Oval - Football Club grease trap installation	\$ 10,000	-	\$ 10,000	-
Safety Projects Total	\$ 10,000	-	\$ 10,000	-
Renewal Projects				
Council contribution to Sports Clubs Grants (Level the Playing Field)	-	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	-
Renewal Projects Total	-	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	-
Prioritisation Projects				
Works Depot - covered plant storage shed	\$ 32,000	-	\$ 32,000	-
Miandetta Park - new toilet block	\$ 150,000	-	\$ 150,000	-
Prioritisation Projects Total	\$ 182,000	-	\$ 182,000	-
2019/20 Total	\$ 192,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 342,000	-
DESCRIPTION NEW (INCL UPGRADE)	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	TRADE	NET EXPENDITURE	
PLANT & FLEET				
Fleet Management				
Fleet Replacement Program	\$ 229,000	\$ 62,000	\$ 167,000	
Fleet Management Total	\$ 229,000	\$ 62,000	\$ 167,000	
Hire Plant Management				
4x4 tractor renewal - parks and sports fields	\$ 90,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 65,000	
Mower deck renewal - 4x4 tractor	\$ 25,000	-	\$ 25,000	
Side Arm Garbage Truck renewal	\$ 400,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 360,000	
Garbage Truck renewal - option for electric model	\$ 200,000	-	\$ 200,000	
Zero Turn Mower renewal	\$ 24,000	\$ 2,400	\$ 21,600	
Hire Plant Management Total	\$ 739,000	\$ 67,400	\$ 671,600	

DESCRIPTION NEW (INCL UPGRADE)	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	TRADE	NET EXPENDITURE
Non-Hire Plant Management			
Concrete grinding machine/line marker remover	\$ 6,000	-	\$ 6,000
Line marking machine/parks laser line	\$ 14,500	-	\$ 14,500
RDC Tester	\$ 2,000	-	\$ 2,000
Water tank and trailer 1000ltr	\$ 13,500	-	\$ 13,500
Non-Hire Plant Management Total	\$ 36,000	-	\$ 36,000
2019/20 Total	\$ 1,004,000	\$ 129,400	\$ 874,600

DESCRIPTION	NEW (INCL UPGRADE)	ASSET RENEWAL	TOTAL BUDGET	EXTERNAL FUNDING (INCL IN TOTAL)
OFFICE & IT EQUIPMENT				
Safety Projects				
Devonport Recreation Centre - Defibrillator Program - Year 3	\$ 3,000	-	\$ 3,000	-
Safety Projects Total	\$ 3,000	-	\$ 3,000	-
Renewal Projects				
Reactive replacement of equipment for property management	-	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	-
Aquatic Centre - pool vac - wave 100	-	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	-
Aquatic Centre - foyer lounge suites	-	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	-
Traffic counter device renewal x3	-	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	-
Christmas decorations street scape	-	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	-
IT - Asset Management System Implementation	\$ 90,000	-	\$ 90,000	-
IT - Technology/One Roadmap Project Requirements	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 200,000	-
IT - Geocortex Upgrade	-	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	-
IT - Windows Server 2016 upgrade	-	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	-
IT - Scanning hardware replacement for Records Management	-	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	-
IT - Devonport Oval Scoreboard PC	-	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	-
IT - Transfer Station Server	-	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	-
IT - City CCTV integration with Axon System	-	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	-
IT - CCTV for Transfer Station Trol Shop Spreyton	-	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	-
Renewal Projects Total	\$ 190,000	\$ 386,000	\$ 576,000	-
Prioritisation Projects				
Art acquisition - biennial	\$ 10,000	-	\$ 10,000	-
paranaple arts centre - bespoke movable wall	\$ 10,000	-	\$ 10,000	-
paranaple arts centre - 10x erco optom lens wallwasher lights	\$ 6,500	-	\$ 6,500	-
paranaple convention centre - 300mm box truss & accessories	\$ 3,000	-	\$ 3,000	-
paranaple convention centre - 100w LED profile theatre lighting fixtures	\$ 5,000	-	\$ 5,000	-
Devonport Recreation Centre - table tennis building cooling system	\$ 11,000	-	\$ 11,000	-
Devonport Recreation Centre - storage cupboards	\$ 4,000	-	\$ 4,000	-

DESCRIPTION	NEW (INCL UPGRADE)	ASSET RENEWAL	TOTAL BUDGET	EXTERNAL FUNDING (INCL IN TOTAL)
paranaple centre - meeting room RL2 panels	\$ 2,000	-	\$ 2,000	-
IT - Creston System Upgrade	\$ 5,000	-	\$ 5,000	-
paranaple convention centre - LED moving wash light x3	\$ 9,000	-	\$ 9,000	-
VMS Board	\$ 22,000	-	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000
Prioritisation Projects Total	\$ 87,500	-	\$ 87,500	\$ 22,000
2019/20 Total	\$ 280,500	\$ 386,000	\$ 666,500	\$ 22,000
LIVING CITY				
Prioritisation Projects				
Waterfront Park	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 2,500,000
Prioritisation Projects Total	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 2,500,000
2019/20 Total	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 2,500,000
PROGRAM TOTALS	\$ 8,587,000	\$ 8,207,100	\$16,794,100	\$ 4,057,160



RATES RESOLUTION - 2019/20



A. Annual Plan

That in accordance with Section 71 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (as amended) Council adopts the Annual Plan for the financial year ending 30 June 2020 and instructs the General Manager to:

- (a) make a copy of it available for public inspection at the Council's offices and on the website; and
- (b) provide a copy of it to the Director of Local Government and to the Director of Public Health.

B. Annual Estimates (Revenue and Expenditure)

That:

- (a) in accordance with Section 82 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the Council by absolute majority adopts the estimates of revenue and expenditure (excluding estimated capital works) for the 2019/20 financial year as detailed in the Annual Plan;
- (b) in accordance with Section 82(6) of the Act, the Council, by absolute majority, authorises the General Manager to make minor adjustments (including capital works) up to \$50,000 to any individual estimate item as he deems necessary during the 2019/20 financial year provided that the total of the Estimates remains unaltered.

C. Rates and Charges 2019/20

That Council makes the following General Rate, Service Rates and Service Charges under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993*, and the *Fire Services Act 1979* for the financial year 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 in respect to land in the municipal area which is separately valued under the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*.

Definitions and Interpretations

Unless the context otherwise requires, in the following resolutions, words and expressions defined in the *Local Government Act 1993* have the same meaning as they have in that Act.

Unless the context otherwise requires, in the following resolutions, the following words and expressions have the meaning set out below:

"**Act**" means the *Local Government Act 1993*;

"**AAV**" means the assessed annual value as determined by the Valuer-General under the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*;

"**land**" means a parcel of land which is shown as being separately valued in the valuation list prepared under the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*;

"**land used for primary production**" means all land used or predominantly used for primary production and includes all land coded "L" in the valuation list;

"**land used for residential purposes**" means all land used or predominantly used for residential purposes and includes all land coded "R" in the valuation list;

"**municipal area**" means the municipal area of Devonport;

"**non-used land**" means all land coded "V" in the valuation list;

"**supplementary valuation**" means a supplementary valuation made under the *Valuation of Lands Act 2001*;

"tenancy" means a portion of land which the Valuer-General has determined is capable of separate occupation and so has separately determined the AAV of that portion, pursuant to Section 11(3)(c) of the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*; and

"valuation list" means, in respect of the financial year, the valuation list, supplementary valuation list or particulars provided to the Council by the Valuer-General under Section 45 of the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*.

1. Rates Resolution - Part 1 (A)

Pursuant to Sections 90 and 91 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the Council makes a General Rate ("the General Rate") in respect of all rateable land (except land which is exempt pursuant to Section 87 of the *Local Government Act 1993*) consisting of two components being:

- (a) 11.0935 cents in the dollar of assessed annual value (the AAV component); and
- (b) A fixed charge of \$300 on all land or tenancy.

2. Rates Resolution - Part 1 (B)

Pursuant to Section 107 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the Council by absolute majority hereby varies the AAV component of the General Rate (as previously made) for land within the municipal area which is used or predominantly used for primary production to 7.0320 cents in the dollar of assessed annual value of such rateable land.

3. Rates Resolution - Part 1 (C)

Pursuant to Section 107 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the Council by absolute majority hereby varies the AAV component of the General Rate (as previously made) for land within the municipal area which is used or predominantly used for residential purposes to 7.0320 cents in the dollar of assessed annual value of such rateable land.

4. Rates Resolution - Part 2

4.1 Pursuant to Section 94 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the Council makes the following service rates and service charges for land within the municipal area (including land which is otherwise exempt from rates pursuant to Section 87, but excluding land owned by the Crown to which Council does not supply any of the following services) for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020:

- (a) a waste management service charge of \$270 upon all land or tenancy to which Council supplies or makes available a kerbside collection service.

4.2 Pursuant to Section 107 of the Act the Council, by absolute majority declares that the service charge for waste management is varied by reference to the use or predominant use of land as follows:

- (a) for all land which is predominately used for any purpose other than residential or primary production to which Council supplies and makes available a kerbside collection service the service charge is varied to \$810, subject to 4.3 below; and
- (b) for all land which is non-used land the service charge is varied to \$0.00.

4.3 Pursuant to Section 88A of the Act, the Council by absolute majority determines:

- (a) that the maximum percentage increase of the varied service charge for waste management (as previously made and varied by 4.1 and 4.2 above) is capped at 25% above the amount which was payable in respect of the waste management rate charged in the 2018/19 financial year; and
- (b) to qualify for the maximum increase cap in subparagraph (a), the rateable land must not have been subjected to a supplementary valuation issued by the Valuer-General during the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

5. Rates Resolution - Part 3

Pursuant to Section 93A of the *Local Government Act 1993* and the provisions of the *Fire Service Act 1979* (as amended), the Council makes the following rates for land within the municipal area for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020:

- (a) a Devonport Urban Fire District Rate of 1.4093 cents in the dollar of assessed annual value, subject to a minimum amount of \$41 in respect of all rateable land within the Devonport Urban Fire District.
- (b) a Forth/Leith Fire District Rate of 0.4378 cents in the dollar of assessed annual value, subject to a minimum amount of \$41 in respect of all rateable land within Forth/Leith Fire District.
- (c) a General Land Fire Rate of 0.3624 cents in the dollar of assessed annual value, subject to a minimum amount of \$41 in respect of all rateable land within the municipal area, which is not within the Devonport Urban Fire District, or the Forth/Leith Fire District.

6. Separate Land

In relation to all rates and charges for the 2019/20 year, as previously made, for the purpose of these resolutions the rates and charges shall apply to each parcel of land which is shown as being separately valued in the valuation list prepared under the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*.

7. Adjusted Values

For the purposes of each of these resolutions, any reference to assessed annual value includes a reference to that value as adjusted pursuant to Sections 89 and 89A of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

8. Payment of Rates and Charges

Pursuant to Section 124 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the rates for 2019/20 shall be payable in four instalments, the dates by which the rates are due to be paid are:

First Instalment	31 August 2019
Second Instalment	31 October 2019
Third Instalment	28 February 2020
Fourth Instalment	30 April 2020

Where a ratepayer fails to pay any instalment within 21 days from the date on which it is due, the ratepayer must pay the full amount owing.

Penalties

Pursuant to Section 128 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, if any rate or instalment is not paid on or before the date it falls due, a penalty of 5% of the unpaid instalment or part thereof, shall be applied except:

- (a) where the ratepayer has adhered to an approved payment arrangement plan and the total rates are paid in full by 30 April 2020; and
- (b) where the ratepayer has authorised an approved bank direct debit payment arrangement.

Supplementary Rates

- (a) Pursuant to Sections 89A, 92 and 109N of the *Local Government Act 1993*, if a supplementary valuation is made of any land prior to 30 June 2020, the General Manager may at his discretion adjust the amount payable in respect of any or all rates for that land for that financial year in line with the new valuation; and
- (b) If a rates notice is issued by the General Manager under sub-clause (a), the amount shown as payable on that notice is due to be paid within 30 days of the date on which that notice is issued.

9. Capital Works Program

That Council:

- (a) pursuant to Section 82 of the *Local Government Act 1993* adopts the Capital Works Program for the 2019/20 financial year as detailed in the Annual Plan; and
- (b) notes the draft Capital Works programs proposed for financial years 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 as detailed in the Annual Plan, which remain subject to change depending on other priorities being identified and financial resources which may be available at the time.

10. Fees and Charges

That, in accordance with Section 205 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council adopts the Fees and Charges Schedule for the 2019/20 financial year as detailed in the Annual Plan.



LIST OF FEES & CHARGES - 2019/20



DETAILS	INDICATOR/ DESCRIPTOR EG. HOURS	GST	GST INCLUSIVE CHARGE
PARKING FEES			
1 Hour Street Meter (8:30am to 6:00pm Mon - Fri; 8:30am to 2:00pm Sat)	per hour	\$ 0.18	\$ 2.00
4 Hour Street Meter (8:30am to 6:00pm Mon - Fri; 8:30am to 2:00pm Sat)	per hour	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.50
Formby Road Car Park (8:30am to 6:00pm Mon - Fri; 8:30am to 2:00pm Sat)	per hour	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.50
Payne Avenue Car Park (8:30am to 6:00pm Mon - Fri)	per hour	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.50
Payne Avenue Car Park Saturday	flat charge	\$ 0.18	\$ 2.00
Fourways Car Park (8:30am to 6:00pm Mon - Fri; 8:30am to 2:00pm Sat)	per hour	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.50
Edward Street Car Park (8:30am to 6:00pm Mon - Fri; 8:30am to 2:00pm Sat)	per hour	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.50
Fenton Way Car Park (8:30am to 6:00pm Mon - Fri; 8:30am to 2:00pm Sat)	per hour	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.50
Steele Street Car Park (8:30am to 6:00pm Mon - Fri; 8:30am to 2:00pm Sat)	per hour	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.50
CBD Multi-Level Car Park (8:30am to 6:00pm Mon - Fri)	per 30 minutes	\$ 0.09	\$ 1.00
CBD Multi - Level Car Park (Sat & Sun)	per entry	\$ 0.18	\$ 2.00
CBD Multi-Level Car Park (after 6:00pm Mon - Sun)	per entry	\$ 0.18	\$ 2.00
CBD Multi-Level Car Park (Top Level all day parking Mon - Fri)	per entry	\$ 0.45	\$ 5.00
Wenvoe Street Car Park (8:30am to 5:30pm Mon - Fri)	per hour	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.50
Wenvoe Street Car Park - Saturday	flat charge	\$ 0.18	\$ 2.00
Surcharge for Credit Card use on pay & display car park machines	per transaction	-	\$ 0.20
Monthly Permit	per month	\$ 12.27	\$ 135.00
Reserved Parking	per year	\$ 98.18	\$ 1,080.00
Business Meter Permit	per year	\$ 23.18	\$ 255.00
Meter Hoods - One Day	per day	\$ 2.82	\$ 31.00
Meter Hoods - Long Term	price by negotiation		
Resident permit	per year	exempt	\$ 10.00
Temporary Disabled Permit Application Fee	each	exempt	\$ 25.00
PARKING INFRINGEMENT FINES			
Infringement Notice - Car Parks and Meters	each offence	exempt	\$ 26.00
Unpaid after 14 days and before 28 days	each offence	exempt	\$ 45.00
Parking offences paid after 28 days and before referral to Monetary Penalty Enforcement Service (MPES)	each offence	exempt	\$ 92.00

* Penalty unit set by Department of Justice through *Penalty Units and other Penalties Act 1987* is \$168.00 from 1 July 2019

* Fee unit set by Department of Treasury & Finance through *Fee Units Act 1987* is \$1.62 from 1 July 2019

DETAILS	INDICATOR/ DESCRIPTOR EG. HOURS	GST	GST INCLUSIVE CHARGE
Administration Fee for infringements withdrawn from MPES	each offence	exempt	\$ 60.00
MISCELLANEOUS			
Right to Information request (25 units)	per request	exempt	\$ 40.50
A4 Photocopy	per page	\$ 0.09	\$ 1.00
A3 Photocopy	per page	\$ 0.18	\$ 2.00
Information Search - Administration Fee	per hour	\$ 3.64	\$ 45.00
Licence Fee (Sub-Licence)	per licence	\$ 100.64	\$ 1,100.00
Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015			
Regulation 35 - fee payable for minutes of a meeting (1 unit)	every 5 pages	exempt	\$ 1.62
Local Government (General) Regulations 2005			
Section 132 Certificate (30 units)	each	exempt	\$ 48.60
Section 337 Certificate (132.5 units)	each	exempt	\$ 214.65
Code of Conduct complaint (50 units)	each	exempt	\$ 81.00
HEALTH FEES			
Registration and Licence Fees - Food Act 2003			
Food Premises			
Registration/Renewal - P1	per year	exempt	\$ 210.00
Registration/Renewal - P2	per year	exempt	\$ 150.00
Registration/Renewal - P3	per year	exempt	\$ 110.00
Notification - P3-N & P4	per application	exempt	no charge
Late Fee (after 31 August)	per application	exempt	fee + 10%
Registration - new premises (after 31 December)	per application	exempt	50% of fee
Change of Registration during the year (change of Risk Classification)	per application	exempt	no charge
Non-compliance follow up inspection	per inspection	exempt	\$ 170.00
Pre-purchase inspection (Food Premises)	per inspection	\$ 15.45	\$ 170.00
Statewide/Mobile Food Businesses			
Registration/Renewal - P1	per year	exempt	\$ 210.00
Registration/Renewal - P2	per year	exempt	\$ 150.00
Registration/Renewal - P3	per year	exempt	\$ 110.00
Notification - P3-N & P4	per application	exempt	no charge
Non-compliance follow-up inspection	per inspection	exempt	\$ 170.00
Temporary Food Licence			
Temporary Food Licence - one day event	per application	exempt	\$ 25.00
Temporary Food Licence - 2-4 day event	per application	exempt	\$ 60.00
Pre-Purchase Inspection (Mobile Food Business)	per inspection	\$ 15.45	\$ 170.00
Public Health Act 1997			
Place of Assembly Licences			
Specific Event	per application	exempt	\$ 155.00
Specific Event (less than 48 hours prior to event)	per application	exempt	\$ 205.00
Specific Event (Charities and Schools)	per application	exempt	no charge
Public Health Risk Activities			
Premises Registration	per year	exempt	\$ 110.00
Skin Penetration Licence (per Operator)	per year	exempt	\$ 115.00

DETAILS	INDICATOR/ DESCRIPTOR EG. HOURS	GST	GST INCLUSIVE CHARGE
Regulated Systems			
Cooling Towers/Warm Water System Registration	per year	exempt	\$ 160.00
Other			
Swimming Pool Sample Collection and Analysis	per sample	\$ 11.82	\$ 130.00
Registration/Renewal as Private Water Supplier	per vehicle	exempt	\$ 165.00
Street Trading			
Application Fee	per year	exempt	\$ 26.00
Fee per m ²	per m ²	exempt	\$ 14.00
Street Vending Permit (Annual)	per year	exempt	\$ 500.00
Street Vending Permit (Temporary)	3 months	exempt	\$ 250.00
Fire Hazards			
Administrative Fee (failure to comply with Abatement Notice)	each	\$ 24.55	\$ 270.00
Abatement of Fire Nuisance	each	exempt	actual cost
ANIMAL CONTROL			
Dog Registration by 31 July - fee per dog			
Male or female dog	per year	exempt	\$ 50.00
Desexed dog (evidence required)	per year	exempt	\$ 20.00
Working dog/hunting dog (evidence required)	per year	exempt	\$ 25.00
Pure-breed dog referred to in the Dog Control Act 2000	per year	exempt	\$ 25.00
Greyhound referred to in the Dog Control Act 2000	per year	exempt	\$ 25.00
Obedience trained dog owned by members of a recognised Dog Training Club when paid	per year	exempt	\$ 25.00
Dog owned by pensioner or concession card holder (one dog only) when paid	per year	exempt	\$ 12.00
Guide Dog for the Blind - Assistance Dogs			no charge
Declared Dangerous Dogs and Restricted Breeds	per year	exempt	\$ 260.00
Lifetime Registration (for the life of the dog) - dog must be desexed & microchipped (evidence to be provided). Refund policy - 50% refund within 3 years	lifetime	exempt	\$ 130.00
Registration Fee for dog "adopted" from Dogs Home for balance of normal registration year			no charge
Dog Registration after 31 July - fee per dog			
Male or female dog	per year	exempt	\$ 70.00
Desexed dog (evidence required)	per year	exempt	\$ 30.00
Working dog/hunting dog (evidence required)	per year	exempt	\$ 35.00
Pure-breed dog referred to in the Dog Control Act 2000	per year	exempt	\$ 35.00
Greyhound referred to in the Dog Control Act 2000	per year	exempt	\$ 35.00
Obedience trained dog owned by members of a recognised Dog Training Club when paid	per year	exempt	\$ 35.00
Dog owned by pensioner or concession card holder (one dog only) when paid	per year	exempt	\$ 15.00
Guide Dog for the Blind - Assistance Dogs			no charge
Declared Dangerous Dogs and Restricted Breeds	per year	exempt	\$ 270.00
Lifetime Registration (for the life of the dog) - dog must be desexed & microchipped (evidence to be provided). Refund policy - 50% refund within 3 years	lifetime	exempt	\$ 130.00
Registration Fee for dog "adopted" from Dogs Home for balance of normal registration year			no charge
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DETAILS	INDICATOR/ DESCRIPTOR EG. HOURS	GST	GST INCLUSIVE CHARGE
Kennel Licence Application Fee			
3-5 dogs	each	exempt	\$ 80.00
>5 dogs	each	exempt	\$ 110.00
Renewals (+ registration fee for each dog)	each	exempt	\$ 50.00
Other			
Replacement Dog Tag	per year	exempt	\$ 5.00
Complaints - dog causing nuisance (refundable if offence determined)	per item	exempt	\$ 25.00
Purchase Dangerous Dog Sign	per item	exempt	\$ 65.00
Purchase Dangerous Dog Collar	per item	exempt	\$ 50.00
PLANNING FEES			
Section 58 Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (LUPAA) (i.e. application for a permitted use development that satisfies the acceptable solutions for the applicable development standards of the Devonport Interim Planning Scheme)			
Application for use or development with value < \$25,000	per application	exempt	\$ 160.00
Application for use or development including alterations and additions with value > \$25,000	per application	exempt	\$ 255.00 + \$1.00 per \$1000.00 value of works. Max. of \$500.00 for single dwelling development
Application for Change of Use	per application	exempt	\$ 255.00
Application for Subdivision	per application	exempt	\$ 560.00 + \$150.00 per lot. (Includes initial sealing fee)
Application for Boundary Adjustment (no additional lots)	per application	exempt	\$ 560.00 (includes sealing fee)
Application to amend S58 Permit	per application	exempt	\$ 355.00
Section 57 LUPAA (discretionary use and/or assessment against performance criteria of zone or code includes Tasmanian Heritage Council applications)			
Public Notification Fee	per application	exempt	\$ 300.00
Application for Change of Use	per application	exempt	\$ 355.00 + \$300.00 public notification fee
Application for Use or Development with value < \$25,000	per application	exempt	\$ 160.00 + \$300.00 public notification fee
Application for Use or Development with value > \$25,000	per application	exempt	\$ 560.00 + \$1.00 per \$1000.00 of value of works + \$300.00 public notification fee. Max. fee of \$1,200.00 applies to single dwelling development
Each additional performance criteria for a zone, code or Specific Area Plan (SAP) standard identified	each	exempt	\$ 100.00
Application for Subdivision (includes consolidation of lots)	per application	exempt	\$ 560.00 + \$150.00 per lot + \$300.00 public notification fee. Includes initial sealing fee
Application to amend a S57 Permit	per application	exempt	\$ 460.00
Miscellaneous			
Application for a retrospective Permit	per application	exempt	normal fee + \$100.00
Certifying Strata Plans	per application	exempt	\$ 150.00 per lot
Certifying Staged Strata Plans	per application	exempt	\$ 200.00 per lot

DETAILS	INDICATOR/ DESCRIPTOR EG. HOURS	GST	GST INCLUSIVE CHARGE
Application to amend a Strata Scheme	per application	exempt	\$ 360.00
Landscape Inspections (follow ups)	per application	exempt	\$ 55.00
Application for an Adhesion Order (S110 Local Government Building & Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1993) (LGBMP) - Includes sealing of document	per application	exempt	\$ 360.00
Application to amend a Sealed Plan (S103 LGBMP) includes sealing of document	per application	exempt	\$ 360.00
Miscellaneous LGBMP certifiable documents	per application	exempt	\$ 360.00
Subdivision exemption (S115 LGBMP)	per application	exempt	\$ 260.00
Application to extend a planning permit	per application	exempt	\$ 360.00
Application to Tas Heritage for a Works Application	per application	exempt	\$ 360.00
Application for planning scheme amendment (S33 LUPAA)	per application	exempt	\$ 3,060.00 plus Tasmanian Planning Commission (TPC) fee
Application for combined permit and planning scheme amendment (S43A LUPAA)	per application	exempt	\$ 3,060.00 plus (TPC) fee plus DA fee
Fee for sealing Plans under Part 5 LUPAA	per application	exempt	\$ 260.00
Request for certified copy of planning permit	per application	exempt	\$ 75.00
No planning permit required assessments and certification	per application	exempt	\$ 50.00
Engineering Services Assessment & Inspection of Subdivisions			
Residential subdivision construction - Roadworks	per subdivision	exempt	\$ 780.00 + \$50 per lot
Residential subdivision construction- Drainage	per subdivision	exempt	\$ 400.00 + \$50 per lot
Industrial / Commercial subdivision	per subdivision	exempt	1.5% of the value of Council assets / infrastructure works
BUILDING FEES (Building Surveying)			
This fee applies only to unfinished building certifications commenced by Council prior to privatisation of the service			
Inspections (per application)	per inspection	exempt	Cost + 1.5% admin fee
BUILDING FEES (Building Authority)			
New Development			
Application for Building Permit (includes administration fee and certificate of completion)			
Class 10	per application	exempt	\$ 275.00
Class 1	per application	exempt	\$ 410.00
Class 2-9 (<500m ²)	per application	exempt	\$ 410.00
Class 2-9 (>500m ²)	per application	exempt	\$ 445.00
Amended Plans Class 1 & 10	per application	exempt	\$ 85.00
Amended Plans Class 2-9	per application	exempt	\$ 165.00
Issue of Food Premises Verification (Form 49 Environmental Health Officers Report for Building Permit)	per assessment	exempt	\$ 165.00
Issue of Food Premises Verification (Form 50 Environmental Health Officer Occupancy Report) - includes 1 inspection	per assessment	exempt	\$ 165.00
Additional inspection (food premises Form 50)	per inspection	exempt	\$ 165.00
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DETAILS	INDICATOR/ DESCRIPTOR EG. HOURS	GST	GST INCLUSIVE CHARGE
Permit Extension			
1st extension for 3, 6 or 12 months	per application	exempt	\$ 125.00
2nd extension for 3, 6 or 12 months (and any subsequent extension thereafter)	per application	exempt	\$ 175.00
Miscellaneous			
Demolition (without rebuild, includes completion certificate)	per application	exempt	\$ 275.00
Building Certificate - includes administration and certificate (Applicant to engage their own Building Surveyor)	per application	exempt	\$ 190.00
Cancellation of Building Permit (non-refundable component)	per application	exempt	\$ 190.00
Permit/certificate of substantial compliance for work carried out by previous owner = normal class fee	per application	exempt	fee for class
Permit/certificate of substantial compliance for work carried out by current owner = 2 x normal class fee	per application	exempt	2 x class fee
Copies of Records			
Search fee for providing copies of records - search for record type, including digital copy per email (non refundable if no records are found)	per application	exempt	\$ 25.00 plus \$2.00 per A4 \$4.00 per A3 or larger sheet for hard copies
Approvals and Consents			
Consent to build on land	per application	exempt	\$ 400.00
Statement of Satisfaction for contaminated land	per application	exempt	\$ 200.00
Consent to build over drain	per application	exempt	\$ 200.00
Consent to occupy a non-dwelling building	per application	exempt	\$ 200.00
Consent to fence off unbuilt land	per application	exempt	\$ 200.00
Receipt of Documents			
Receipt and registration of any statutory document required to be provided to the Permit Authority under the provisions of the <i>Building Act 2016</i> and <i>Building Regulations 2016</i>	per notification	exempt	\$ 50.00
Receipt and registration of amended documents for notifiable building work required to be provided to the Permit Authority under the provisions of the <i>Building Act 2016</i> and <i>Building Regulations 2016</i>	per notification	exempt	\$ 50.00
Registration of on-site backflow prevention devices	per notification	exempt	\$ 50.00
Advice of intention to perform protection works or advice of disagreement in relation to protection works or lodgement of plans for protection works	per notification	exempt	\$ 50.00
Receipt of notice of low risk notifiable building/plumbing works	per notification	exempt	\$ 50.00
PLUMBING/DRAINAGE FEES			
New Development			
Building Classes 1 and 2-9 (for both permit work and notifiable work) in a sewered area (fee includes assessment of sewer connection; piping in; certificate of completion; and administration). Covers 2 x drainage; 1 x water piping; 1 x completion inspection. Additional inspections \$105.00	per application	exempt	\$ 535.00

DETAILS	INDICATOR/ DESCRIPTOR EG. HOURS	GST	GST INCLUSIVE CHARGE
Building Classes 1 and 2-9 notifiable plumbing work in a non-sewered area (fee includes assessment of sewer connection; stormwater; piping in; special plumbing permit; certificate of completion; and administration). Covers 2 x drainage; 1 x water piping; 1 x completion inspection. Additional inspections \$105.00	per application	exempt	\$ 680.00
New Building Class 10 (includes assessment stormwater)	per application	exempt	\$ 305.00
New Building Class 10 (includes assessment stormwater) with sanitary facilities	per application	exempt	\$ 425.00
Receipt of amended plumbing plans or documents (Class 1 & 10)	per application	exempt	\$ 85.00
Receipt of amended plumbing plans or documents (Class 2 - 9)	per application	exempt	\$ 165.00
Extension of plumbing approvals			
1st extension for consent to continue notifiable plumbing work if not completed within 2 years from date of start work authorisation for 3, 6 or 12 months	per application	exempt	\$ 125.00
2nd extension for consent to continue notifiable plumbing work if not completed within 2 years from date of start work authorisation 3, 6 or 12 months (and any subsequent extension thereafter)	per application	exempt	\$ 175.00
1st extension of plumbing permit for 3, 6 or 12 months	per application	exempt	\$ 125.00
2nd extension of plumbing permit for 3, 6 or 12 months (and any subsequent extension thereafter)	per application	exempt	\$ 175.00
Additions and Alterations - Classes 1 and 2-9 in a sewered area			
Administration/Certificate	per application	exempt	\$ 190.00
plus Sewer Drainage (if applicable)		exempt	\$ 90.00
plus Stormwater Drainage + \$15.00 per downpipe / or pit		exempt	\$ 90.00
plus Water Piping (if applicable)		exempt	\$ 105.00
plus Plumbing Permit (Septic/AWTS) (if applicable)		exempt	\$ 155.00
Application for Plumbing Permit (e.g. Trade Waste, BPD)	per application	exempt	\$ 155.00
Plumbing Permit for unapproved work - current owner = 2 x Normal Fee	per application	exempt	2 x fee
Plumbing permit for unapproved work- previous owner = 1x normal fee	per application	exempt	normal fee
Additional or Re-inspections	per application	exempt	\$ 105.00
Certificate of Completion	per application	exempt	\$ 85.00
Other fees where a stand alone item			
Stormwater drainage + \$15 per downpipe or pit	per application	exempt	\$ 90.00
Sewer drainage	per application	exempt	\$ 90.00
Inspection of low risk notifiable plumbing work	per application	exempt	\$ 100.00
Strata Inspection if applicable	per application	exempt	\$ 115.00
Copy of plans (as constructed) - Search fee for providing copies of records - search for record type, including digital copy per email (non refundable if no records are found)	per application	exempt	\$ 10.00 plus \$2.00 per A4 \$4 per A3 or larger sheet for hard copies
Registration of on-site backflow prevention devices	per application	exempt	\$ 50.00

DETAILS	INDICATOR/ DESCRIPTOR EG. HOURS	GST	GST INCLUSIVE CHARGE
Connection of Stormwater			
Quotation provided upon request	per connection	GST	TBA on request
MERSEY VALE & OLD DEVONPORT GENERAL CEMETERIES			
Reservation Fee - Burial Plot (non-refundable)	each	\$ 70.45	\$ 775.00
Reservation Fee - Ash Interment (non-refundable)	each	\$ 21.82	\$ 240.00
Plot - Adult (over 15 years) includes plaque installation (Devonport residents eligible for \$750.00 discount on listed fee)	each	\$ 231.82	\$ 2,550.00
Double depth burial (this fee is in addition to the normal burial fees and includes the right to a further burial in this spot). N/A for the modern burial system	each	\$ 29.09	\$ 320.00
Plot - Child (4-15 years) includes plaque installation	each	\$ 74.55	\$ 820.00
Plot - Child (0-3 years) includes plaque installation	each	\$ 57.27	\$ 630.00
Ash interment (placing ashes and plaque installation)	each	\$ 54.55	\$ 600.00
Plaque placement/memorial column exclusive option Mersey Vale Memorial Garden	each	\$ 39.09	\$ 430.00
Saturday Charge	additional charge	\$ 100.91	\$ 1,110.00
Vase	each	\$ 4.09	\$ 45.00
Exhumation (includes EHO supervision of exhumation)	each	\$ 363.64	\$ 4,000.00
Concrete plinths for existing grave	each	\$ 7.73	\$ 85.00
Removal or replacement of plaque	each	\$ 14.55	\$ 160.00
Removal of ashes	each	\$ 57.27	\$ 630.00
Records Search Fee or Request for Information Fee (including photographs)	each	\$ 7.73	\$ 85.00
Non-Standard Burial - to be quoted at time of request	each		TBA
Private Burial Assessment by EHO	per application	exempt	\$ 300.00
FENCING CONTRIBUTION			
Fencing contributions in accordance with Council Policy	per lineal metre	exempt	\$ 63.00
COMMEMORATIVE SEAT			
Purchase and installation of commemorative seat in accordance with Council Policy	each	exempt	\$ 3,500.00
WASTE DISPOSAL CHARGES			
Car boots/station wagons (up to 0.5m³)	per load	\$ 0.73	\$ 8.00
Utes, vans, trailers and small trucks (0.5-1.5m³)	per load	\$ 1.09	\$ 12.00
Utes, vans, trailers and small trucks (1.5m³ - 2m³)	per load	\$ 1.64	\$ 18.00
Dual Axle Trailers & Large Single Axle Trailers & Trucks (over 2m)²			
Landfill waste	per tonne	\$ 11.82	\$ 130.00
Separated waste (<50% to landfill)	per tonne	\$ 7.73	\$ 85.00
Non-landfill waste	per tonne	\$ 5.45	\$ 60.00
Tyres			
Cars and Motorcycle tyres	each	\$ 0.64	\$ 7.00
Light Truck (up to 9.5 GVM)	each	\$ 1.09	\$ 12.00
Trucks	each	\$ 2.27	\$ 25.00
Tractors (cut in half)	each	\$ 2.27	\$ 25.00

DETAILS	INDICATOR/ DESCRIPTOR EG. HOURS	GST	GST INCLUSIVE CHARGE
Other			
Asbestos	per tonne	\$ 18.18	\$ 200.00
Asbestos - single load less than 0.5m³	per load	\$ 2.18	\$ 24.00
Mattresses	each	\$ 1.09	\$ 12.00
Sale of Recycled Material			
Crushed concrete	per m³	\$ 2.73	\$ 30.00
Screened Soil	per m³	\$ 2.27	\$ 25.00
Delivery - Devonport municipality (min 3m³)	per load	\$ 3.18	\$ 35.00
RECREATION GROUNDS - USAGE*			
Devonport Oval Lights			
Lighting - Level 1	per hour	\$ 1.73	\$ 19.00
Lighting - Level 2	per hour	\$ 3.00	\$ 33.00
Lighting - Level 3	per hour	\$ 4.91	\$ 54.00
Lighting - Level 4	per hour	\$ 6.82	\$ 75.00
Miscellaneous			
Casual Hirers - Devonport Oval	per day	\$ 113.64	\$ 1,250.00
North West Corner Devonport Oval (Circus etc)	per day	\$ 29.09	\$ 320.00
Casual Hirers - Don Reserve	per day	\$ 10.45	\$ 115.00
Casual Hirers - Byard Park	per day	\$ 10.45	\$ 115.00
Casual Hirers - Meercroft Park	per day	\$ 10.45	\$ 115.00
Casual Hirers - Girdlestone Park	per day	\$ 10.45	\$ 115.00
EAST DEVONPORT RECREATION & FUNCTION CENTRE			
Stadium Hire			
Junior	per hour	\$ 1.36	\$ 15.00
Senior	per hour	\$ 1.82	\$ 20.00
Community Room/Function Area			
Per Section (kitchen extra costing)	per hour	\$ 2.73	\$ 30.00
Full Room (kitchen extra costing)		GST	on application
Storage Cupboards Hire - large	annual	\$ 16.82	\$ 185.00
Storage Cupboards Hire - small	annual	\$ 15.91	\$ 175.00
Special Events	per day	GST	on application
DEVONPORT RECREATION CENTRE			
Basketball Stadium/Youth Centre	per day	\$ 120.0	\$ 1,320.00
Senior Roster/Training - affiliated Club (Warriors)	per hour	\$ 1.82	\$ 20.00
Junior Roster/Training - affiliated Club (Warriors)	per hour	\$ 1.36	\$ 15.00
Casual Hire - Non-affiliated Club - General Public	per hour	\$ 2.00	\$ 22.00
School Groups	per hour	\$ 2.00	\$ 22.00
NWBU Games	per night (min 4 hours)	\$ 17.73	\$ 195.00
Badminton	per hour	\$ 1.82	\$ 20.00
Squash/Racquetball			
Casual	per hour	\$ 1.00	\$ 11.00
Seniors Pennant	per hour	\$ 0.91	\$ 10.00
Juniors Pennant	per hour	\$ 0.73	\$ 8.00
Juniors Training	per hour	\$ 0.45	\$ 5.00

* Fees and charges for recreation ground usage have been developed to reflect costs incurred for line marking, grass care and maintenance, facility management, irrigation and general ground maintenance

DETAILS	INDICATOR/ DESCRIPTOR EG. HOURS	GST	GST INCLUSIVE CHARGE
School Groups	per hour	\$ 0.73	\$ 8.00
Club Members Casual Hire	per hour	\$ 0.91	\$ 10.00
Racquetball/Squash Racquet Hire	per racquet	\$ 0.27	\$ 3.00
Racquetball/Squash Ball Hire	per ball	\$ 0.18	\$ 2.00
Judo/Aikido			
Senior Room Hire	per hour	\$ 1.00	\$ 11.00
Junior Room Hire	per hour	\$ 0.91	\$ 10.00
School Groups (Instructor required)	per hour	\$ 1.64	\$ 18.00
Table Tennis			
Casual Table Hire	per hour/table	\$ 0.91	\$ 10.00
Group Room Hire - no tables	per hour	\$ 2.36	\$ 26.00
School Groups	per hour/4 x table	\$ 2.73	\$ 30.00
Recreation Centre			
Venue Hire - Stadium	per day	\$ 120.00	\$ 1,320.00
Meeting Room and Kitchen Hire	per hour	\$ 3.64	\$ 40.00
Meeting Room Hire	per hour	\$ 2.27	\$ 25.00
Sauna	per hour/per person	\$ 0.73	\$ 8.00



DETAILS	INDICATOR/ DESCRIPTOR EG. HOURS	GST	GST INCLUSIVE CHARGE
BASS STRAIT MARITIME CENTRE (BSMC)			
Venue Hire *Conditions Apply	per use	GST	\$ 245.00 for 3 hours + \$55.00 per hour thereafter
Admission Price - Adult	per person	\$ 0.91	\$ 10.00
Admission Price - Child 4-12	per person	\$ 0.45	\$ 5.00
Admission Price - Child 3 & under	per person	no charge	
Admission Price - Family (2 Adults & 3 Children)	per person	\$ 2.27	\$ 25.00
Admission Price - Pensioner and Seniors Card holder	per person	\$ 0.73	\$ 8.00
Admission Price - Student Concession	per person	\$ 0.73	\$ 8.00
Annual Pass - Adult	per year	\$ 2.27	\$ 25.00
Annual Pass - Concession	per year	\$ 1.82	\$ 20.00
Annual Pass - Child	per year	\$ 1.14	\$ 12.50
Group Entry - travel & coach groups (min. 10 people)	per person	\$ 0.64	\$ 7.00
Group Entry - community & school groups (min. 10 people)	per person	\$ 0.45	\$ 5.00
JULIE BURGESS			
Annual Sail Pass (unlimited 2 hour sails - excluding special events and offers. Bookings still required) - Adult	per year	\$ 13.64	\$ 150.00
Annual Sail Pass (unlimited 2 hour sails - excluding special events and offers. Bookings still required) - Senior / Concession	per year	\$ 12.27	\$ 135.00
Annual Sail Pass (unlimited 2 hour sails - excluding special events and offers. Bookings still required) - Child (8-16)	per year	\$ 5.45	\$ 60.00
Extended Charter (3 hours)	per trip	\$ 81.82	\$ 900.00
2 Hour Charter	per trip	\$ 72.73	\$ 800.00
2 Hour Sailing - Adult	per person	\$ 4.55	\$ 50.00
2 Hour Sailing - Senior/Concession	per person	\$ 4.09	\$ 45.00
2 Hour Sailing - Child (8-16)	per person	\$ 1.82	\$ 20.00
2 Hour Sailing - Family (2+2)	per family	\$ 10.91	\$ 120.00
1 Hour River Cruise - Adult	per person	\$ 2.73	\$ 30.00
1 Hour River Cruise - Senior/Concession	per person	\$ 2.45	\$ 27.00
1 Hour River Cruise - Child (8-16)	per person	\$ 1.36	\$ 15.00
1 Hour River Cruise - Family (2+2)	per family	\$ 6.82	\$ 75.00
Tour of the Vessel	per person	\$ 0.18	\$ 2.00
Scattering of ashes	per trip	\$ 36.36	\$ 400.00
Custom Charters	per person	TBA based on enquiry	
Camping Fee			
Overnight Self Contained Campers	per night	\$ 0.91	\$ 10.00

Venue Hire - Conferences & Meetings						
paranapple convention centre - Commercial Hire Rates	Mon-Fri	Half Day Hire (4 hour max. Mon-Fri only)	SAT 25% Surcharge Applies	SUN 50% Surcharge Applies	PUBLIC HOLIDAY	ADDITIONAL HOURS
paranapple convention centre (room 1, 2, 3 and foyer)	\$ 1,800.00	-	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 2,700.00	POA	\$ 200.00
Torquay Room (eastern, water views)	\$ 850.00	\$ 595.00	\$ 1,070.00	\$ 1,275.00	POA	\$ 120.00
Mersey Room (middle)	\$ 550.00	\$ 385.00	\$ 690.00	\$ 825.00	POA	\$ 120.00
Formby Room (western, access to foyer)	\$ 550.00	\$ 385.00	\$ 690.00	\$ 825.00	POA	\$ 120.00
Foyer 2	\$ 140.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 175.00	\$ 210.00	POA	\$ 25.00
paranapple arts centre - Commercial Hire Rates	Mon-Fri	Half Day Hire (4 hour max. Mon-Fri only)	SAT 25% Surcharge Applies	SUN 50% Surcharge Applies	PUBLIC HOLIDAY	ADDITIONAL HOURS
Town Hall Theatre	\$ 950.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 950.00	\$ 950.00	POA	\$ 250.00
Main Gallery ¹	\$ 320.00	\$ 225.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 480.00	POA	\$ 50.00
paranapple centre	COMMERCIAL PER DAY	COMMUNITY PER DAY	COMMERCIAL HALF DAY	COMMUNITY HALF DAY	COMMERCIAL PER HOUR	COMMUNITY PER HOUR
Aberdeen Room (level 2)	\$ 420.00	\$ 220.00	\$ 280.00	\$ 140.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 40.00
Quoiba Room (level 1)	\$ 260.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 20.00
Eugenana Room (level 2)	\$ 130.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 10.00
Pardoe Room (level 2)	\$ 80.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 6.00
Lillico Room (level 2)	\$ 80.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 6.00
Performing Arts Hire - Commercial & Community Rates						
Venue hire or 8.5% of Adjusted Gross Box Office - which ever is greater						
Additional rates apply for concerts and performances - please contact the paranapple art centre directly for rates						

1 - Main Gallery is only available out of hours for special events, such as cocktail functions, when exhibition program allows.

2 - Foyer rate will only apply to hirers who utilise the foyer space for exhibits, trade stalls, talks etc. during multiple hire events as a result of foyer being obstructed.



Venue Hire - Conferences & Meetings						
paranaple convention centre Community Hire Charges - Full Day Rates	Mon-Thurs (40% Discount)	Friday (20% Discount)	SAT (10% Discount)	SUN (No Discount Applies)	PUBLIC HOLIDAY	ADDITIONAL HOURS
paranaple convention centre (room 1, 2, 3 and foyer)	\$ 1,080.00	\$ 1,440.00	\$ 2,025.00	\$ 2,700.00	POA	\$ 120.00
Torquay Room (eastern, water views)	\$ 510.00	\$ 680.00	\$ 963.00	\$ 1,275.00	POA	\$ 78.00
Mersey Room (middle)	\$ 330.00	\$ 440.00	\$ 621.00	\$ 825.00	POA	\$ 78.00
Formby Room (western, access to foyer)	\$ 330.00	\$ 440.00	\$ 621.00	\$ 825.00	POA	\$ 78.00
paranaple convention centre Community Hire Charges - Half Day Rates	Mon-Thurs (40% Discount)	Friday (20% Discount)	SAT (10% Discount)	SUN (No Discount Applies)	PUBLIC HOLIDAY	ADDITIONAL HOURS
Torquay Room	\$ 357.00	\$ 476.00	\$ 963.00	\$ 1,275.00	POA	NA
Mersey Room	\$ 231.00	\$ 308.00	\$ 621.00	\$ 825.00	POA	NA
Formby Room	\$ 231.00	\$ 308.00	\$ 621.00	\$ 825.00	POA	NA
paranaple art centre Community Hire Charges - Full Day Rates	Mon-Thurs (40% Discount)	Friday (20% Discount)	SAT (10% Discount)	SUN (No Discount Applies)	PUBLIC HOLIDAY	ADDITIONAL HOURS
Town Hall Theatre	\$ 395.00	\$ 395.00	\$ 395.00	\$ 395.00	POA	NA

Note additional costs FOR COMMERCIAL AND COMMUNITY USERS may include:

- Catering (as arranged with catering provider)
- Additional equipment (including audio visual equipment)
- Linen
- Audio Visual Technician/Operator
- Additional staffing and security/cleaning/heating/cooling/electricity

Note: Minute 24/18 provides delegation to administer and negotiate where appropriate the venue hire fees to either the General Manager or the Convention and Arts Centre Director.

Council reserves the right to add to the list of fees and charges to incorporate any services or facilities that were not identified at the time of publication. All fees and charges are subject to change by Council as required to reflect changes in costs incurred by Council.



APPENDIX A

DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL

LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

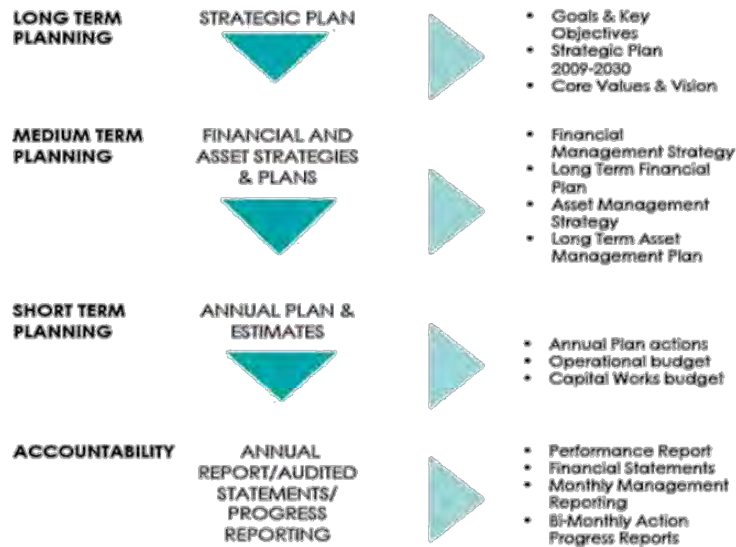
APPENDIX A TO 2019/20 ANNUAL PLAN - DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL - LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

Appendix A – Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP):

Introduction

Long term financial planning is a key element of the integrated planning and reporting framework. The LTFP demonstrates Council's medium to long term financial sustainability, allows early identification of financial issues, shows the linkages between specific plans and strategies and enhances the transparency and accountability to the community. The following figure illustrates the integration of Council's reporting framework.

The Plan includes operational and capital expenditure to progress the LIVING CITY project



including the Waterfront Park development. The Federal Government has approved a grant of \$10,000,000 to progress the Waterfront development with Council committing an additional \$5,000,000 to the construction.

All borrowings in relation to the construction of Stage 1 have been included in the Plan as well as principal repayments over the next 10 years.

The Plan also includes the impact of the decision by TasWater to reduce dividends to owner councils by one third from 1 July 2018. The impact of this decision is to reduce revenue by \$546,000pa and it is assumed that revenue will remain at this reduced level for the remainder of the Plan.

The Plan has been determined with reference to documentation released by the Auditor-General, the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia and the working group established by the Local Government Financial and Asset Reform Project.

Overview of the Long Term Financial Plan

	2017/18 Actual	2018/19 Budget	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Budget	2020/21 Plan	2021/22 Plan	2022/23 Plan	2023/24 Plan	2024/25 Plan	2025/26 Plan	2026/27 Plan	2027/28 Plan	2028/29 Plan
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Recurrent Revenue	41.34	40.55	40.82	41.60	41.93	42.05	42.16	42.25	42.35	42.44	42.53	42.62	42.72
Recurrent Expenses	38.71	40.43	39.73	41.50	41.65	41.52	41.54	41.53	41.51	41.52	41.50	41.48	41.45
Operating Result	2.63	-0.15	1.09	-0.10	-0.28	0.56	0.62	0.72	0.84	0.91	1.03	1.15	1.26
Underlying Surplus/(Deficit)*	1.51	0.15	0.45	0.17	0.45	0.54	0.59	0.70	0.81	0.89	1.00	1.12	1.24
Capital Expenditures													
Carry forwards	0.00	15.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Renewal	5.03	6.16	6.00	8.21	10.18	6.65	7.32	7.23	7.94	7.95	7.97	7.98	7.99
New	40.86	5.70	14.15	8.59	9.37	8.54	2.38	1.41	1.52	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82
Total Capex	45.89	26.86	22.15	18.29	19.55	10.49	9.70	8.64	9.75	9.77	9.78	9.80	9.81
Cash Balance	16.44	15.24	17.53	14.19	12.67	11.82	11.94	13.25	13.57	13.97	14.43	15.12	15.88

* This amount is adjusted for non recurring events and Grants paid in advance

The summary on the previous page highlights the annual operating result, the underlying surplus/(deficit), the total estimated capital expenditure, split between renewal and new, and the anticipated cash balance at the end of each financial year. The summary includes the actual result for the 2017/18 financial year, adopted budget for 2018/19 year, forecast for 2018/19 year and projections for the following ten years.

The Plan identifies that Council will have an operating surplus and a small underlying surplus in all years of the Plan. The projected car parking revenues for the CBD carpark have been factored in over 4 years reflecting a conservative estimate of the utilization of the new facility.

Capital expenditure is in accordance with the current 5 year capital program and targeted capital expenditure for the remaining period.

The Long Term Financial Plan takes into account the financial impact of the following changes to services/commitments:

- relocation to and operation of the paranple centre;
- consolidation of Visitor Information Services, Art Gallery and Entertainment Centre into the paranple arts centre;
- progression of the Waterfront Stage of the LIVING CITY project; and
- ongoing maintenance and additional depreciation on all new capital expenditure.

Financial Projections

The financial statements included in the Plan reflect the projected financial position of the Council over the next ten years.

The Plan includes:

- Estimated Statement of Comprehensive Income
- Estimated Statement of Cash Flow
- Estimated Statement of Financial Position

Opportunities/Challenges

Population

The Plan assumes the City's population will remain at present levels until 2029. This assumption is based on data recently released by State Treasury and the Local Government Division. Despite stagnant growth in population in the municipal area, rate revenue continues to grow each year based on construction of new homes and improvements to existing residential and commercial buildings. Council will continue to take on gifted assets such as roads and stormwater from developments and subdivisions, which add to the maintenance and operational expenditure of Council as a whole. The growth in rate revenue and the increased costs associated with gifted assets has been factored into the Plan.

Changing Demographics

The population mix has changed considerably over the last 30 years with the trend towards an aging population set to continue. This may impact on the services and programs offered and the facilities provided by Council. The general focus on health and wellbeing of the entire population, and not just the older members of the community, may lead to increased provision of walking/cycling tracks and sporting and recreational facilities. The Plan does not include a change to the service levels and programs currently offered to take account of potential changing demographics.

Government Policy

Council is currently reliant on both the Federal and State Governments for external grants. The amount of funding and the timing of funding is dependent on budget decisions at both the Federal and State level. Changes in government policy and the impact of cost shifting from one level of government to another can have major implications on the future financial sustainability of Council. It has been assumed that current government policy will remain constant over the life of the Plan.

Climate Change

Council is facing potential impacts from climate change across several aspects of its operations which may impact on the Plan. These include:

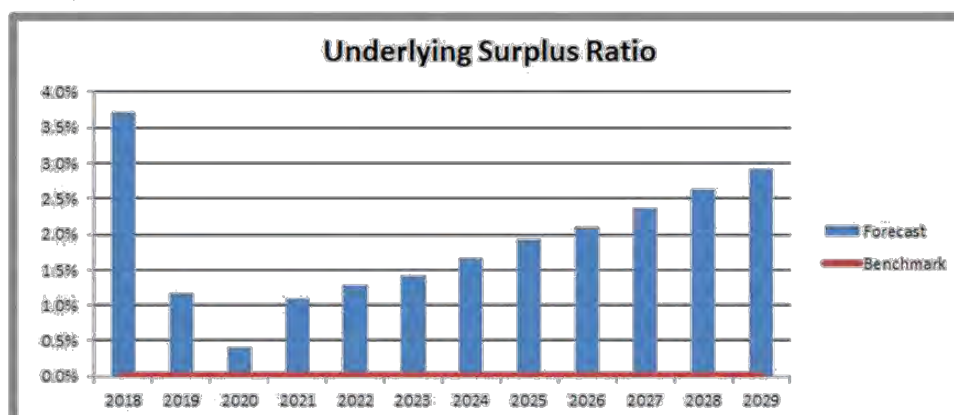
- changes to the coastal environment and therefore appropriate development of these areas;
- changes to the size and use of parks and reserves surrounding vulnerable areas;
- lifestyle decisions by ratepayers, increased use of water tanks and the ability to reuse water and the potential related positive impact on the stormwater system;
- increased number and intensity of natural disasters such as storms and fires.

Indexation

All figures are expressed in current values. Revenue and expenses have not been indexed for CPI. Any increases in revenue or expenses are the result of a change in operations or service levels. It is acknowledged that some revenues and expenses will increase by more than CPI, however it has been assumed that other expenses will increase at a lower rate and these will offset over the term of the Plan.

Sustainability Indicators:

Underlying Surplus Ratio

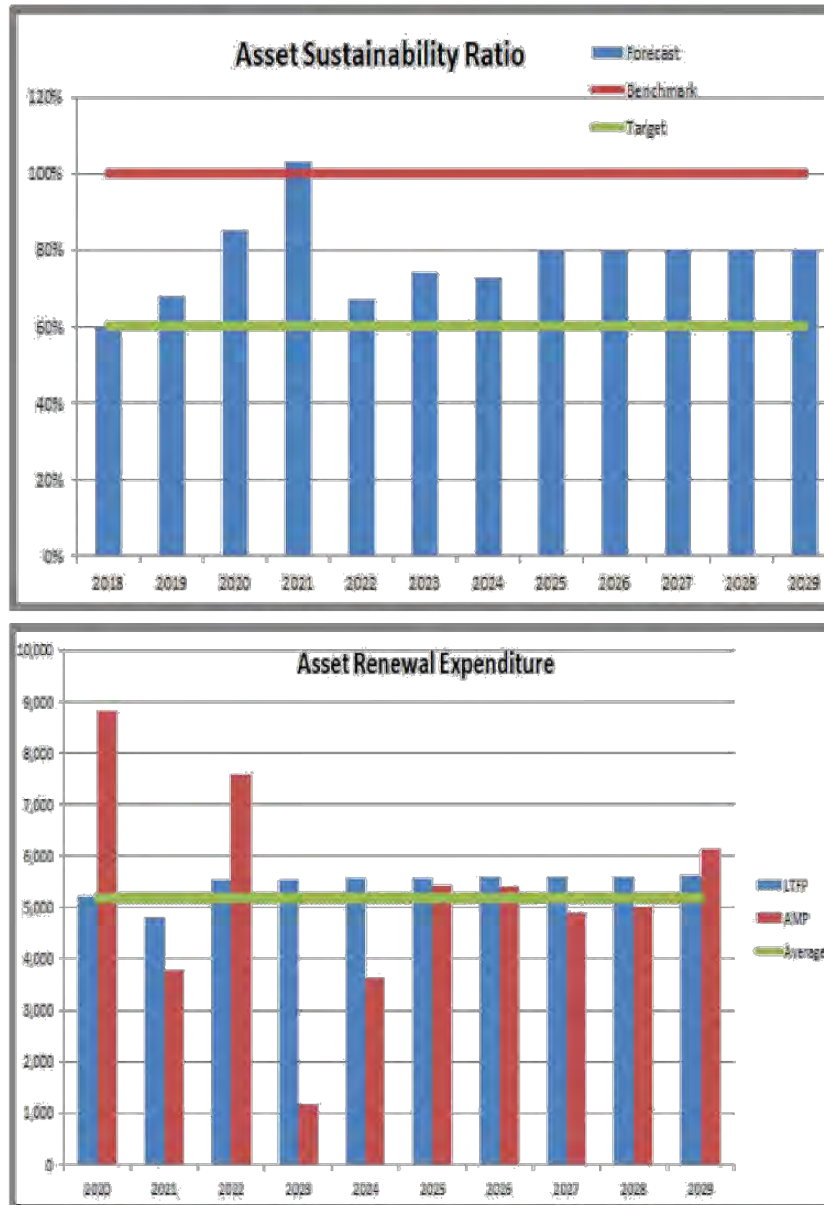


As mentioned earlier, this indicator is a basic measure of financial sustainability. The strong underlying operating surplus in 2017/18 reflects actual results. The 2019 year represents the forecast position for the year end. The remaining years show a positive underlying operating surplus despite the recognition of new operating costs associated with LIVING CITY.

The Plan includes the loss of \$546,000 revenue from TasWater in 2018/19. A conservative estimate of increased rate revenue in relation to the hotel development is included in 2020/21 as well as a flow on impact to minor development in the CBD in 2021/22.



Asset Renewal Funding Ratio and Asset Sustainability Ratio



The asset sustainability ratio, compares the rate of capital spending through renewing, restoring and replacing existing assets, with the value of depreciation. The expenditure on renewing the asset base reflected in the Plan averages between approximately 60% and 80% of the relevant depreciation expense over the years from 2020 to 2029. This figure is below the benchmark set by the Auditor-General, but generally within the Council's target

range of 60% to 100%. According to the criteria for assessing financial sustainability established by the Auditor-General, this indicates a medium financial sustainability risk.

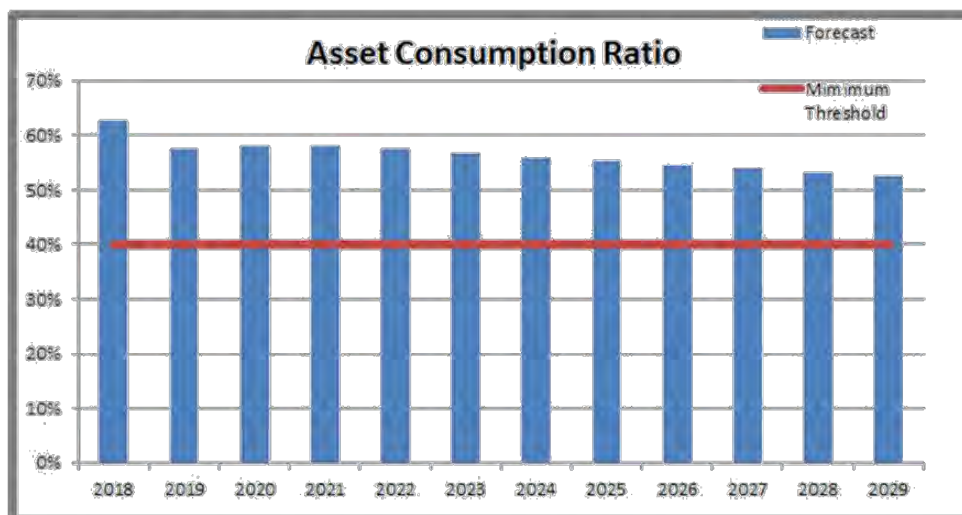
In the commentary included in the Financial Management Strategy, Council has set a target below that set by the Auditor-General as the Asset Management Plans indicate that there is no requirement to renew stormwater assets at this stage, however the asset class

carries a depreciation expense of approximately \$1,400,000. This has a significant impact on the calculation of this ratio. The other influence is the increased expenditure on new assets in recent years with the Mersey Bluff redevelopment, the Aquatic Centre and the new buildings as part of the LIVING CITY project. This expenditure results in additional depreciation expense but does not necessarily translate into an increased renewal requirement.

The asset renewal funding ratio measures the planned expenditure on renewing assets in the Long Term Financial Plan with the projected renewal expenditure as determined in the Asset Management Plans. As discussed earlier this document demonstrates that Council plan to adequately fund capital renewal requirements as identified in the Asset Management Plans.

It should be noted that the Plan allows for maintenance on the majority of new capital expenditure. This maintenance expenditure may reduce the level of renewal expenditure required in the future.

Asset Consumption Ratio

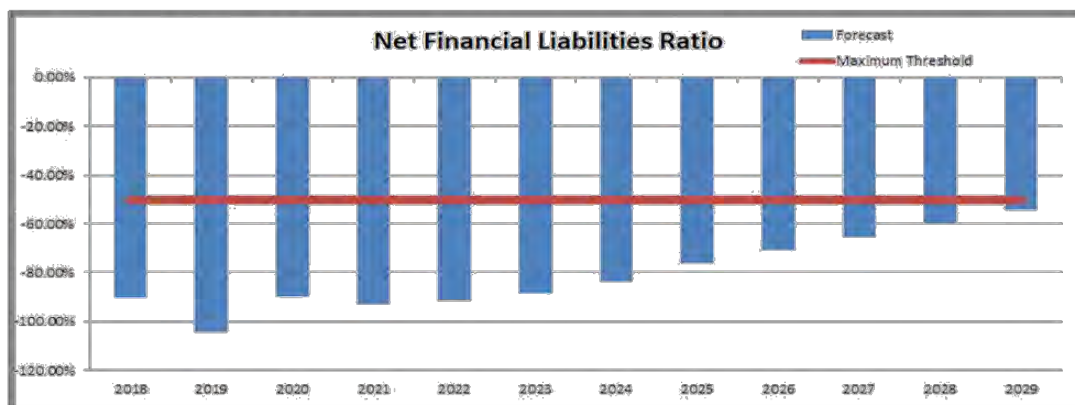


The asset consumption ratio shows the depreciated replacement cost of Council's depreciable assets relative to their replacement value. Council is meeting the benchmark of between 40% and 60% considered appropriate for this ratio, however the ratio is declining and Council must continue to closely monitor the ongoing maintenance and condition of assets to ensure they are adequately renewed. Close scrutiny is paid to the asset consumption ratio for roads as this is a major asset class. At 30 June 2018, the road consumption ratio was 45% and is consistent over the past 4 years. In 2014 Council engaged contractors to conduct a road condition survey, which included evaluation of the pavement condition, between 1 (new condition) and 5 (requires renewal or replacement). The average condition was 2.2, which indicated the road network was in reasonable condition. The recent Road Management in Local Government review undertaken by the



Tasmanian Audit Office also concluded that Council roads are in a reasonable condition, but recommended that Council review the level of renewal.

Net Financial Liabilities Ratio

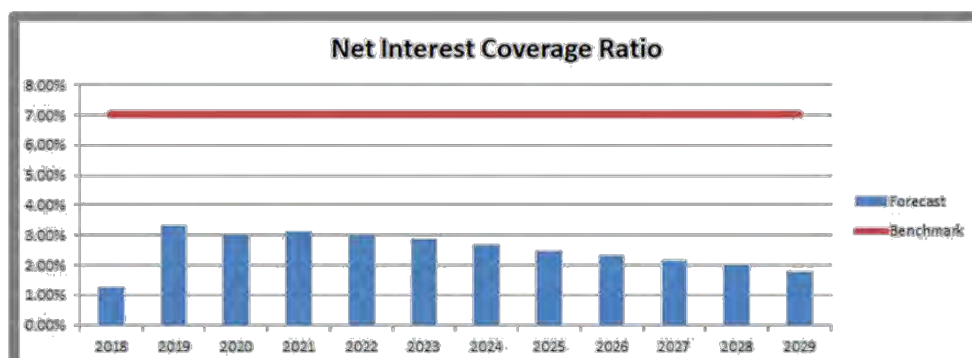


Net Financial Liabilities represent the total value of liabilities less cash and receivables. The net financial liabilities ratio exceeds the benchmark in 2018 and for the remainder of the Plan, as a result of the additional borrowings in relation to LIVING CITY Stage 1. The total additional borrowings for Stage 1 amounted to \$33,850,000.

The forecast for the ratio exceeds the benchmark range and the target range set by Council from 2018, which was acknowledged in the LTFP presented to Council in March 2016. The Treasurer has approved the additional borrowing limit despite this result. The Plan includes substantial reduction of the loan balance over the 10 years with regular principal repayments factored into future cash flows. Council will assess additional principal repayments over the next 10 years.

Based on the Plan the cash balance will stay above the target balance for the duration of the Plan.

Net Interest Cost Ratio



As demonstrated, the net interest cost to Council is well below the benchmark of 7% of recurrent revenue. At the current borrowing levels, Council can comfortably meet its net interest obligations from ongoing operations. This ratio takes into account the additional interest relating to the increased borrowings.

Estimated Statement of Comprehensive Income:

	2019 Actual	2019 Budget	2019 Forecast	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan	2025 Plan	2026 Plan	2027 Plan	2028 Plan	2029 Plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurrent income:													
Rates and service charges	29,329	29,512	29,647	28,642	28,978	29,188	29,238	29,315	29,388	29,478	29,588	29,688	29,718
Fees and charges	6,416	7,008	8,898	6,891	6,988	6,988	6,988	6,988	6,988	6,988	6,988	6,988	6,988
Government Grants	3,216	2,289	2,409	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644
Contributions	49	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Investment revenue	2,981	2,186	2,431	2,309	2,174	2,149	2,142	2,185	2,176	2,184	2,198	2,208	2,223
Other revenue	1,185	1,119	1,189	1,189	1,142	1,162	1,163	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162
Total recurrent income	41,344	40,877	40,823	41,600	41,127	42,082	42,188	42,281	42,341	42,437	42,528	42,421	42,716
Recurrent expenses													
Employee costs	11,447	12,002	11,762	12,332	12,345	12,388	12,435	12,454	12,466	12,478	12,482	12,491	12,500
Materials and services	13,464	13,292	13,601	13,738	13,580	13,443	13,493	13,395	13,721	13,728	13,737	13,746	13,755
Depreciation	8,427	9,140	9,159	9,780	9,844	9,892	9,906	9,920	9,938	9,957	9,975	9,993	10,011
Finance costs	1,380	1,504	1,784	1,781	1,675	1,615	1,555	1,485	1,488	1,375	1,315	1,255	1,195
Levies & taxes	3,394	2,566	2,851	2,639	2,688	2,626	2,638	2,635	2,638	2,638	2,638	2,638	2,638
Other expenses	1,042	1,189	1,113	995	999	1,038	999	998	998	1,038	1,038	1,038	1,038
Internal charges	(535)	(611)	(611)	(486)	(655)	(655)	(655)	(685)	(685)	(685)	(685)	(685)	(685)
Total expenses	38,718	40,430	39,735	41,499	41,645	41,519	41,537	41,527	41,611	41,524	41,500	41,476	41,452
Surplus/(Deficit) before Capital items	2,630	147	1,089	101	282	563	651	754	730	913	1,028	1,145	1,264
Capital items													
Net Gain/(Loss) on disposal of assets	(2,826)	(397)	(4,018)	(304)	(288)	(230)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)
Change in Value of investments	372	400	406	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372
Capital Grants & Contributions	9,928	2,555	2,668	4,257	8,274	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774
Change in Value - investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	10,634	2,705	(442)	4,226	8,728	1,309	1,364	1,470	1,584	1,657	1,774	1,871	2,010

General Assumptions:

Indexation

All data is expressed at current value, that is, data relating to prior years is as stated in the Annual Report for that year and all projections are expressed in 2018/19 values. Revenue and expenses have not been indexed for CPI. Any changes in revenue or expenses in excess of or below CPI are explained below.

Rounding

All amounts in the Plan are rounded to the nearest \$1,000. Any rounding errors have been corrected in the Plan.

Specific Assumptions:

Rates and Service Charges

Council currently has two rating categories – general and service rates.

General rates are levied based on the Annual Assessed Value of properties, as determined by the Valuer General. Council adopts differential rating based on the use of the property/land.

The service rates cover waste management.

The Plan assumes that rates and waste management charges will not increase by more than CPI in any year. During 2015/16 Council changed its rating methodology and introduced a \$300 fixed charge and a change cap. The Plan assumes the fixed charge will remain in place at the current level. Supplementary rates are included in each year and take into account both historical trends, predictions for future population growth and construction in the CBD in relation to LIVING CITY. The Plan includes additional rate revenue in 2020/21 in relation to the completion of the hotel development in December 2020.

The changes made to the commercial waste management charge in 2017/18 are assumed to continue throughout the Plan and the change cap will be reviewed annually.

Fees and Charges

This category covers a wide range of Council services including revenue from:

- planning and development applications;
- inspections;
- transfer station fees;
- animal registrations;
- parking fees and fines; and
- admission fees relating to various Council owned facilities, eg, Devonport Recreation Centre and the Devonport Entertainment and Convention Centre, etc.

All changes to rental income from commercial properties have been factored into the Plan.

Other levels of fees and charges are anticipated to remain constant over the Plan.

Grant Income

Operating grants are received from both State and Federal Government for the purpose of delivering Council services.

The main source of grant revenue is from the State Grants Commission (SGC) in the form of Financial Assistance Grants (FAG).

From the 2019/20 year onwards, the level of FAG revenue has been maintained at the 2018/19 level, that is, no increase has been factored into the Plan for this item of revenue.

Investment Revenue

Interest Income

Interest on investments has been calculated on the estimated average cash balance. Historically, cash levels are higher in the first half of the financial year than in the second, due to the timing of rate receipts and Council's capital expenditure program. An average interest rate of 2.25% has been used to forecast interest revenue in the Plan. Interest Income fluctuates over the term of the Plan due to changing investment balances.

Dividends Received

Dividends from TasWater are based on the entities forward estimates. The total distribution from TasWater has been reduced by \$546,000 from the 2017/18 level to \$1,800,000 and it is assumed it will remain at this level for the remainder of the Plan.

Other Revenue

This category includes commission received through operations of the paranapple arts centre, recoveries from the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service, and minor sundry income.

The current management agreement with Belgravia to manage Splash – Leisure and Aquatic Centre allows Council to recover utility costs in relation to the centre. Belgravia was appointed in 2018 for a further period of 5 years ending in 2023. It is assumed that the recoveries will continue for the remainder of the Plan.

Service Levels and New Developments

The Plan assumes existing service levels will remain constant throughout the period. As stated in the Introduction, expenditure on new capital will result in increased operational expenditure in the future. Allowance has been made for the additional operating, maintenance and depreciation costs associated with capital expenditure on new assets.

Maintenance costs on these developments and any other new capital expenditure has been allowed for at the following rates:

- Roads & Stormwater 1.0% of new capital expenditure; and
- Facilities and Open Space 1.0% of new capital expenditure.

The additional maintenance costs have been allocated evenly across employee benefits and general materials. This allows for a real increase in the number of employees and an increase in the cost of materials due to additional materials being required to undertake this additional work.

Additional operational and maintenance costs in relation to the paranapple centre, paranapple convention centre and paranapple arts centre have been included in the Plan.

Council is consistently focused on ensuring services are delivered as efficiently and effectively as possible. This involves regular reviews of service levels and the method of delivery to ensure costs are kept at sustainable levels.

Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include salaries and wages and all employment related expenses including payroll tax, employer superannuation, leave entitlements, fringe benefits tax, workers compensation insurance and professional development.

Employee benefits increase annually over the duration of the Plan and represent the increased maintenance required on new capital expenditure. The additional employee numbers to perform these maintenance tasks have not been quantified, however the costs are relative to historical data.

Materials and Services

This category of expenditure covers a wide range of costs and represents the majority of Council's day to day operational expenditure. Despite constant cost increases, the cost management culture evolving throughout Council aims to maintain the level of expenditure in materials and services costs in line with CPI, with adjustments only being made for known variances. These include:

- timing of expenditure for increased valuation costs;
- expenditure in relation to local government elections; and
- movements in the management fee paid to Belgravia in relation to Splash.

This category also includes the additional cost of materials associated with maintenance of new capital expenditure.

Depreciation

Depreciation expense is based on the current written down value of property, plant and equipment, increased for new capital additions. The asset base has not been indexed or revalued in this Plan so as to remain consistent in the presentation of figures in real dollar terms.

The amount of depreciation is expected to increase at a rate of approximately 1% of the value of the related year's capital expenditure estimates, and as such depreciation costs will continually increase over the life of the Plan.

Depreciation is expected to increase as a result of new buildings and infrastructure as part of LIVING CITY.

Finance Costs

Finance costs include interest expense on borrowings and general bank charges across Council accounts. Interest expense over the period of the Plan is based on existing and new debt requirements.

Levies and Taxes

Council rates, land taxes and fire service levies are included in this category of expenditure. Council rates are shown on Council owned properties to reflect the total cost of operating these facilities. Land tax and fire service levies are based on the assessment received from the State Government.

While Council is planning to dispose of surplus properties, it is not anticipated that the sales will have a material impact on the level of rates or land tax.

Other Expenses

This category includes expenses relating to elected members, donations and sponsorships payable to community organisations and rate remissions.

It is expected that these costs will remain constant over the life of the Plan with the only exception being that additional costs have been included to cover the holding of Council elections.

Internal Charges

The balance shown in this category represents internal charges for plant hire, allocation of employee on-costs and distribution of overheads for the Infrastructure and Works Department applicable to capital jobs.

The dollar amount recharged to capital jobs is directly related to the amount of time Council staff spend on capital jobs.



Capital Grants

It is assumed the Roads to Recovery program from 2020/21 revert to the historical funding level for the remaining life of the Plan.

LIVING CITY Project

Council is committed to progressing the LIVING CITY Masterplan and this Strategy reflects the estimated income and expenditure for the project as is known at the time of writing.

Revenue includes all current rental income in relation to the strategic properties purchased as part of the project and all holding costs. Assets and borrowings in relation to the project are reflected in the Estimated Statement of Financial Position.

The following assumptions relate specifically to LIVING CITY:

- Revenue and expenditure from various components of Stage 1 have been incorporated into the Plan;
- It is assumed that Council will dispose of land for the hotel development in 2019/20 for \$1,100,000;
- Construction of the Waterfront Park will progress as planned; and
- Principal and interest repayments are calculated in accordance with the existing agreement with ANZ bank.

Estimated Statement of Cash Flows:

	2018 Actual	2019 Budget	2019 Forecast	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan	2025 Plan	2026 Plan	2027 Plan	2028 Plan	2029 Plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities													
Receipts													
Rates and user charges	32,992	34,464	34,765	35,017	35,456	35,436	35,716	35,796	35,576	35,956	36,036	36,116	36,196
Government grants	5,315	2,259	2,409	2,664	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644
Refund of GST tax credits	4,563	1,473	3,139	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473
Contributions	49	2	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Interest	384	350	433	420	305	380	373	387	367	315	326	337	334
Investment revenue from TasWater	1,466	1,200	1,174	1,263	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253
Other receipts	1,415	1,151	1,218	1,175	1,338	1,195	1,180	1,193	1,185	1,180	1,195	1,180	1,190
Total Receipts	44,875	40,945	43,202	41,883	42,330	42,485	42,558	42,454	42,762	42,840	42,931	43,024	43,179
Payments													
Employee & supplier costs	32,134	37,772	29,842	28,540	28,679	29,209	29,620	29,461	29,605	29,699	29,717	29,735	29,730
Borrowing costs	903	2,004	1,454	1,391	1,475	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,435	1,375	1,315	1,255	1,195
Other expenses	845	1,137	1,110	995	995	1,005	995	996	995	1,005	1,005	1,005	1,005
Total Payments	33,953	39,913	31,236	31,214	31,144	32,182	32,174	32,152	32,115	32,112	32,075	32,025	31,964
Net Cash from operating activities	10,720	10,027	11,966	10,489	10,784	10,303	10,382	10,302	10,434	10,728	10,841	10,996	11,133
Cash Flows from Investing Activities													
Receipts													
Proceeds from sale of non current assets	486	2,650	2,650	1,100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Capital grants	5,675	2,556	1,555	4,057	3,024	524	524	524	524	524	524	524	524
Dividend revenue	901	616	620	616	616	616	616	616	615	615	615	616	616
Capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments													
Comp. forwards	-	(15,000)	-	(1,595)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset renewals	(5,024)	(6,189)	(6,000)	(2,357)	(10,175)	(6,446)	(7,322)	(7,322)	(7,936)	(7,951)	(7,965)	(7,980)	(7,994)
New assets	(40,843)	(5,995)	(16,120)	(8,937)	(9,375)	(9,940)	(2,831)	(1,428)	(1,817)	(1,817)	(1,801)	(1,817)	(1,818)
Net Cash used in investing activities	(35,827)	(21,054)	(17,245)	(12,521)	(10,811)	(7,244)	(6,461)	(7,377)	(6,513)	(6,528)	(6,542)	(6,557)	(6,571)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities													
Receipts													
New loans	26,187	12,000	7,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to community organisations	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	-
Payments													
Loan principal repayments	(763)	(1,500)	(763)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)
Net Cash from (or used in) financing activities	26,424	10,200	6,644	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,804)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash held	317	(809)	1,385	(3,433)	(1,428)	(744)	120	1,304	320	399	518	439	768
Cash at beginning of reporting period	16,125	16,049	16,442	17,527	14,194	12,566	11,822	11,942	13,246	13,566	13,965	14,453	15,122
Cash at end of reporting period	16,442	15,240	17,827	14,194	12,566	11,822	11,942	13,246	13,566	13,965	14,483	15,122	15,890

**Sale of Assets**

The statement includes proceeds of \$2,100,000 over 10 years from sale of assets and plant and equipment. Sale of assets in relation to LIVING CITY accounts for \$1,100,000 of this total.

Capital Works

The capital expenditure shown in the statement is split between expenditure on renewals and new capital projects as per the 5 year capital program. The remaining years ensure renewal expenditure is 80% of depreciation expense.

Borrowings

Borrowings in relation to LIVING CITY Stage 1 construction were finalized in 2018/19. The total new debt at the completion of LIVING CITY Stage 1 construction was \$33,850,000. The Plan includes annual principal repayments of \$1,804,000, covering the previously refinanced debt and the new debt.

Estimated Statement of Financial Position:

	2018 Actual	2019 Budget	2019 Forecast	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan	2025 Plan	2026 Plan	2027 Plan	2028 Plan	2029 Plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets													
Current Assets													
Cash and cash equivalents	16,442	15,845	15,827	14,194	12,544	11,822	11,742	12,244	12,544	12,944	14,422	15,022	15,822
Receivables	1,128	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110
Other Assets	164	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Available for Sale Assets	2,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	20,131	17,031	17,013	15,380	13,730	12,908	12,928	14,430	14,730	15,130	16,618	17,308	17,064
Non-current Assets													
Capital works in progress	53,455	5,874	42,174	11,500	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450
Receivables	25	-	25	22	19	16	15	15	15	4	-	-	-
Investment in associates	4,009	4,916	4,409	4,409	4,409	7,500	7,500	7,575	7,547	7,719	7,591	8,045	8,045
Investment in TestWater	57,345	56,224	57,345	57,345	57,345	57,345	57,345	57,345	57,345	57,345	57,345	57,345	57,345
Property, plant and equipment	442,000	474,011	467,129	452,505	427,129	427,129	427,129	424,379	423,867	422,922	422,922	421,578	422,922
Total Non-current Assets	556,839	537,014	513,182	524,389	514,339	514,339	514,289	512,358	512,014	511,470	510,254	509,378	509,821
Total Assets	606,970	589,792	612,195	601,739	584,564	587,967	607,427	604,991	606,744	604,421	604,593	606,681	606,887
Liabilities													
Current Liabilities													
Payables	18,854	3,177	4,000	3,175	3,177	3,177	3,175	3,177	3,177	3,175	3,175	3,177	3,177
Provisions	2,103	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146
Financial liabilities	45,159	36,829	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204
Total Current Liabilities	66,116	42,152	7,350	6,525	6,527	6,527	6,525	6,527	6,527	6,525	6,525	6,527	6,527
Non-current Liabilities													
Provisions	457	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455
Income Received in Advance	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	404	507	407	407	507	207	107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-	50,016	49,212	49,400	44,634	42,500	40,093	39,192	37,320	32,564	29,702	21,476
Total Non-current Liabilities	1,041	962	64,055	49,874	49,962	45,246	42,962	41,451	39,647	37,842	32,564	29,702	21,476
Total Liabilities	67,157	43,114	71,405	56,399	56,489	51,773	49,487	48,078	46,174	44,367	42,115	41,342	37,999
Net Assets	541,771	546,678	540,790	545,340	528,075	536,194	557,940	556,913	560,570	561,453	562,478	565,346	568,888
Equity													
Accumulated surplus	214,559	217,779	212,342	212,375	212,375	225,112	229,497	230,547	232,332	234,181	235,946	237,827	239,847
Asset Revaluation Reserves	316,214	275,770	316,514	316,214	316,214	316,214	316,214	316,214	316,214	316,214	316,214	316,214	316,214
Other Reserves	10,945	9,829	9,829	10,945	10,945	10,945	10,945	10,945	10,945	10,945	10,945	10,945	10,945
Total Equity	541,771	546,678	540,790	545,340	528,075	536,194	557,940	556,913	560,570	561,453	562,478	565,346	568,888



Cash and Cash Equivalents

The cash balance has been derived from the Estimated Statement of Cash Flow. The cash balance has not been discounted for the effect of inflation and is shown in today's dollars.

Capital Work in Progress

This balance relates to capital projects that span more than one financial year.

Investment in Associates and TasWater

A small increase in the value of investment in Dulverton Regional Waste Management Authority has been factored into the Plan. This assumption is based on the forecast Statement of Financial Position as advised. It is assumed that the investment in TasWater will remain constant.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Capital expenditure on new assets and on renewal of existing assets is in accordance with the 5 year capital program. The remaining years ensure renewal expenditure is approximately 80% of depreciation expense.

The balance takes into account any disposals of assets, contributed assets and depreciation of the existing asset base as well as additions.

Financial Liabilities

The actual debt balance following the completion of LIVING CITY Stage 1 has been included in the Plan. It is not anticipated that Council will borrow any further over the term of the Plan. All scheduled principal repayments have been included in the Plan.

APPENDIX B

DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL

5 YEAR CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM

Public Open Space & Recreation				
	Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2019/20				
Safety Projects				
Back Beach - path from base of stairs	18,000	0	18,000	
Victoria Parade foreshore - erosion repairs and mowing strip - stage 2	75,000	0	75,000	
Coastal Pathway - lighting - Aikenhead Point to skate park	150,000	0	150,000	
Safety Projects Total	243,000	0	243,000	
Renewal Projects				
Hillier Flora Reserve - park furniture renewal	15,000	15,000	0	
Victoria Parade and Mersey Bluff - park furniture renewal	25,000	25,000	0	
Mersey Bluff - Barbeque renewal	20,000	20,000	0	
Don Reserve path renewal - aquatic centre to Best Street	120,000	102,000	18,000	
Victoria Parade - Cenotaph - base surface renewal	10,000	10,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total	190,000	172,000	18,000	
Prioritisation Projects				
Signage Strategy Actions	25,000	25,000	0	
Don River Rail Trail - Don to Tugrah	140,000	0	140,000	70,000
Mary Binks wetlands - path upgrade - stage 1	35,000	17,500	17,500	
Highfield Park - new path - East to West	40,000	0	40,000	
Mersey Bluff - inclusive playground	96,000	19,200	76,800	54,160
Mersey Bluff - bin compound	5,000	0	5,000	
Devonport Recreation Centre - Laundry	15,000	0	15,000	
Lovett Street Soccer Ground - Ground renovation	182,000	72,800	109,200	
Reg Hope Park - slab and services for shopfront at Julie Burgess	11,000	0	11,000	
Bluff Beach - accessible ramp	100,000	0	100,000	
Mersey Bluff Caravan Park – accessible amenities	75,000	0	75,000	
Mersey Vale Memorial Park - signage upgrade	30,000	0	30,000	
Mersey Vale Memorial Garden - ash interment columns	35,000	0	35,000	
Mersey Vale Memorial Park - Children's area	100,000	0	100,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total	889,000	134,500	754,500	124,160
2019/20 Total	1,322,000	306,500	1,015,500	124,160

Public Open Space & Recreation		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2020/21					
Safety Projects					
Future - Safety projects to be identified		150,000	150,000	0	
Victoria Parade - River bank mowing, strip stage 3		122,000	0	122,000	
Coastal Pathway Link - Nicholls St		20,000	0	20,000	
Aquatic Centre - Roofing over 50m pool plant		15,000	0	15,000	
Safety Projects Total		307,000	150,000	157,000	
Renewal Projects					
Future - Renewal projects to be identified		300,000	300,000	0	
Path renewal Don Reserve - Between Best & Parker St - 350m		323,000	323,000	0	
Playground equipment renewal - Kiah Place		74,000	74,000	0	
Aquatic Centre - waterslide tower entry structure (treated pine)		15,000	15,000	0	
Park furniture renewal		25,000	25,000	0	
Aquatic Centre / Don Reserve -playground renewal		60,000	60,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		797,000	797,000	0	
Prioritisation Projects					
Mersey Vale Cemetery - future ash interment columns for Memorial Garden		32,000	0	32,000	
Highfield Park BBQ/Shelter and power supply - Master Plan		48,000	0	48,000	
Path upgrade - Mary Binks (Mary St) wetlands stage 2		28,000	14,000	14,000	
Priority strategic projects TBA - from Strategy Action Plans		250,000	0	250,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		358,000	14,000	344,000	
2020/21 Total		1,462,000	961,000	501,000	

Public Open Space & Recreation		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2021/22					
Safety Projects					
Future - Safety projects to be identified		150,000	150,000	0	
Coastal Pathway Link - North Fenton St		40,000	20,000	20,000	
Safety Projects Total		190,000	170,000	20,000	
Renewal Projects					
Future - Renewal projects to be identified		400,000	400,000	0	
Path renewal Don Reserve - Parker St to Nichols St 420m		146,000	146,000	0	
Path renewal East Devonport - Melrose St car park to Church St -		45,000	45,000	0	
Park furniture renewal		25,000	25,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		616,000	616,000	0	
Prioritisation Projects					
Mersey Vale Cemetery - future ash interment columns for Memorial Garden		32,000	0	32,000	
Mersey Vale Cemetery - future stage 3 of 9 of Modern Burial System		1,103,000	0	1,103,000	
Priority strategic projects TBA - from Strategy Action Plans		250,000	0	250,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		1,385,000	0	1,385,000	
2021/22 Total		2,191,000	786,000	1,405,000	

Public Open Space & Recreation		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2022/23					
Safety Projects					
Future - Safety projects to be identified		150,000	150,000	0	
Coastal Pathway Link - James St		25,000	0	25,000	
Safety Projects Total		175,000	150,000	25,000	
Renewal Projects					
Future - Renewal projects to be identified		400,000	400,000	0	
Path renewal Don Reserve - Waverley Rd, Don Railway loop 3 sections		200,000	200,000	0	
Park furniture renewal		25,000	25,000	0	
BBQ replacements - Replace 3 barbecues		20,000	20,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		645,000	645,000	0	
Prioritisation Projects					
Priority strategic projects TBA - from Strategy Action Plans		250,000	0	250,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		250,000	0	250,000	
2022/23 Total		1,070,000	795,000	275,000	

Public Open Space & Recreation		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2023/24					
Safety Projects					
Future - Safety projects to be identified		150,000	150,000	0	
Coastal Pathway Link - Pardoe St		15,000	0	15,000	
Safety Projects Total		165,000	150,000	15,000	
Renewal Projects					
Future - Renewal projects to be identified		400,000	400,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		400,000	400,000	0	
Prioritisation Projects					
Priority strategic projects TBA - from Strategy Action Plans		250,000	0	250,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		250,000	0	250,000	
2023/24 Total		815,000	550,000	265,000	
Grand Total		6,860,000	3,398,500	3,461,500	124,160

Transport		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-council Funds inc
2019/20					
Safety Projects					
Street light provision		25,000	12,500	12,500	
Tugrah Road bus turn facility		40,000	0	40,000	
Parker Street footpath - North Fenton to Victoria Parade		18,000	0	18,000	
Forbes Street overpass - west side guard rail works		11,000	11,000	0	
Fenton Street & Stewart Street - Intersection safety improvements		415,000	103,750	311,250	415,000
Berrigan Road and Lyons Avenue - Intersection safety improvements		400,000	100,000	300,000	400,000
Curr Street new footpath and ramp renewal		28,000	0	28,000	
Middle Road pedestrian crossing - Gatenby Drive		60,000	0	60,000	30,000
Lovett St pedestrian facilities - Tasman to Lawrence		120,000	0	120,000	60,000
Safety Projects Total		1,117,000	227,250	889,750	905,000
Renewal Projects					
Holyman Street footpath renewal		90,000	72,000	18,000	
Road traffic device renewal		25,000	25,000	0	
Transport minor works		25,000	12,500	12,500	
Reseal program		700,000	700,000	0	
Parking infrastructure renewal		25,000	25,000	0	
Victory Avenue kerb renewal		210,000	210,000	0	
Stewart Street kerb renewal - William to Gunn		405,000	405,000	0	
Lower Madden Street renewal - Montague to North Fenton		200,000	200,000	0	
Oldaker Street footpath renewal - west of Rooke, south side		160,000	160,000	0	
Victoria Street Renewal - Northern End		370,000	370,000	0	250,000
Holyman Street renewal		400,000	400,000	0	256,000
Roberts Court renewal		250,000	250,000	0	
Forbes Street renewal - bridge to Burrows Crescent		75,000	75,000	0	
Devonport Oval - Clements St entry renewal		80,000	60,000	20,000	
Winspears Road renewal -Stage 2		250,000	250,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		3,265,000	3,214,500	50,500	506,000
Prioritisation Projects					
Northern Rooke Street renewal		1,000,000	750,000	250,000	
Mersey Bluff Precinct – traffic, pedestrian, and parking improvements – stage 2		265,000	66,250	198,750	
Coastal Pathway contribution - part 1		600,000	120,000	480,000	
Southern Rooke Street - street scape enhancement		50,000	0	50,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		1,915,000	936,250	978,750	
2019/20 Total		6,297,000	4,378,000	1,919,000	1,411,000

Transport		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-council Funds inc
2020/21					
Safety Projects					
Ronald Street new footpath - Oldaker to Parker missing links		37,000	0	37,000	
Street light provision		25,000	12,500	12,500	
New Street Light - Best and William		16,000	0	16,000	
Melrose Road - Morris Road intersection improvements		35,000	17,500	17,500	
Duncans Road bridge barriers		64,000	32,000	32,000	
Steele and Percy Street Intersection Improvements		85,000	85,000	0	
Melrose Road at Eugenana - Speed Mitigation		50,000	25,000	25,000	
Safety Projects Total		312,000	172,000	140,000	
Renewal Projects					
Road traffic device renewal		25,000	25,000	0	
Lapthorne Close renewal - Matthews Way to Stony Rise		209,000	209,000	0	209,000
Transport minor works		25,000	12,500	12,500	
Reseal program		700,000	700,000	0	
Parking infrastructure renewal		25,000	25,000	0	
Rural road renewal - location TBC		250,000	250,000	0	
North Caroline Street renewal - Coraki intersection		105,000	105,000	0	
Griffiths Street - pedestrian ramp renewal - south end		16,000	16,000	0	
Winspears Road renewal - stage 3		200,000	200,000	0	
Winspears Road retaining wall renewal		28,000	28,000	0	
Urban road renewal - location TBC		500,000	500,000	0	
Arterial Road renewal - location TBC		500,000	500,000	0	
William Street renewal - Valley to Middle		578,000	578,000	0	297,000
Hilltop Avenue renewal - Macfie to Wenvoe		263,000	263,000	0	
Tarleton Street renewal - Torquay to John		250,000	187,500	62,500	
Victoria Parade Car Park (James to George) improvements		110,000	82,500	27,500	
Renewal Projects Total		3,784,000	3,681,500	102,500	506,000
Prioritisation Projects					
Mersey Bluff Precinct – traffic, pedestrian, and parking improvements – stage 3		250,000	62,500	187,500	
Foeshore Path link - Drew Street		25,000	0	25,000	
Coastal Pathway contribution - part 2		1,000,000	0	1,000,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		1,275,000	62,500	1,212,500	
2020/21 Total		5,371,000	3,916,000	1,455,000	506,000

Transport	Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-council Funds inc
2021/22				
Safety Projects				
Street light provision	25,000	12,500	12,500	
Waverley Road new safety barrier	39,000	0	39,000	
Greenway Avenue traffic calming	137,000	0	137,000	
Carpark renewal - location TBC	27,000	13,500	13,500	
Charles Street - Gunn Street Pedestrian Link	10,000	0	10,000	
Brooke Street - Tarleton Street pedestrian ramps	21,000	0	21,000	
Safety Projects Total	259,000	26,000	233,000	
Renewal Projects				
Road traffic device renewal	25,000	25,000	0	
Transport minor works	25,000	12,500	12,500	
Reseal program	700,000	700,000	0	
Parking infrastructure renewal	25,000	25,000	0	
Rural road renewal - location TBC	473,000	0	473,000	
Nicholls Street renewal, North Fenton to Gunn	289,000	289,000	0	289,000
Turners Lane renewal	368,000	368,000	0	
Don Road safety barrier renewal - Laphorne Close	32,000	32,000	0	
George Street - Gunn to Charlotte kerb renewal	108,000	81,000	27,000	
The Lee - kerb renewal	61,000	61,000	0	
Torquay Road renewal - west of John	552,000	552,000	0	
Steele Street footpath renewal - Wenvoe to Formby - south side	126,000	126,000	0	
Best Street pedestrian ramp renewal - west side of Fenton St	21,000	21,000	0	
King Street pedestrian ramp renewal - east end	13,000	13,000	0	
Urban road renewal - location TBC	709,000	531,750	177,250	
North Fenton Street renewal - Madden to Parker	336,000	252,000	84,000	217,000
Renewal Projects Total	3,863,000	3,089,250	773,750	506,000
Prioritisation Projects				
Coles Beach - Car Park definition	83,000	0	83,000	
Mersey Bluff Precinct – traffic, pedestrian, and parking improvements – stage 4	300,000	75,000	225,000	
Payne Avenue Carpark - Risk Mitigation	83,000	0	83,000	
CBD Streetscape Improvements - location TBC	1,050,000	1,050,000	0	
Prioritisation Projects Total	1,516,000	1,125,000	391,000	
2021/22 Total	5,638,000	4,240,250	1,397,750	506,000

Transport		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-council Funds inc
2022/23					
Safety Projects					
Tugrah Road kerb and channel - Stony Rise to Rundle	42,000	0	42,000		
Street light provision	25,000	12,500	12,500		
110 Clayton Drive - Guard Rail Installation	47,000	0	47,000		
Paloona Road safety barrier - West of Ahernes Road	126,000	0	126,000		
Stewart Street footpath renewal, west of Fenton Street, south side	75,000	75,000	0		
Safety Projects Total	315,000	87,500	227,500		
Renewal Projects					
Road traffic device renewal	25,000	25,000	0		
Transport minor works	25,000	12,500	12,500		
Reseal program	700,000	700,000	0		
Parking infrastructure renewal	25,000	25,000	0		
Rural road renewal - location TBC	525,000	0	525,000		
22-24 Forbes Street footpath renewal	32,000	32,000	0		
Linden Heights renewal	158,000	158,000	0		
Steele Street footpath renewal - Hiller to Forbes - south side	32,000	32,000	0		
Urban road renewal - location TBC	1,575,000	1,181,250	393,750		
Wright Street renewal - TBA	750,000	750,000	0		256,000
Renewal Projects Total	3,847,000	2,915,750	931,250	256,000	
Prioritisation Projects					
CBD Street Scape Improvements - location TBC	1,500,000	1,500,000	0		
Prioritisation Projects Total	1,500,000	1,500,000	0		
2022/23 Total	5,662,000	4,503,250	1,158,750	256,000	

Transport		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-council Funds inc
2023/24					
Safety Projects					
Kelcey Tier Road safety improvements - Guardrail north of Sherston	25,000	0	25,000		
Street light provision	25,000	12,500	12,500		
Winspears Road safety improvements	29,000	7,250	21,750		
Safety Projects Total	79,000	19,750	59,250		
Renewal Projects					
Road traffic device renewal	25,000	25,000	0		
Transport minor works	25,000	12,500	12,500		
Reseal program	700,000	700,000	0		
Parking infrastructure renewal	25,000	25,000	0		
Rural road renewal - location TBC	500,000	500,000	0		
Steele St footpath renewal - North side - east of Forbes St	84,000	84,000	0		
Best Street footpath renewal - Fenton to Griffiths - north side	95,000	95,000	0		
Urban road renewal - location TBC	2,100,000	1,575,000	525,000		
Don Road renewal - west of Hillcrest	250,000	250,000	0	97,000	
Arterial Road renewal - location TBC	1,000,000	1,000,000	0		
Best Street renewal - Griffith to Fenton	409,000	409,000	0	409,000	
Renewal Projects Total	5,213,000	4,675,500	537,500	506,000	
Prioritisation Projects					
Forbes Street pedestrian improvements	105,000	52,500	52,500		
Brooke St new footpath - Church St to Wright St	79,000	0	79,000		
Prioritisation Projects Total	184,000	52,500	131,500		
2023/24 Total	5,476,000	4,747,750	728,250	506,000	
Grand Total	28,444,000	21,785,250	6,658,750	3,185,000	

Stormwater		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2019/20					
Safety Projects					
Minor Stormwater Works		60,000	15,000	45,000	
Stormwater outfall risk management		20,000	5,000	15,000	
Tugrah Road drainage		40,000	0	40,000	
Coles Beach Road - new pit		10,000	0	10,000	
Oldaker (East) stormwater catchment upgrade – stage 1		1,000,000	500,000	500,000	
William Street stormwater improvements - Fourways east side		50,000	0	50,000	
Kelcey Tier Road - pipe extension and headwall		20,000	0	20,000	
Safety Projects Total		1,200,000	520,000	680,000	
Renewal Projects					
Pit replacements		50,000	50,000	0	
Watkinson St - north of George St - stormwater renewal		42,000	42,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		92,000	92,000	0	
2019/20 Total		1,292,000	612,000	680,000	

Stormwater		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2020/21					
Safety Projects					
Hiller Reserve high flow diversion drain		29,000	0	29,000	
Minor Stormwater Works		30,000	7,500	22,500	
Stormwater outfall risk management		20,000	5,000	15,000	
Winspears catchment - Bel Air and Cameray		65,000	0	65,000	
Parker Street new pipe - east of Sorell St		73,000	0	73,000	
Melrose Road Morris Road stormwater improvements		25,000	0	25,000	
John Catchment upgrade - stage 2		500,000	0	500,000	
Chinamans Creek Catchment upgrade - Stage 1		368,000	0	368,000	
Best Catchment upgrade - stage 1		500,000	0	500,000	
Safety Projects Total		1,610,000	12,500	1,597,500	
Renewal Projects					
Pit replacements		50,000	50,000	0	
32 Victoria Parade stormwater renewal		67,000	67,000	0	
Pipe renewal - 23 Steele St		32,000	32,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		149,000	149,000	0	
2020/21 Total		1,759,000	161,500	1,597,500	

Stormwater		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2021/22					
Safety Projects					
Minor Stormwater Works		30,000	7,500	22,500	
Stormwater outfall risk management		20,000	5,000	15,000	
Kelcey Tier Road pit upgrades		45,000	45,000	0	
Parker Catchment Upgrade - Stage 1		304,000	0	304,000	
Best Catchment upgrade - stage 2		500,000			
Chinamans Creek Catchment upgrade - Stage 2		304,000	0	304,000	
Safety Projects Total		1,203,000	57,500	645,500	
Renewal Projects					
Pit replacements		50,000	50,000	0	
Tugrah Road - Rundle to Stony Rise - Stormwater renewal		75,000			
Renewal Projects Total		125,000	50,000	0	
Prioritisation Projects					
Waste transfer station - piping creek to North - stage 1		304,000	0	304,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		304,000	0	304,000	
2021/22 Total		1,632,000	107,500	949,500	

Stormwater		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2022/23					
Safety Projects					
Chinamans Creek SW Catchment Upgrade - Stage 3		304,000	0	304,000	
Minor Stormwater Works		30,000	7,500	22,500	
Hiller and Smith stormwater improvements		17,000	0	17,000	
Oldaker (East) catchment upgrade stage 2		300,000	150,000	150,000	
CBD stormwater upgrade - catchment TBC		183,000	0	183,000	
East Devonport stormwater upgrade - catchment TBC		183,000	0	183,000	
Safety Projects Total		1,017,000	157,500	859,500	
Renewal Projects					
Pit replacements		50,000	50,000	0	
North St - western cul-de-sac head stormwater renewal		21,000	21,000	0	
Nicholls St stormwater renewal		79,000	79,000	0	
Pipe renewal - 23 Steele St		32,000	32,000	0	
Pipe renewal - 168 James St		210,000	210,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		392,000	392,000	0	
2022/23 Total		1,409,000	549,500	859,500	

Stormwater		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2023/24					
Safety Projects					
Chinamans Creek SW Catchment Upgrade - Stage 4		304,000	0	304,000	
Minor Stormwater Works		30,000	7,500	22,500	
Safety Projects Total		334,000	7,500	326,500	
Renewal Projects					
Pit replacements		50,000	50,000	0	
24 Bishops Rd Pipe Upgrade		105,000	105,000	0	
Eugene St Stormwater Upgrade		158,000	158,000	0	
Pipe renewal - 50 Chichester Dr		37,000	37,000	0	
Pipe renewal - 40 Chichester Dr		32,000	32,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		382,000	382,000	0	
2023/24 Total		716,000	389,500	326,500	
Grand Total		6,808,000	1,820,000	4,413,000	

Buildings & Facilities		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds Inc
2019/20					
Safety Projects					
Devonport Oval - Football Club grease trap installation		10,000	0	10,000	0
Safety Projects Total		10,000	0	10,000	0
Renewal Projects					
Council contribution to Sports Club Grants (Level the Playing Field)		150,000	150,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		150,000	150,000	0	
Prioritisation Projects					
Works Depot - Covered plant storage shed		32,000	0	32,000	
Miandetta Park - New toilet block		150,000	0	150,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		182,000	0	182,000	
2019/20 Total		342,000	150,000	192,000	0

Buildings & Facilities		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds Inc
2020/21					
Renewal Projects					
General renewal - from inspections		180,000	180,000	0	
Payne Avenue toilet block		220,000	220,000	0	
Council contribution to Sports Club Grants (Level the Playing Field)		100,000	100,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		500,000	500,000	0	
Prioritisation Projects					
Horsehead Creek - New toilet block & link path		78,000	0	78,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		78,000	0	78,000	
2020/21 Total		578,000	500,000	78,000	

Buildings & Facilities		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds Inc
2021/22					
Renewal Projects					
General renewal - from inspections		100,000	100,000	0	
paranaple arts centre - replace auditorium seating		300,000	300,000	0	
Council contribution to Sports Club Grants (Level the Playing Field)		100,000	100,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		500,000	500,000	0	
2021/22 Total		500,000	500,000	0	

Buildings & Facilities		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds Inc
2022/23					
Renewal Projects					
General renewal - from inspections		400,000	400,000	0	
Council contribution to Sports Club Grants (Level the Playing Field)		100,000	100,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		500,000	500,000	0	
2022/23 Total		500,000	500,000	0	

Buildings & Facilities		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2023/24					
Renewal Projects					
General renewal - from inspections		400,000	400,000	0	
Council contribution to Sports Club Grants (Level the Playing Field)		100,000	100,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		500,000	500,000	0	
2023/24 Total		500,000	500,000	0	
Grand Total		2,420,000	2,150,000	270,000	0

Plant & Fleet		Total Expenditure	Trade	Net Expenditure
2019/20				
Fleet Management				
Fleet replacement program 2019-20		229,000	62,000	167,000
Fleet Management Total		229,000	62,000	167,000
Hire Plant Management				
4x4 tractor renewal - parks and sports fields		90,000	25,000	65,000
mower deck renewal - 4x4 tractor		25,000		25,000
Side arm garbage truck renewal		400,000	40,000	360,000
Side arm garbage truck renewal - premium for electric model		200,000	0	200,000
Zero turn mower renewal - Victoria Parade foreshore		24,000	2,400	21,600
Hire Plant Management Total		739,000	67,400	671,600
Non-Hire Plant Management				
Concrete Grinding machine /Line Marker remover		6,000	0	6,000
Line marking machine/Parks Laser line		14,500	0	14,500
RCD Tester		2,000	0	2,000
Water tank and trailer 1000ltr		13,500	0	13,500
Non-Hire Plant Management Total		36,000	0	36,000
2019/20 Total		1,004,000	129,400	874,600

Plant & Fleet		Total Expenditure	Trade	Net Expenditure
2020/21				
Fleet Management				
Fleet replacement program 2020/21		270,000	100,000	170,000
Fleet Management Total		270,000	100,000	170,000
Hire Plant Management				
Hire plant replacement program 2020/21		450,000	65,000	385,000
Hire Plant Management Total		450,000	65,000	385,000
Non-Hire Plant Management				
Non-hire plant replacement program 2020/21		75,000	0	75,000
Non-Hire Plant Management Total		75,000	0	75,000
2020/21 Total		795,000	165,000	630,000

Plant & Fleet		Total Expenditure	Trade	Net Expenditure
2021/22				
Fleet Management				
	Fleet replacement program 2021/22	270,000	100,000	170,000
	Fleet Management Total	270,000	100,000	170,000
Hire Plant Management				
	Hire plant replacement program 2021/22	450,000	65,000	385,000
	Hire Plant Management Total	450,000	65,000	385,000
Non-Hire Plant Management				
	Non-hire plant replacement program 2021/22	75,000	0	75,000
	Non-Hire Plant Management Total	75,000	0	75,000
	2021/22 Total	795,000	165,000	630,000

Plant & Fleet		Total Expenditure	Trade	Net Expenditure
2022/23				
Fleet Management				
	Fleet replacement program 2022/23	270,000	100,000	170,000
	Fleet Management Total	270,000	100,000	170,000
Hire Plant Management				
	Hire plant replacement program 2022/23	450,000	65,000	385,000
	Hire Plant Management Total	450,000	65,000	385,000
Non-Hire Plant Management				
	Non-hire plant replacement program 2022/23	75,000	0	75,000
	Non-Hire Plant Management Total	75,000	0	75,000
	2022/23 Total	795,000	165,000	630,000

Plant & Fleet		Total Expenditure	Trade	Net Expenditure
2023/24				
Fleet Management				
Fleet replacement program 2023/24		270,000	100,000	170,000
Fleet Management Total		270,000	100,000	170,000
Hire Plant Management				
Hire plant replacement program 2023/24		450,000	65,000	385,000
Hire Plant Management Total		450,000	65,000	385,000
Non-Hire Plant Management				
Non-hire plant replacement program 2023/24		75,000	0	75,000
Non-Hire Plant Management Total		75,000	0	75,000
2023/24 Total		795,000	165,000	630,000
Grand Total		4,184,000	789,400	3,394,600

Office & IT Equipment		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2019/20					
Safety Projects					
Devonport Rec Centre - Defibrillator Program - year 3		3,000	0	3,000	
Variable message sign		22,000	0	22,000	22,000
Safety Projects Total		25,000	0	25,000	22,000
Renewal Projects					
Reactive Replacement of Equipment for Property Management		100,000	100,000	0	
Aquatic Centre - Pool vac - wave 100		6,000	6,000	0	
Aquatic Centre - Foyer lounge suites		5,000	5,000	0	
Traffic counter device renewal x3		15,000	15,000	0	
Christmas decorations street scape		40,000	40,000	0	
IT - Asset Management System Implementation		90,000	0	90,000	0
IT - TechnologyOne Roadmap Project Requirements		200,000	100,000	100,000	0
IT - Geocortex Upgrade		20,000	20,000	0	0
IT - Windows Server 2016 upgrade		30,000	30,000	0	0
IT - Scanning Hardware replacement for Records Management		20,000	20,000	0	0
IT - Devonport Oval Scoreboard PC		5,000	5,000	0	0
IT - Transfer Station Server		6,000	6,000	0	0
IT - City CCTV Integration with Axxon System		30,000	30,000	0	0
IT - CCTV for Transfer Station Troll Shop Spreyton		9,000	9,000	0	0
Renewal Projects Total		576,000	386,000	190,000	0
Prioritisation Projects					
Art Acquisition - Biennial		10,000	0	10,000	
paranaple arts centre - Bespoke movable wall		10,000	0	10,000	
paranaple arts centre - 10 x Erco Optom Lens Wallwasher lights		6,500	0	6,500	
paranaple convention centre - 300mm Box Truss and Accessories		3,000	0	3,000	
paranaple convention centre - 100w LED Profile Theatre Lighting Fixtures		5,000	0	5,000	
Devonport Rec Centre - Table Tennis building Cooling system		11,000	0	11,000	
Devonport Rec Centre - storage cupboards		4,000	0	4,000	
paranaple centre - Eugenana and Aberdeen meeting room RL2 panels		2,000	0	2,000	0
IT - Creston System Upgrade		5,000	0	5,000	0
paranaple convention centre - LED Moving Wash Light x 3		9,000	0	9,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		65,500	0	65,500	0
2019/20 Total		666,500	386,000	280,500	22,000

Office & IT Equipment		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2020/21					
Safety Projects					
Future - Safety items to be identified		10,000	5,000	5,000	
Safety Projects Total		10,000	5,000	5,000	
Renewal Projects					
Christmas Tree - Including base and lights		50,000	50,000	0	
Aquatic Centre - Outdoor pool covers		85,000	85,000	0	
Information Technology - Renewals & upgrades		250,000	187,500	62,500	0
Reactive Replacement of Equipment for Property Management		100,000	100,000	0	
Future - Renewal items to be identified		50,000	50,000	0	
IT - Asset Management System Implementation		90,000	0	90,000	0
Aquatic Centre - 50m pool filtration pump replacements x2		19,000	19,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		644,000	491,500	152,500	0
Prioritisation Projects					
Tidal Acquisitive Art Award – Biennial		10,000	0	10,000	
Devonport Rec Centre - Pro Series Shot Timer Renewal		5,000	5,000	0	
Devonport Rec Centre - Score Benches Renewal		8,000	8,000	0	
Future - Prioritisation items to be identified		10,000	0	10,000	
paranple arts centre - Communication system		64,000	0	64,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		97,000	13,000	84,000	
2020/21 Total		751,000	509,500	241,500	0

Office & IT Equipment		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2021/22					
Safety Projects					
Future - Safety items to be identified		10,000	5,000	5,000	
Safety Projects Total		10,000	5,000	5,000	
Renewal Projects					
Information Technology - Renewals & upgrades		250,000	187,500	62,500	0
Reactive Replacement of Equipment for Property Management		100,000	100,000	0	
Future - Renewal items to be identified		50,000	50,000	0	
Wireless microphone set (Aberdeen Room Council meetings)		40,000	40,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		440,000	377,500	62,500	0
Prioritisation Projects					
Art Acquisition - Biennial		10,000	0	10,000	
Future - Prioritisation items to be identified		10,000	0	10,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		20,000	0	20,000	
2021/22 Total		470,000	382,500	87,500	0

Office & IT Equipment		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2022/23					
Safety Projects					
Future - Safety items to be identified		10,000	5,000	5,000	
Safety Projects Total		10,000	5,000	5,000	
Renewal Projects					
Information Technology - Renewals & upgrades		250,000	187,500	62,500	0
Reactive Replacement of Equipment for Property Management		100,000	100,000	0	
Future - Renewal items to be identified		50,000	50,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		400,000	337,500	62,500	0
Prioritisation Projects					
Tidal Acquisitive Art Award – Biennial		10,000	0	10,000	
Future - Prioritisation items to be identified		10,000	0	10,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		20,000	0	20,000	
2022/23 Total		430,000	342,500	87,500	0

Office & IT Equipment		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2023/24					
Safety Projects					
Future - Safety items to be identified		10,000	5,000	5,000	
Safety Projects Total		10,000	5,000	5,000	
Renewal Projects					
Aquatic Centre - Replace Raypac Boiler (2023)		70,000	70,000	0	
Information Technology - Renewals & upgrades		250,000	187,500	62,500	0
Reactive Replacement of Equipment for Property Management		100,000	100,000	0	
Future - Renewal items to be identified		50,000	50,000	0	
Renewal Projects Total		470,000	407,500	62,500	0
Prioritisation Projects					
Art Acquisition - Biennial		10,000	0	10,000	
Future - Prioritisation items to be identified		10,000	0	10,000	
Prioritisation Projects Total		20,000	0	20,000	
2023/24 Total		500,000	412,500	87,500	0
Grand Total		2,817,500	2,033,000	784,500	22,000

Living City		Total Expenditure	Renewal	New	Non-Council Funds inc
2019/20					
Prioritisation Projects					
Waterfront Precinct		6,000,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	2,500,000
Prioritisation Projects Total		6,000,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	2,500,000
2019/20 Total		6,000,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	2,500,000
2020/21					
Prioritisation Projects					
Waterfront Precinct		7,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	7,500,000
Waterfront Precinct - Lighting Feature		2,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
Prioritisation Projects Total		9,000,000	3,500,000	5,500,000	9,500,000
2020/21 Total		9,000,000	3,500,000	5,500,000	9,500,000
2021/22					
Prioritisation Projects					
Capital into selected projects		0	0	0	
Prioritisation Projects Total		0	0	0	
2021/22 Total		0	0	0	
2022/23					
Prioritisation Projects					
Capital into selected projects		0	0	0	
Prioritisation Projects Total		0	0	0	
2022/23 Total		0	0	0	
2023/24					
Prioritisation Projects					
Capital into selected projects		0	0	0	
Prioritisation Projects Total		0	0	0	
2023/24 Total		0	0	0	
Grand Total		15,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000

5.3 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2020-2029

File: 35911 D583874

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 5.5.2 Ensure comprehensive financial planning to meet sustainability requirements

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to present the Financial Management Strategy (FMS) 2020 - 2029 for adoption.

BACKGROUND

The FMS is a Council strategy prepared in accordance with the Ministerial Order issued in 2014 by the Minister for Local Government. The strategy has been prepared to provide Council with a strategic framework to guide the development of annual budgets and the preparation of longer term financial planning. The key objective of the FMS is to demonstrate and maintain financial sustainability in the medium to long term whilst achieving the strategic objectives of Council.

The Ministerial Order issued in 2014 also included a series of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to measure financial performance, asset management and liquidity. The KPIs act as a set of parameters to guide budgeting and forecasting as well as a measurement tool to assess performance against established benchmarks. Councils are required to report on the KPIs through the budget process and the Annual Report.

The *Local Government (Content of Plans and Strategies) Order 2014* requires councils to update the FMS every four years, however Council's practice has been to revisit and update annually to ensure the most relevant and current information is available.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Local Government (Content of Plans and Strategies) Order 2014 requires Council to prepare an FMS and outlines the contents required.

DISCUSSION

The FMS is a key document in Council's medium term financial planning and uses data from Council's existing Long Term Asset Management Plans, 5 year capital works program and budget to project operating results and capital investment for the next 10 years. In order to demonstrate medium term financial sustainability, Council's ongoing asset management commitments and requirements must be reflected in future financial planning.

The FMS is based on the following key financial principles:

- Achievement of a balanced underlying result;
- Prudent management of assets and liabilities including debt and cash reserves; and
- Timely and accurate disclosure of financial information.

It also includes a number of targets to measure Council performance. If Council applies the principles and meets its targets, the organisation should continue to remain financially sustainable into the future.

The projections contained in the LTFP produce the following results over the 10 year period:

Report to Council meeting on 24 June 2019

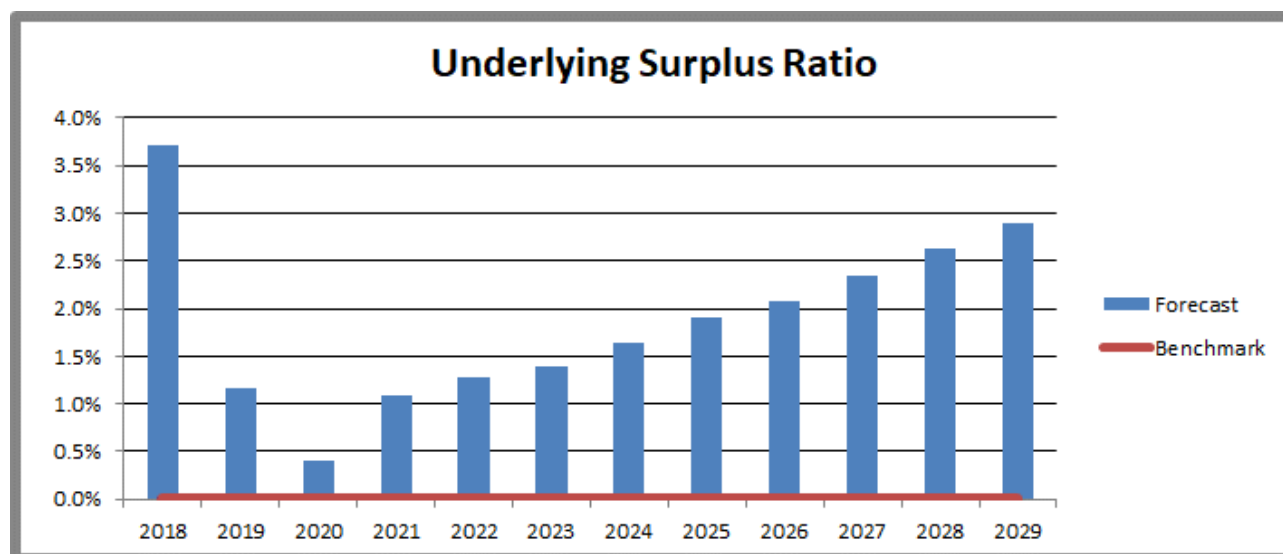
- The achievement of a break even result or underlying surplus in all years;
- Maintaining cash balances well above the target of \$6 million at year end;
- Investment in new and existing assets while progressing the LIVING CITY project. On average, the asset renewal funding ratio is above the target level over the period. This means Council is planning to meet all asset renewal requirements as per the Asset Management Plans;
- Reduction in borrowings by way of planned principal repayments. The net financial liabilities ratio will peak in 2018/19 and steadily decline in the following years.

These results demonstrate Council's commitment to cost management whilst maintaining services to the community.

Underlying Surplus Ratio

The underlying surplus ratio serves as an overall measure of financial operating effectiveness. To assure long term financial sustainability, Council should aim to break even at a minimum, avoiding underlying deficits. Achieving a break-even position indicates Council is able to generate sufficient revenue to fulfil the operating requirements including coverage of the depreciation expense.

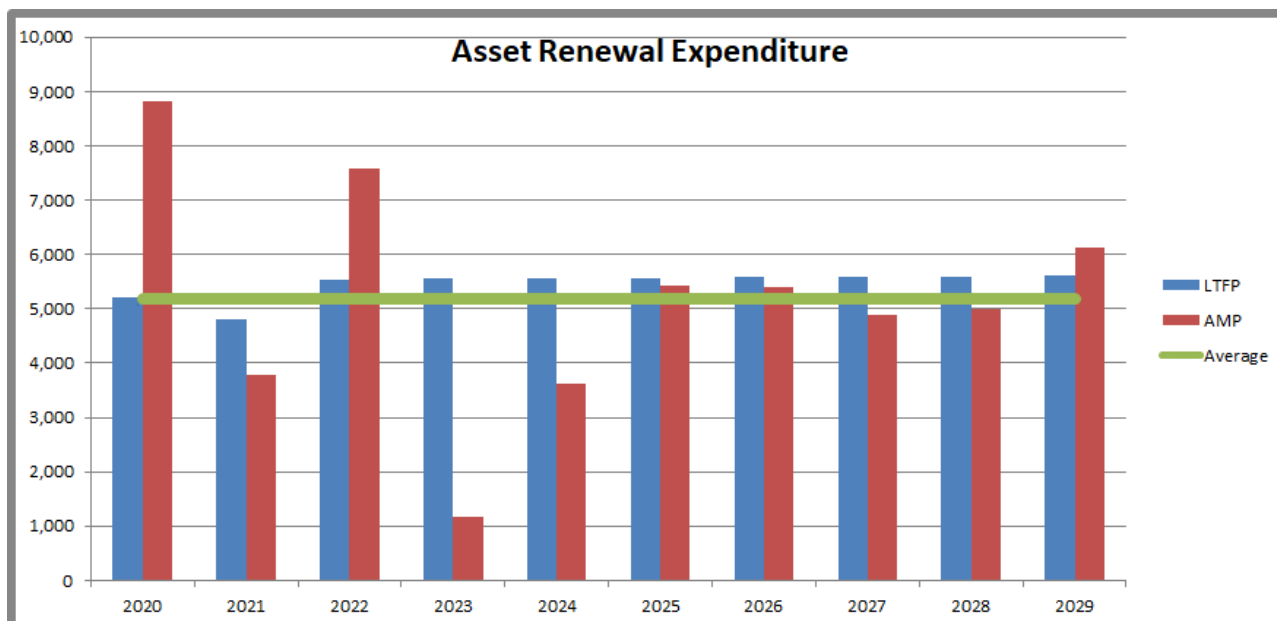
Council has set a target for the underlying surplus ratio of between 0% and 15% in line with the recommended level set by the Auditor-General. The following graph demonstrates Council achieved this target in 2017/18 and expects to return a positive ratio for the years to 2029.



Asset Funding Renewal Ratio

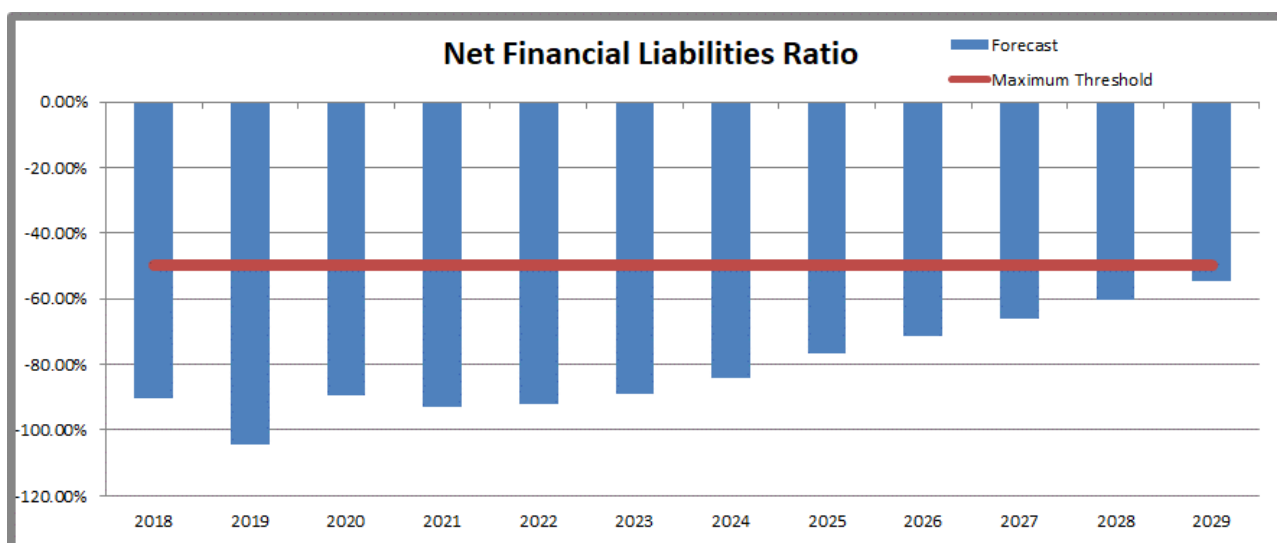
The asset renewal funding ratio compares the required expenditure on renewing Council assets as per the Asset Management Plans with the capital expenditure on renewing assets in the Long Term Financial Plan. This ratio measures whether Council is planning to maintain its assets at the required level. The graph below demonstrates that on average over the next 10 years, Council has allocated sufficient funds to maintain its existing assets.

Report to Council meeting on 24 June 2019



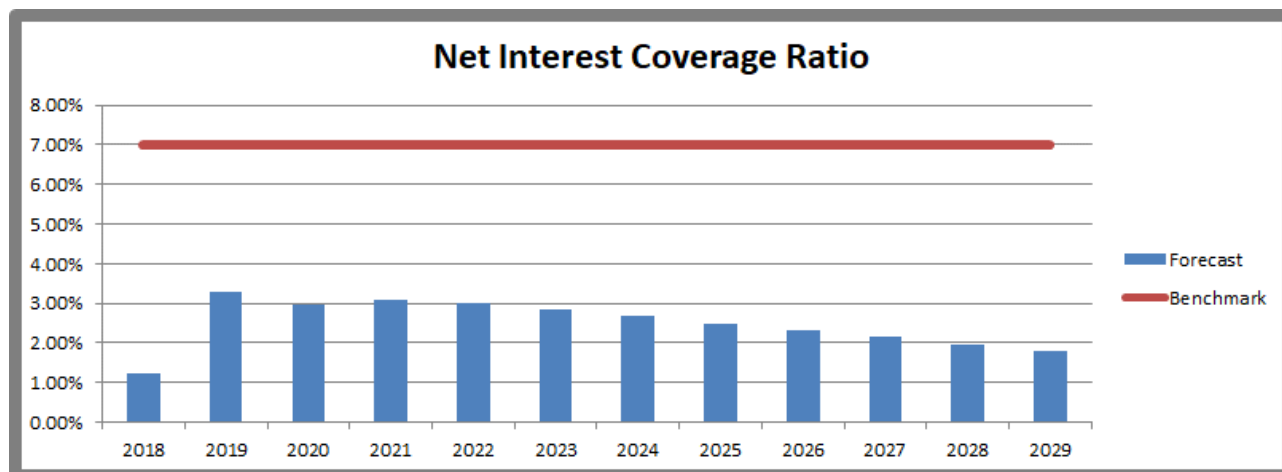
Net Financial Liabilities Ratio

This ratio measures the net financial obligations of Council compared to the operating income in any one year. Where the ratio is positive, it indicates that liquid assets (cash and receivables) exceed total liabilities. Conversely a negative ratio indicates total liabilities exceed liquid assets. As Council has increased borrowings to fund Stage 1 construction of LIVING CITY this ratio has exceeded the benchmark of -50%. The LTFP demonstrates the ratio improves over the life of the Plan with regular principal repayments.



Net Interest Coverage Ratio

This ratio measures the ability of Council to meet its net interest obligations from its operating revenue. Treasury use this measurement when assessing loan requests and to set the benchmark at net interest cost of 7% or less of recurrent revenue. The ratio demonstrates that the total cost of servicing debt is well below the Treasury benchmark. At the current borrowing levels, Council can comfortably meet its net interest obligations from ongoing operations. This ratio takes into account the additional interest relating to the increased borrowings.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

A Community Budget Information session was held at the Council Offices on Wednesday 12 June 2019.

The FMS will be available to the public via Council's website.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Whilst there are no financial implications directly related to the production of the report, the FMS sets out the 2019/20 budget and forward projections to the 2029 financial year. It incorporates all projected operational and capital expenditure for that period.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

- Financial
The FMS sets out clear financial principles and strategies that will assist to ensure Council remains financially sustainable into the future.

CONCLUSION

The FMS is an important document in Council's financial and risk management frameworks and has the key objective of demonstrating Council's financial sustainability over the medium term.

The FMS has been produced in accordance with legislative requirements and includes relevant and current asset management data and was presented to the Audit Panel on 3 June 2019.

ATTACHMENTS

- [1.](#) Financial Management Strategy 2029

RECOMMENDATION

That Council adopt the Financial Management Strategy with immediate effect.

Author: Position:	Kym Peebles Executive Manager Organisational Performance	Endorsed By: Position:	Paul West General Manager
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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY - 2029

DATE





Next Date of Review: Insert Date
Document Controller: Insert Title
Document Reviewer: Insert Title
Date Adopted by Council: Insert Date
Resolution Number: Insert resolution number





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1. Overview:

The Financial Management Strategy (FMS) has been prepared to provide Council with a strategic framework to guide the development of annual budgets and preparation of longer term financial planning. The key objective of the Strategy is to ensure that Council can sustainably fund the ongoing delivery of services whilst implementing the objectives identified in the Strategic Plan.

The FMS is based on the following key financial principles:

- achievement of a balanced underlying result;
- prudent management of assets and liabilities, including debt and cash reserves; and
- timely and accurate disclosure of financial information.



To remain financially sustainable, Council must continue to raise revenue and provide services within the context of a balanced budget. In order to achieve this, Council must ensure all aspects of its operations are adequately funded, including current service delivery and planning for future service delivery, in an affordable and stable environment. As depicted, ongoing financial sustainability is only achieved when the interdependency of all financial aspects of Council are recognised and planned for today and into the future. The FMS takes into account the concept of intergenerational equity, so that each generation is responsible for the costs of the resources that they consume.

A key component of the Strategy is the Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) shown at Appendix A. The LTFP is Council's ten year financial forecast which includes a statement of comprehensive income, a statement of financial position and a cash flow statement for each year of the plan. Council refers to this model when considering financial decisions, for example new capital expenditure and borrowings. The LTFP is reviewed annually as part of the budget process.

The indicators, relevant benchmarks and targets are shown below.

Indicator	Benchmark	Council Target
Operating Surplus Ratio	Between 0% and 15%	Between 0% and 15%
Asset Sustainability Ratio	100% of depreciation expense	Between 60% and 100% of depreciation expense
Asset Consumption Ratio	Between 40% and 60%	Between 40% and 60%
Asset Renewal Funding Ratio	Between 90% and 100%	Between 90% and 100%
Net Financial Liabilities Ratio	Between 0 and -50%	Between 0% and -50%
Net Interest Cost Ratio	7% of recurrent revenue	5% of recurrent revenue

In addition to the ratios listed above, Council has a target to maintain a minimum cash balance of \$6,000,000, representing approximately 3 months of operating expenses. The minimum cash balance has been increased following the recent guidance released by the Tasmanian Audit Office.

Each year the office of the Auditor-General assesses every Tasmanian Council against the key performance indicators noted above, as well as other ratios and statistics relevant to local government. Commentary on the assessment is included in the annual report to Parliament which is accessible to the public.

2. Financial Management Principles:

2.1. Achievement of a balanced underlying result

Council is committed to the equitable and consistent generation of revenue and the effective delivery of services that are appropriate to the community. To remain financially sustainable this must be achieved within the context of a balanced budget, but preferably the generation of small underlying surpluses. The generation of underlying surpluses indicates that Council can continue to adequately fund existing services into the future. It also assists Council to meet future debt repayments and to fund infrastructure asset renewal projects.

2.2. Revenue Strategies

2.2.1. Rating Strategy

Rates revenue represents the largest share of total income that Council generates each year and therefore is an important component of the financial planning process. Council aims to balance its service levels taking into account the needs and expectations of the community and by setting appropriate levels of tax to adequately fulfil its obligations. Each year Council will take into account the following factors when setting the level of rates and charges:

- level of State and Commonwealth government funding;
- current economic climate;
- level of services to be delivered;
- impact of CPI increases and the Local Government Cost Index; and
- the capacity of the community to pay for those services.

Council aims to spread the rate burden across the community with those having the greatest capacity to pay, paying more than those with a lesser capacity. Council must balance this principle with the benefit principle acknowledging that some groups of the community have a greater impact on services and derive a greater benefit from some services provided.

Council maintains a Rates & Charges Policy which sets out the property valuation basis adopted by Council, the general rate applied to that base and any variations to the general rate. Council will review the Rates & Charges Policy as well as the property valuation base on a regular basis to ensure the most appropriate base is adopted. If Council determines to change the property valuation base, an appropriate community engagement process will be undertaken.

2.2.2. Fees & Charges Strategy

Council will review fees and charges each year with a view to balancing the community need for the service provided and the capacity of the community to pay for that service. Council adopts the general philosophy that users should pay for the service provided but recognises that full cost recovery is not possible in all situations.

Where Council enters into commercial lease arrangements, it is essential that sound commercial principles are applied to the transactions. These include:

- a market appraisal of rental return;
- assessment of the required rate of return on assets; and
- application of consistent, contemporary lease terms and conditions.

All property leases with community and sporting groups will comply with Council's adopted Lease Policy.

2.2.3. Other Revenue Strategy

Other significant revenue streams include investment income from dividends and grant revenue. Council holds a 5.46% equity investment in Tasmanian Water Corporation and a 43.45% share in Dulverton Regional Waste Management Authority. As part owners of these enterprises Council aims to ensure that future entitlements are maintained.

Grant revenue represents a small percentage of overall operating income, however Council will continue to review all funding opportunities and identify and apply for appropriate grant funding. The main source of grant income is the Financial Assistance Grant, administered by the State Grants Commission on behalf of the Federal Government. Council will continue to participate in the review of this grant and provide information to the State Grants Commission to assist it in determining the most equitable distribution of the funds.

Council will also continue to pursue grant funding for new capital projects identified.

2.3. Expenditure and Service Delivery Strategies

2.3.1. Service Delivery and Cost Management Strategy

Council will continually review service levels and delivery to ensure they are provided as efficiently as possible and continue to meet the needs of the community. Council is focussed on developing a cost management culture across the organisation, encouraging all managers to be involved in minimising costs by accountability through the budget process, involvement with ongoing monitoring, reporting and forecasting processes.

At each budget cycle Council will consider the feedback received from the community through the various engagement opportunities to assess any potential changes to services.

Additional expenditure highlighted in new strategies developed through the year will be considered through the budget process.

2.3.2. Procurement Strategy

Council will comply with its Purchasing Policy and Code for Tenders and Contracts to ensure that expenditure is subject to the appropriate controls and represents the best value available.

2.4. Prudent management of assets and liabilities, including debt and cash reserves

Council aims to maintain community wealth by ensuring that assets and liabilities are managed to provide sustainable service delivery, that is, ensuring that the assets used to support the service delivery continue to function to the determined level of service.

2.4.1. Asset Management Strategy

The key objective of Council's asset management processes is to maintain Council's existing assets at desired condition levels. The appropriate management of assets should ensure that they continue to deliver services into the future. To remain

sustainable, Council must maintain its ability to meet the asset renewal requirements as outlined in its Long Term Asset Management Plans (LTAMP).

Council has an Asset Management Policy supported by a number of Asset Management Plans and an Asset Management Strategy which together form the framework for the asset management process. This documentation will be reviewed regularly to ensure compliance with relevant legislative requirements and contemporary asset management practices.

The Asset Management Policy aims to ensure adequate provision is made for the long-term replacement of major assets by:

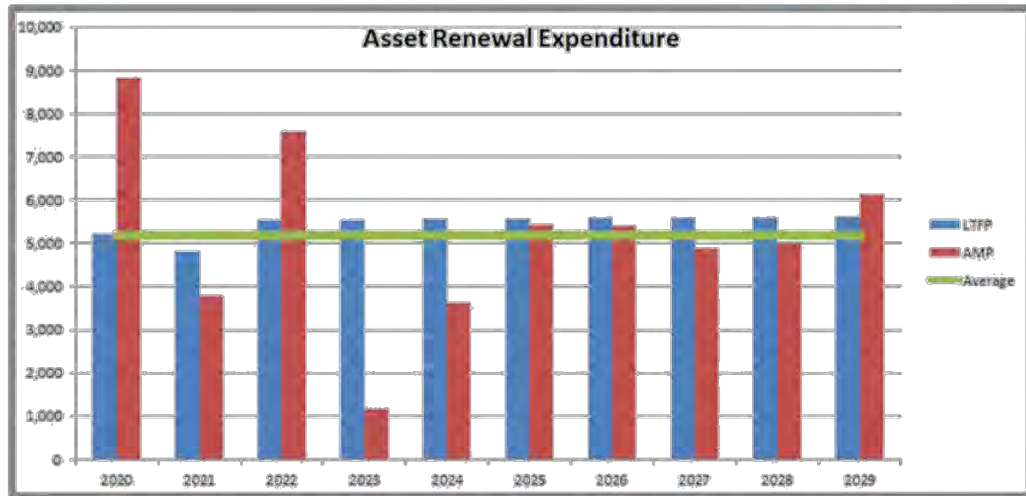
2.5. ensuring that Council's services and infrastructure are provided in a sustainable manner, with the appropriate levels of service for residents, visitors and the environment;

- safeguarding Council by implementing appropriate asset management strategies and appropriate financial resources for those assets;
- creating an environment where all Council employees take an integral part in overall management of Council's assets by creating and sustaining asset management awareness throughout the organisation via training and development;
- meeting legislative requirements for asset management;
- ensuring resources and operational capabilities are identified and responsibility for asset management is allocated;
- reporting on asset management performance; and
- demonstrating transparent and responsible asset management processes that align with demonstrated best practice.

The LTFP integrates the financial resources identified in the asset management plans with the overall financial operations of Council. To adequately plan for the future delivery of services, capital expenditure requirements as well as ongoing maintenance expenditure must be funded in the LTFP. When these elements are combined with the cost of providing other Council services, the complete funding requirements can be identified and planned for in a sustainable manner. It is critical for Council to understand the inter-relationship of the asset management framework and the financial management framework and to constantly work towards improving the quality of data contained within each and the level of understanding of both frameworks across the entire organisation. Actions to improve and refine the asset management framework are included in the Asset Management Strategy.

The following table compares the total asset renewal requirements identified in the Asset Management Plans with the proposed asset renewal funding provided in the LTFP until 30 June 2029. The table does not include plant, furniture & fittings and cultural assets as these asset classes do not have a corresponding Asset Management Plan. This measurement is also expressed as the asset renewal funding ratio. The ratio for the period 2020 to 2029 is 105%, which exceeds the benchmark of between 90% and 100%.

The table shows that despite the spikes in renewal expenditure identified in the Asset Management Plans in 2020 and 2022, Council is planning to fund the required average asset renewal expenditure over the life of the LTFP.



2.5.1. Investment Strategy

Cash reserves will be managed to achieve optimum investment returns and to ensure that cash is available when needed for planned expenditures.

Council will utilise the Cash Flow Projections contained in the LTFP to assist in the management of cash and investments and to maintain the minimum cash target.

Council has an Investment Policy to set parameters for investments which helps to ensure maximum return on the investment portfolio while managing the risk associated with this activity.

2.5.2. Debt Strategy

Council will consider the use of debt facilities to fund major new capital expenditure which provides benefits to ratepayers into the future. Where possible, Council will assess the term of the debt in relation to the life of the asset. The use of debt in this manner attempts to address the issue of inter-generational equity.

When considering new debt, Council will evaluate the impact of borrowing costs on the sustainability of current and future budgets and its capacity to repay the debt. The target interest coverage ratio will be used as part of this assessment.

Council will utilise the Cash Flow Projections contained in the LTFP to assist in the management of debt and cash reserves.

When borrowing, Council will raise all external debt at the most competitive rates and from sources available as defined by legislation.

2.5.3. Timely and accurate disclosure of financial information

In accordance with the Strategic Plan, Council will "practice excellence in governance".

Council will prepare regular management reports that will be available to the public. The reports will contain a Summary Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Capital Expenditure Report and other relevant financial data and commentary. Council will also prepare an Annual Plan and Estimates document that will set out the budget information for the next financial year and the goals and actions for that period.

Council will comply with all statutory requirements in relation to the preparation of its Annual Financial Statement and external audit and will maintain an Audit Panel to provide oversight of risk management and financial performance.

3. Key Financial Indicators and Targets:

To remain financially sustainable, Council must have sufficient capacity to be able to manage future financial risks. To enable Council to measure performance in this area, the State Government identified a number of ratios and indicators that can be applied to all local government entities. These indicators are contained in the *Local Government (Management Indicators) Order 2014* and are included in Council's Annual Report. The indicators are also scrutinised by the Audit Office and may be subject to commentary in the Report of the Auditor-General presented each year to State Parliament. The indicators can be summarised into three groups:

- financial operating performance;
- asset management; and
- liquidity.

The performance indicators and the relevant benchmarks and targets are noted in the overview section above and are discussed in more detail below.

3.1. Financial Operating Performance

3.1.1. Underlying Surplus Ratio

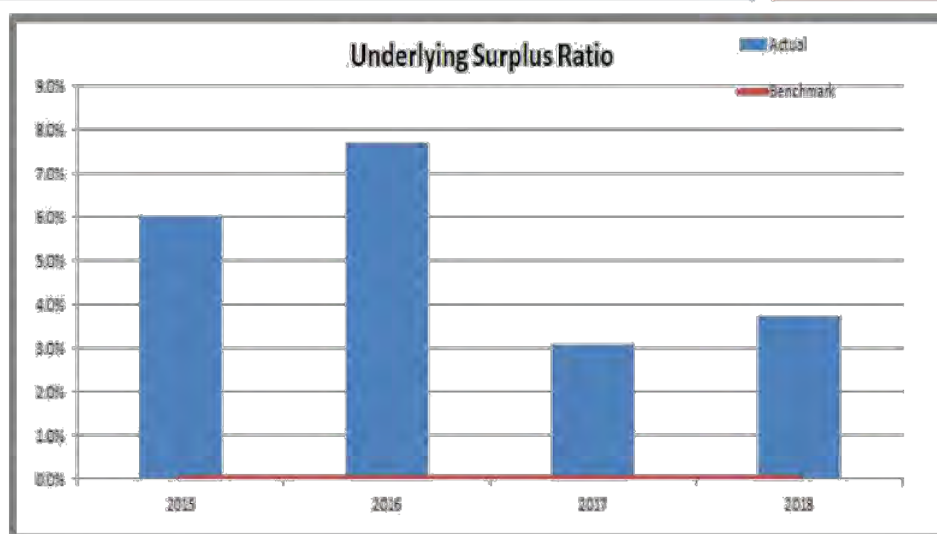
Benchmark – Between 0% and 15%	Target – Between 0% and 15%
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This ratio serves as an overall measure of financial operating effectiveness. To assure long-term financial sustainability Council should budget and operate to break even, thereby avoiding underlying deficits. Achieving a break even position indicates Council is able to generate sufficient revenue to fulfil the operating requirements including coverage of the depreciation expense. Breaking even is represented by an operating surplus ratio of zero.

The achievement of a positive result must always be balanced with the need to provide appropriate services to the community. The generation of excessively positive results for this ratio may indicate that Council is not funding adequate services and also not investing in existing assets to ensure the services can continue into the future. It may also indicate the imposition of a higher than required rate burden on current ratepayers, indicating that today's ratepayers may be subsidising the provision of future services.

The table below shows the underlying surplus ratio over the past four years. On average Council has exceeded the benchmark of zero over the past four years.

The LTFP includes projections of this ratio for the next ten years.



3.2. Asset Management Performance

3.2.1. Asset Sustainability Ratio

Benchmark – 100% of Depreciation	Target – Between 60% and 100% of Depreciation
----------------------------------	---

The Asset Sustainability Indicator compares the rate of capital spending through renewing, restoring and replacing existing assets, with the value of depreciation. The benchmark assumes that if capital expenditure on renewing or replacing existing assets is at least equal to depreciation on average over time then Council is ensuring the value of existing stock of physical assets is maintained. This assumption is relevant to a stable level of assets with minimal additional new assets. Typically, new assets require less renewal expenditure in the early years of the assets life, however the depreciation expense will increase with new asset stock. This will logically increase the amount required to be spent on renewing assets in accordance with this ratio benchmark, however this may not actually be the case.

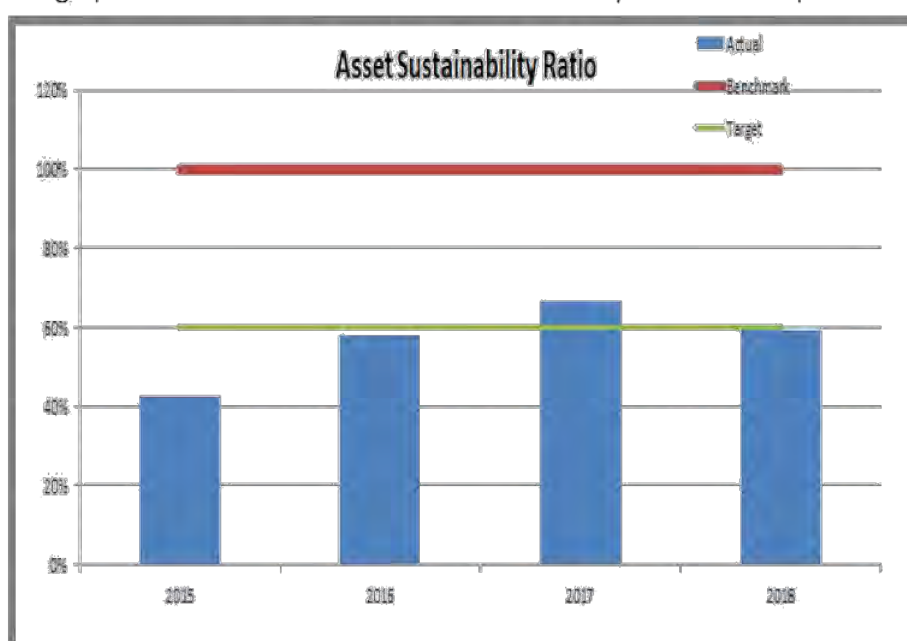
Council maintains asset management plans for all major classes of assets. These Plans include estimates of capital expenditure and maintenance required to responsibly manage asset stocks for the next 20 years and are based on expert technical considerations and applicable industry standards. The information contained in these Plans feeds into the five year capital program used in the LTFP. Council believes these Plans provide a sound basis for calculating the actual level of capital expenditure on renewal and replacement of assets into the future. A summary of the comparison of required spending on asset renewals identified in the Asset Management Plans and funding allocated in the LTFP is shown on page 12 above.

Over the past four years, Council has embarked on a substantial capital expenditure program with a significant investment in new capital projects. Council is also committed to the progression of the LIVING CITY program which will involve substantial capital investment in new assets. Increased spending on new assets, increases the level of depreciation and maintenance expenditure. Council has recognised this increased expenditure in the LTFP. In addition, Council maintains a large stock of stormwater assets. The annual depreciation expense for this asset class is approximately \$1,400,000 and if Council is to meet the required benchmark, this

amount will need to be spent on renewing assets each year. These assets are typically long lived assets, the majority were installed in the 1950's. The Asset Management Plan indicates that the assets will not expire until 2030, that is, as long as they are adequately maintained the assets should not require renewal until this time. The expenditure on renewing existing stormwater assets at present is focussed on replacing assets that have failed prematurely.

Council has set a target range lower than the benchmark for the reasons outlined above. Council also acknowledges that according to the criteria established by the Auditor-General, a ratio that is at the lower end of the target range indicates a medium financial sustainability risk.

This graph shows the consolidated asset sustainability ratio over the past four years.



3.2.2. Asset Consumption Ratio

Benchmark – Between 40% and 60%

Target – Between 40% and 60%

This ratio indicates the average percentage of remaining useful life of Council's assets, or, the average proportion of new condition left in assets. The higher the percentage, the greater future service potential is available to provide services to ratepayers. The ratio provides a guide or indicator of future renewal requirements.

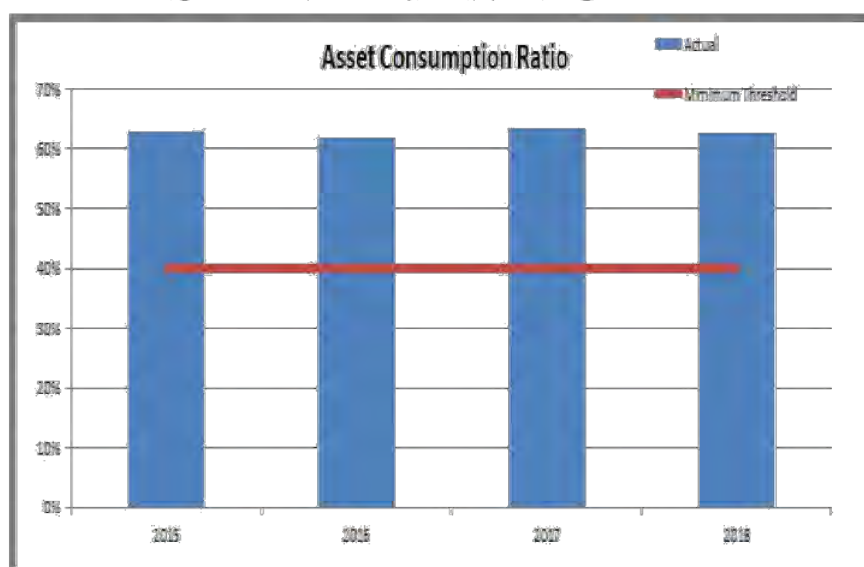
Whilst this ratio is calculated for all asset classes, as shown in the graph, the focus is predominately on the roads asset class as this is typically the largest. At 30 June 2018, Council's road consumption ratio was 45%, indicating a moderate financial sustainability risk. The ratio has remained constant over the past four years.

This ratio is impacted by several factors including:

- capital expenditure, both renewal and new;
- componentisation of complex assets and subsequent adjustment to useful lives;
- reliance on financial and asset management plans; and
- growth periods in the City's history.

As part of the annual review process, Council considers the adequacy of the useful lives attributed to each asset class. There is increased focus at present on breaking down, or componentising, complex assets, particularly road assets. This allows Council to attribute varying useful lives to individual components of the one asset, better reflecting the actual renewal cycle.

Council will continue to review asset lives and investigate further componentisation of assets as part of its regular annual review process. Council will also continue to refer to Asset Management Plans to responsibly manage assets in the future.



3.2.3. Asset Renewal Funding Ratio

Benchmark – Between 90% and 100%

Target – Between 90% and 100%

This ratio measures Council's capacity to fund future asset replacements requirements. An inability to fund future requirements will result in revenue, expenditure or debt consequences, or a reduction in service levels.

This ratio links the planned asset replacement requirements contained in the Asset Management Plans with the planned asset replacement expenditure contained in the LTFP. As shown in the table on page 12, the LTFP indicates Council will meet the benchmark for this ratio over the life of the Plan. Asset replacement expenditure shown in the LTFP for 2020 to 2024 is based on a detailed five year Capital Works Program. After the initial five years, Council has assumed 100% of depreciation will be attributed to capital expenditure with approximately 80% applied to asset renewals and 20% allocated to new assets. As Council reviews the useful lives of assets and updates the Asset Management Plans, required future capital replacements will be adjusted accordingly.

3.3. Liquidity Ratios

3.3.1. Net Financial Liabilities Ratio

Benchmark – between 0% and -50%

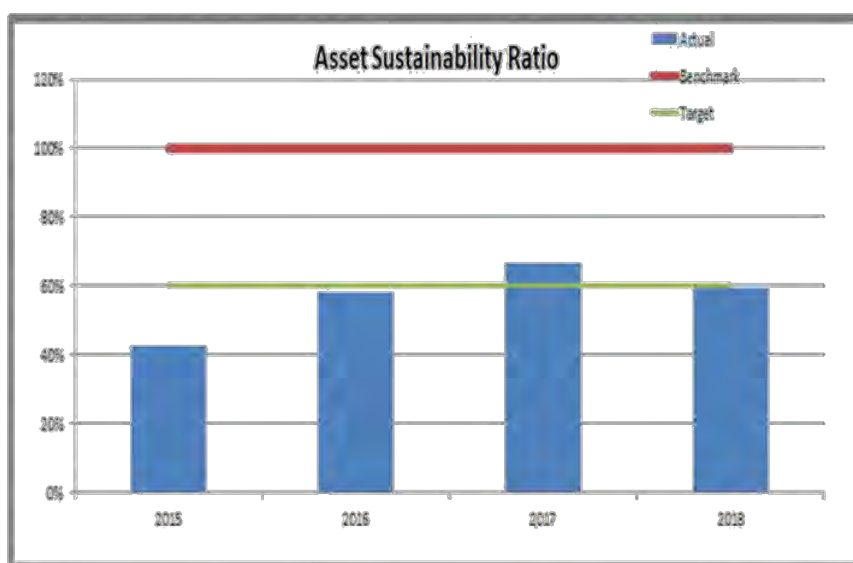
Target – Between 0% and -50%

This ratio indicates the net financial obligations of Council compared to the operating income in any one year. Where the ratio is positive, it indicates that liquid assets (cash and receivables) exceed total liabilities. Conversely a negative ratio



indicates an excess of total liabilities over liquid assets meaning that, if all liabilities fell due at once, additional operating revenue would be needed to fund the shortfall in liquid assets.

Council has consistently recorded a ratio within the target range and has been assessed as being a low financial sustainability risk from a net financial liabilities perspective. Council refinanced its debt in July 2016 to take advantage of lower interest rates. Interest rate swaps have been entered into to protect Council from interest rate rises. The additional borrowings required to progress Stage 1 of LIVING CITY have been factored into the Long Term Financial Plan. Council has exceeded the benchmark for this ratio in 2018 due to the increased borrowings for LIVING CITY Stage 1, however prudent cash management and regular principal repayments will see the result gradually improve over the next 10 years.

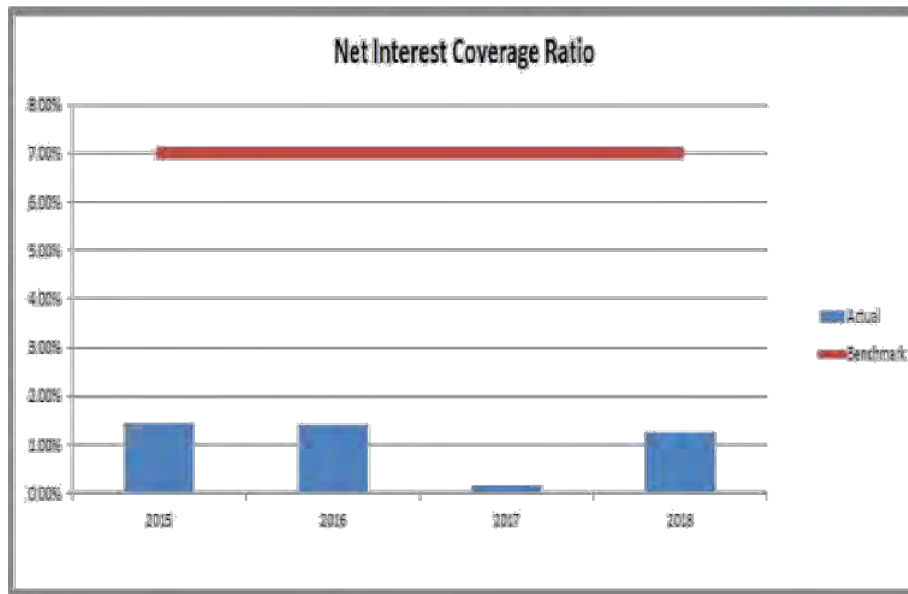


3.3.2. Net Interest Cost Ratio

Benchmark – 7%

Target – 5%

This ratio measures the ability of Council to meet its net interest obligations from its operating revenue. Treasury use this measurement when assessing loan requests and set the benchmark at net interest cost of 7% of recurrent revenue or less. Over the past 4 years the actual ratio is well below the benchmark of 7%. As Council will continue to borrow to fund progression of the LIVING CITY project, this ratio will be calculated and reported by Council.

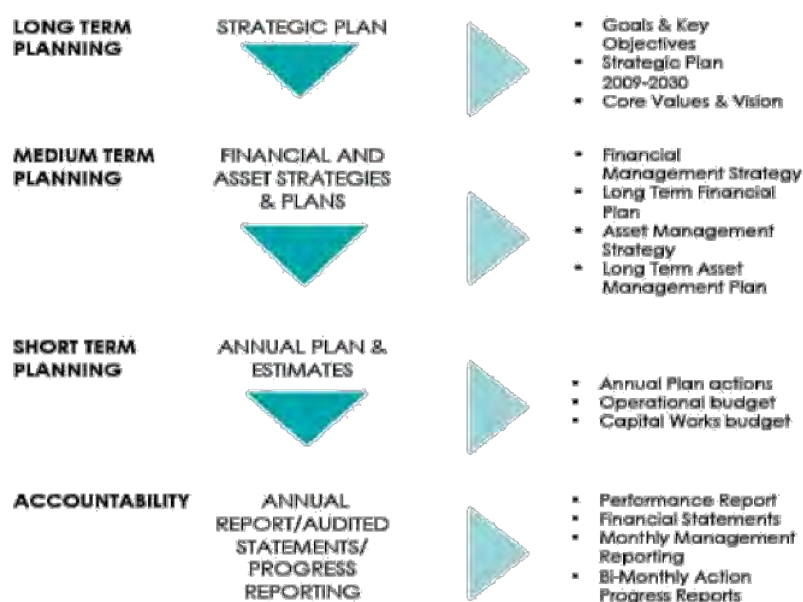


Appendix A – Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP):

Introduction

Long term financial planning is a key element of the integrated planning and reporting framework. The LTFP demonstrates Council's medium to long term financial sustainability, allows early identification of financial issues, shows the linkages between specific plans and strategies and enhances the transparency and accountability to the community. The following figure illustrates the integration of Council's reporting framework.

The Plan includes operational and capital expenditure to progress the LIVING CITY project



including the Waterfront Park development. The Federal Government has approved a grant of \$10,000,000 to progress the Waterfront development with Council committing an additional \$5,000,000 to the construction.

All borrowings in relation to the construction of Stage 1 have been included in the Plan as well as principal repayments over the next 10 years.

The Plan also includes the impact of the decision by TasWater to reduce dividends to owner councils by one third from 1 July 2018. The impact of this decision is to reduce revenue by \$546,000pa and it is assumed that revenue will remain at this reduced level for the remainder of the Plan.

The Plan has been determined with reference to documentation released by the Auditor-General, the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia and the working group established by the Local Government Financial and Asset Reform Project.

Overview of the Long Term Financial Plan

	2017/18 Actual	2018/19 Budget	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Budget	2020/21 Plan	2021/22 Plan	2022/23 Plan	2023/24 Plan	2024/25 Plan	2025/26 Plan	2026/27 Plan	2027/28 Plan	2028/29 Plan
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Recurrent Revenue	41.84	40.58	40.82	41.60	41.93	42.08	42.16	42.25	42.35	42.44	42.53	42.62	42.72
Recurrent Expenses	38.71	40.43	39.73	41.50	41.65	41.82	41.54	41.53	41.51	41.52	41.50	41.48	41.45
Operating Result	2.63	0.15	1.09	0.10	0.28	0.26	0.62	0.72	0.84	0.91	1.03	1.15	1.24
Underlying Surplus/(Deficit)*	1.81	0.15	0.48	0.17	0.45	0.54	0.59	0.70	0.81	0.89	1.00	1.12	1.24
Capital Expenditure:													
Carry forwards	0.00	15.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Renewal	5.03	6.14	6.00	6.21	10.10	6.65	7.32	7.23	7.94	7.55	7.97	7.98	7.99
New	40.86	5.70	16.15	6.59	7.27	3.84	2.38	1.41	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82
Total Capex	45.89	26.86	22.15	14.29	17.63	10.49	9.70	8.64	9.75	9.77	9.78	9.80	9.81
Cash Balance	16.44	15.24	17.53	14.19	12.57	11.82	11.94	13.25	13.57	13.97	14.45	15.12	15.88

* This amount is adjusted for non recurring events and Grants paid in advance.

The summary on the previous page highlights the annual operating result, the underlying surplus/(deficit), the total estimated capital expenditure, split between renewal and new, and the anticipated cash balance at the end of each financial year. The summary includes the actual result for the 2017/18 financial year, adopted budget for 2018/19 year, forecast for 2018/19 year and projections for the following ten years.

The Plan identifies that Council will have an operating surplus and a small underlying surplus in all years of the Plan. The projected car parking revenues for the CBD carpark have been factored in over 4 years reflecting a conservative estimate of the utilization of the new facility.

Capital expenditure is in accordance with the current 5 year capital program and targeted capital expenditure for the remaining period.

The Long Term Financial Plan takes into account the financial impact of the following changes to services/commitments:

- relocation to and operation of the paranapple centre;
- consolidation of Visitor Information Services, Art Gallery and Entertainment Centre into the paranapple arts centre;
- progression of the Waterfront Stage of the LIVING CITY project; and
- ongoing maintenance and additional depreciation on all new capital expenditure.

Financial Projections

The financial statements included in the Plan reflect the projected financial position of the Council over the next ten years

The Plan includes:

- Estimated Statement of Comprehensive Income
- Estimated Statement of Cash Flow
- Estimated Statement of Financial Position

Opportunities/Challenges

Population

The Plan assumes the City's population will remain at present levels until 2029. This assumption is based on data recently released by State Treasury and the Local Government Division. Despite stagnant growth in population in the municipal area, rate revenue continues to grow each year based on construction of new homes and improvements to existing residential and commercial buildings. Council will continue to take on gifted assets such as roads and stormwater from developments and subdivisions, which add to the maintenance and operational expenditure of Council as a whole. The growth in rate revenue and the increased costs associated with gifted assets has been factored into the Plan.

Changing Demographics

The population mix has changed considerably over the last 30 years with the trend towards an aging population set to continue. This may impact on the services and programs offered and the facilities provided by Council. The general focus on health and wellbeing of the entire population, and not just the older members of the community, may lead to increased provision of walking/cycling tracks and sporting and recreational facilities. The Plan does not include a change to the service levels and programs currently offered to take account of potential changing demographics.

Government Policy

Council is currently reliant on both the Federal and State Governments for external grants. The amount of funding and the timing of funding is dependent on budget decisions at both the Federal and State level. Changes in government policy and the impact of cost shifting from one level of government to another can have major implications on the future financial sustainability

of Council. It has been assumed that current government policy will remain constant over the life of the Plan.

Climate Change

Council is facing potential impacts from climate change across several aspects of its operations which may impact on the Plan. These include:

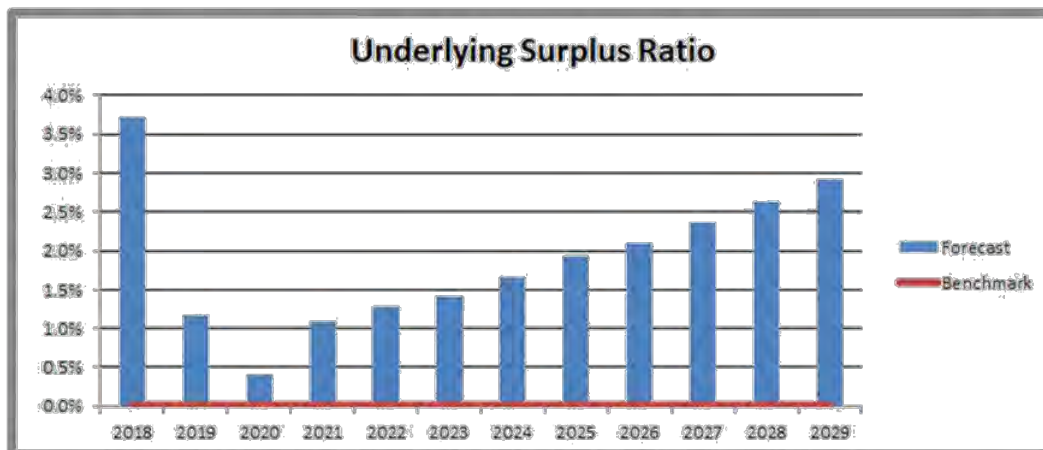
- changes to the coastal environment and therefore appropriate development of these areas;
- changes to the size and use of parks and reserves surrounding vulnerable areas;
- lifestyle decisions by ratepayers, increased use of water tanks and the ability to reuse water and the potential related positive impact on the stormwater system;
- increased number and intensity of natural disasters such as storms and fires.

Indexation

All figures are expressed in current values. Revenue and expenses have not been indexed for CPI. Any increases in revenue or expenses are the result of a change in operations or service levels. It is acknowledged that some revenues and expenses will increase by more than CPI, however it has been assumed that other expenses will increase at a lower rate and these will offset over the term of the Plan.

Sustainability Indicators:

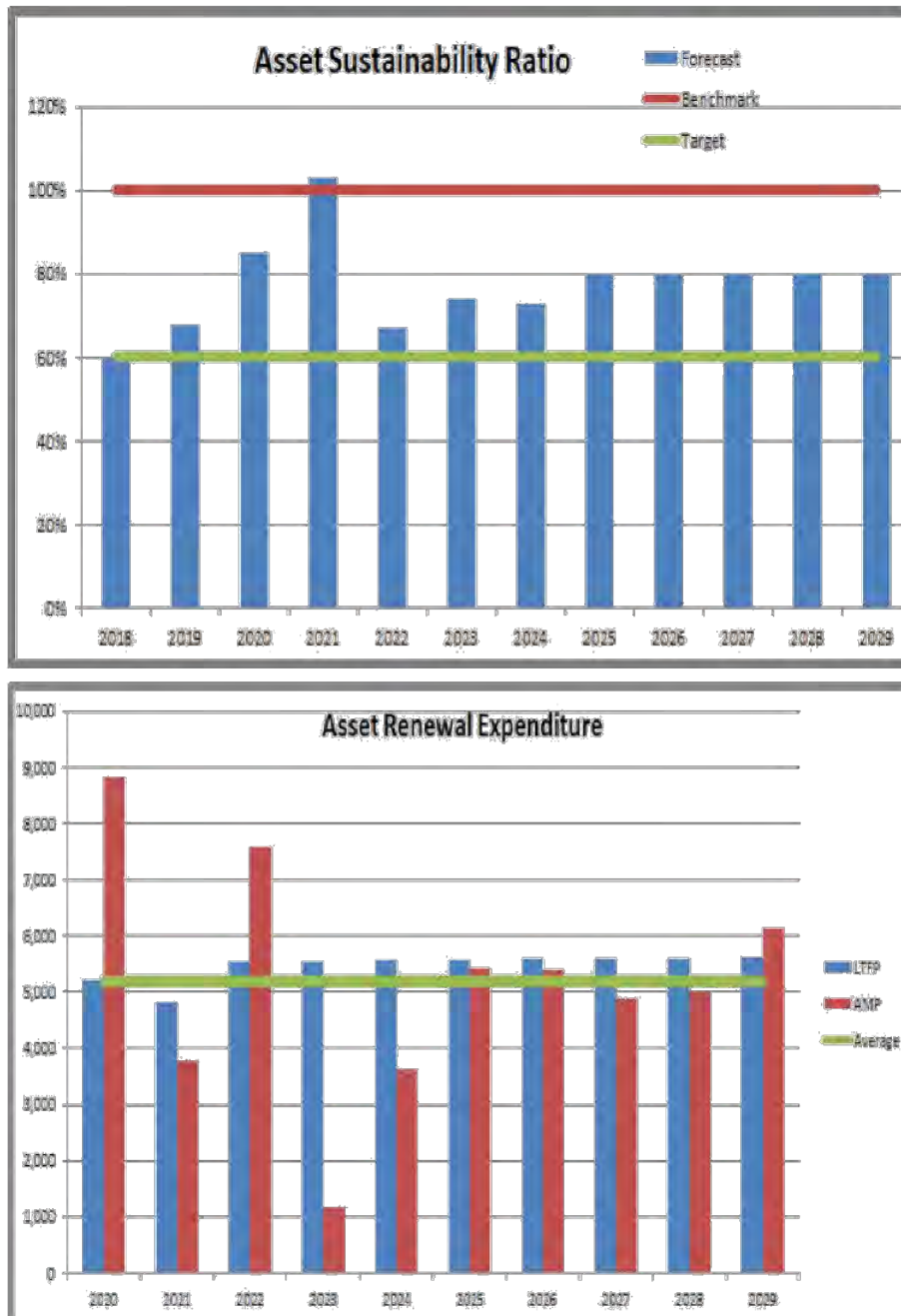
Underlying Surplus Ratio



As mentioned earlier, this indicator is a basic measure of financial sustainability. The strong underlying operating surplus in 2017/18 reflects actual results. The 2019 year represents the forecast position for the year end. The remaining years show a positive underlying operating surplus despite the recognition of new operating costs associated with LIVING CITY.

The Plan includes the loss of \$546,000 revenue from TasWater in 2018/19. A conservative estimate of increased rate revenue in relation to the hotel development is included in 2020/21 as well as a flow on impact to minor development in the CBD in 2021/22.

Asset Renewal Funding Ratio and Asset Sustainability Ratio



The asset sustainability ratio, compares the rate of capital spending through renewing, restoring and replacing existing assets, with the value of depreciation. The expenditure on renewing the asset base reflected in the Plan averages between approximately 60% and 80% of the relevant depreciation expense over the years from 2020 to 2029. This figure is below the benchmark set by the Auditor-General, but generally within the Council's target range of 60% to 100%.

According to the criteria for assessing financial sustainability established by the Auditor-General, this indicates a medium financial sustainability risk.

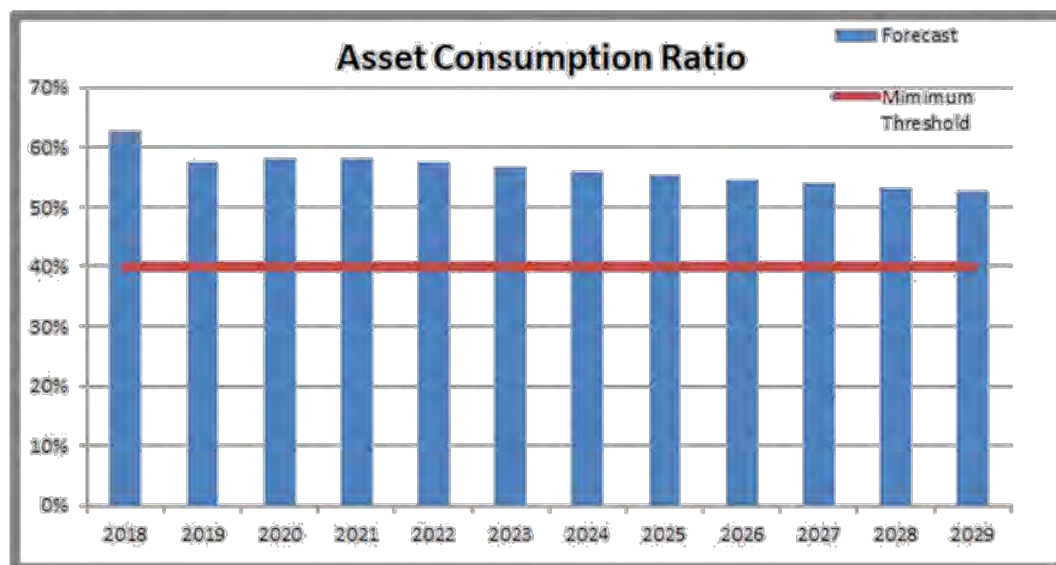
In the commentary included in the Financial Management Strategy, Council has set a target below that set by the Auditor-General as the Asset Management Plans indicate that there is no requirement to renew stormwater assets at this stage, however the asset class

carries a depreciation expense of approximately \$1,400,000. This has a significant impact on the calculation of this ratio. The other influence is the increased expenditure on new assets in recent years with the Mersey Bluff redevelopment, the Aquatic Centre and the new buildings as part of the LIVING CITY project. This expenditure results in additional depreciation expense but does not necessarily translate into an increased renewal requirement.

The asset renewal funding ratio measures the planned expenditure on renewing assets in the Long Term Financial Plan with the projected renewal expenditure as determined in the Asset Management Plans. As discussed earlier this document demonstrates that Council plan to adequately fund capital renewal requirements as identified in the Asset Management Plans.

It should be noted that the Plan allows for maintenance on the majority of new capital expenditure. This maintenance expenditure may reduce the level of renewal expenditure required in the future.

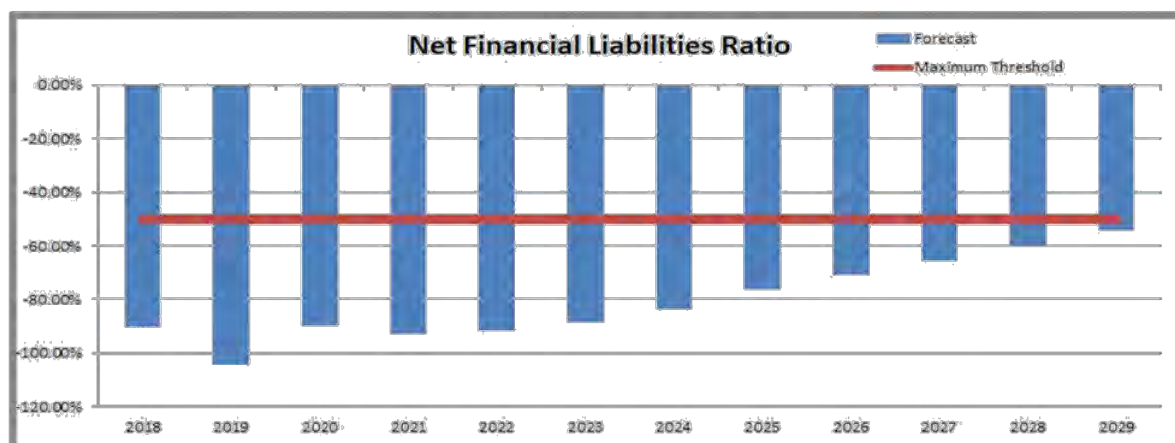
Asset Consumption Ratio



The asset consumption ratio shows the depreciated replacement cost of Council's depreciable assets relative to their replacement value. Council is meeting the benchmark of between 40% and 60% considered appropriate for this ratio, however the ratio is declining and Council must continue to closely monitor the ongoing maintenance and condition of assets to ensure they are adequately renewed. Close scrutiny is paid to the asset consumption ratio for roads as this is a major asset class. At 30 June 2018, the road consumption ratio was 45% and is consistent over the past 4 years. In 2014 Council engaged contractors to conduct a road condition survey, which included evaluation of the pavement condition, between 1 (new condition) and 5 (requires renewal or replacement). The average condition was 2.2, which indicated the road network was in reasonable condition. The recent Road Management in Local Government review undertaken by the Tasmanian Audit Office also concluded that Council roads are in a reasonable condition, but recommended that Council review the level of renewal.



Net Financial Liabilities Ratio

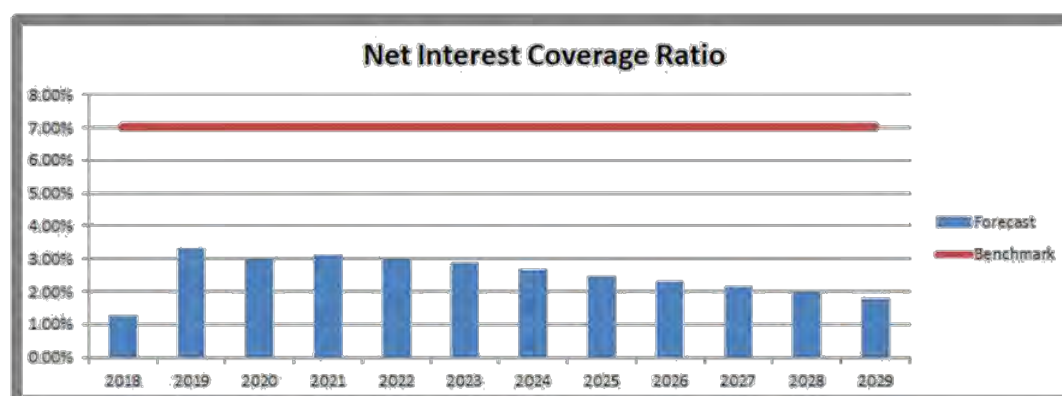


Net Financial Liabilities represent the total value of liabilities less cash and receivables. The net financial liabilities ratio exceeds the benchmark in 2018 and for the remainder of the Plan, as a result of the additional borrowings in relation to LIVING CITY Stage 1. The total additional borrowings for Stage 1 amounted to \$33,850,000.

The forecast for the ratio exceeds the benchmark range and the target range set by Council from 2018, which was acknowledged in the LTFP presented to Council in March 2016. The Treasurer has approved the additional borrowing limit despite this result. The Plan includes substantial reduction of the loan balance over the 10 years with regular principal repayments factored into future cash flows. Council will assess additional principal repayments over the next 10 years.

Based on the Plan the cash balance will stay above the target balance for the duration of the Plan.

Net Interest Cost Ratio



As demonstrated, the net interest cost to Council is well below the benchmark of 7% of recurrent revenue. At the current borrowing levels, Council can comfortably meet its net interest obligations from ongoing operations. This ratio takes into account the additional interest relating to the increased borrowings.

Estimated Statement of Comprehensive Income:

	2018 Actual	2019 Budget	2019 Forecast	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan	2025 Plan	2026 Plan	2027 Plan	2028 Plan	2029 Plan
	'\$000	'\$000	'\$000	'\$000	'\$000	'\$000	'\$000	'\$000	'\$000	'\$000	'\$000	'\$000	'\$000
Recurrent income:													
Water and service charges	27,527	27,912	27,947	28,442	28,970	29,130	29,235	29,310	29,390	29,470	29,550	29,630	29,710
Fees and charges	4,414	7,020	4,015	4,031	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930
Government Grants	3,216	2,297	2,407	2,444	2,444	2,444	2,444	2,444	2,444	2,444	2,444	2,444	2,444
Contributions	49	26	20	24	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Investment revenue	2,951	2,186	2,430	2,209	2,174	2,149	2,142	2,169	2,174	2,184	2,196	2,208	2,223
Other revenue	1,186	1,117	1,169	1,157	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162
Total recurrent income	41,344	40,577	40,823	41,400	41,927	42,082	42,155	42,281	42,347	42,437	42,528	42,621	42,716
Recurrent expenses:													
Employee costs	11,447	12,002	11,752	12,032	12,345	12,360	12,435	12,464	12,466	12,470	12,482	12,491	12,500
Materials and services	13,444	13,292	13,020	13,730	13,530	13,443	13,490	13,709	13,721	13,720	13,737	13,746	13,758
Depreciation	4,427	9,140	9,190	9,700	9,544	9,552	9,930	9,920	9,930	9,937	9,970	9,990	10,014
Finance costs	1,230	1,904	1,704	1,731	1,675	1,615	1,555	1,499	1,435	1,375	1,315	1,255	1,195
Leases & taxes	3,374	3,556	3,520	3,437	3,430	3,430	3,430	3,430	3,430	3,430	3,430	3,430	3,430
Other expenses	1,042	1,127	1,113	995	990	1,030	990	996	990	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030
Internal charges	(539)	(611)	(611)	(654)	(655)	(655)	(655)	(655)	(655)	(655)	(655)	(655)	(655)
Total expenses	38,715	40,430	39,735	41,499	41,445	41,511	41,537	41,527	41,511	41,524	41,500	41,476	41,452
Surplus/(Deficit) before Capital items	2,430	147	1,087	101	282	563	618	724	836	913	1,028	1,145	1,264
Capital items													
Net gain/(Loss) on disposal of assets	(2,075)	(391)	(4,010)	(504)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)
Change in Value of Investments	372	400	400	372	372	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172
Capital Grants & Contributions	9,905	2,555	2,060	4,357	5,274	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774
Change in Value - Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	10,424	2,708	(442)	4,224	8,728	1,301	1,344	1,470	1,584	1,657	1,774	1,891	2,010

General Assumptions:

Indexation

All data is expressed at current value, that is, data relating to prior years is as stated in the Annual Report for that year and all projections are expressed in 2018/19 values. Revenue and expenses have not been indexed for CPI. Any changes in revenue or expenses in excess of or below CPI are explained below.

Rounding

All amounts in the Plan are rounded to the nearest \$1,000. Any rounding errors have been corrected in the Plan.

Specific Assumptions:

Rates and Service Charges

Council currently has two rating categories – general and service rates.

General rates are levied based on the Annual Assessed Value of properties, as determined by the Valuer General. Council adopts differential rating based on the use of the property/land.

The service rates cover waste management.

The Plan assumes that rates and waste management charges will not increase by more than CPI in any year. During 2015/16 Council changed its rating methodology and introduced a \$300 fixed charge and a change cap. The Plan assumes the fixed charge will remain in place at the current level. Supplementary rates are included in each year and take into account both historical trends, predictions for future population growth and construction in the CBD in relation to LIVING CITY. The Plan includes additional rate revenue in 2020/21 in relation to the completion of the hotel development in December 2020.

The changes made to the commercial waste management charge in 2017/18 are assumed to continue throughout the Plan and the change cap will be reviewed annually.

Fees and Charges

This category covers a wide range of Council services including revenue from:

- planning and development applications;
- inspections;
- transfer station fees;
- animal registrations;
- parking fees and fines; and
- admission fees relating to various Council owned facilities, eg, Devonport Recreation Centre and the Devonport Entertainment and Convention Centre, etc.

All changes to rental income from commercial properties have been factored into the Plan.

Other levels of fees and charges are anticipated to remain constant over the Plan.

Grant Income

Operating grants are received from both State and Federal Government for the purpose of delivering Council services.

The main source of grant revenue is from the State Grants Commission (SGC) in the form of Financial Assistance Grants (FAG).

From the 2019/20 year onwards, the level of FAG revenue has been maintained at the 2018/19 level, that is, no increase has been factored into the Plan for this item of revenue.

Investment Revenue

Interest Income

Interest on investments has been calculated on the estimated average cash balance. Historically, cash levels are higher in the first half of the financial year than in the second, due to the timing of rate receipts and Council's capital expenditure program. An average interest rate of 2.25% has been used to forecast interest revenue in the Plan. Interest Income fluctuates over the term of the Plan due to changing investment balances.

Dividends Received

Dividends from TasWater are based on the entities forward estimates. The total distribution from TasWater has been reduced by \$546,000 from the 2017/18 level to \$1,800,000 and it is assumed it will remain at this level for the remainder of the Plan.

Other Revenue

This category includes commission received through operations of the parnaple arts centre, recoveries from the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service, and minor sundry income.

The current management agreement with Belgravia to manage Splash – Leisure and Aquatic Centre allows Council to recover utility costs in relation to the centre. Belgravia was appointed in 2018 for a further period of 5 years ending in 2023. It is assumed that the recoveries will continue for the remainder of the Plan.

Service Levels and New Developments

The Plan assumes existing service levels will remain constant throughout the period. As stated in the Introduction, expenditure on new capital will result in increased operational expenditure in the future. Allowance has been made for the additional operating, maintenance and depreciation costs associated with capital expenditure on new assets.

Maintenance costs on these developments and any other new capital expenditure has been allowed for at the following rates:

- Roads & Stormwater 1.0% of new capital expenditure; and
- Facilities and Open Space 1.0% of new capital expenditure.

The additional maintenance costs have been allocated evenly across employee benefits and general materials. This allows for a real increase in the number of employees and an increase in the cost of materials due to additional materials being required to undertake this additional work.

Additional operational and maintenance costs in relation to the parnaple centre, parnaple convention centre and parnaple arts centre have been included in the Plan.

Council is consistently focused on ensuring services are delivered as efficiently and effectively as possible. This involves regular reviews of service levels and the method of delivery to ensure costs are kept at sustainable levels.


Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include salaries and wages and all employment related expenses including payroll tax, employer superannuation, leave entitlements, fringe benefits tax, workers compensation insurance and professional development.

Employee benefits increase annually over the duration of the Plan and represent the increased maintenance required on new capital expenditure. The additional employee numbers to perform these maintenance tasks have not been quantified, however the costs are relative to historical data.

Materials and Services

This category of expenditure covers a wide range of costs and represents the majority of Council's day to day operational expenditure. Despite constant cost increases, the cost



management culture evolving throughout Council aims to maintain the level of expenditure in materials and services costs in line with CPI, with adjustments only being made for known variances. These include:

- timing of expenditure for increased valuation costs;
- expenditure in relation to local government elections; and
- movements in the management fee paid to Belgravia in relation to Splash.

This category also includes the additional cost of materials associated with maintenance of new capital expenditure.

Depreciation

Depreciation expense is based on the current written down value of property, plant and equipment, increased for new capital additions. The asset base has not been indexed or revalued in this Plan so as to remain consistent in the presentation of figures in real dollar terms.

The amount of depreciation is expected to increase at a rate of approximately 1% of the value of the related year's capital expenditure estimates, and as such depreciation costs will continually increase over the life of the Plan.

Depreciation is expected to increase as a result of new buildings and infrastructure as part of LIVING CITY.

Finance Costs

Finance costs include interest expense on borrowings and general bank charges across Council accounts. Interest expense over the period of the Plan is based on existing and new debt requirements.

Levies and Taxes

Council rates, land taxes and fire service levies are included in this category of expenditure. Council rates are shown on Council owned properties to reflect the total cost of operating these facilities. Land tax and fire service levies are based on the assessment received from the State Government.

While Council is planning to dispose of surplus properties, it is not anticipated that the sales will have a material impact on the level of rates or land tax.

Other Expenses

This category includes expenses relating to elected members, donations and sponsorships payable to community organisations and rate remissions.

It is expected that these costs will remain constant over the life of the Plan with the only exception being that additional costs have been included to cover the holding of Council elections.

Internal Charges

The balance shown in this category represents internal charges for plant hire, allocation of employee on-costs and distribution of overheads for the Infrastructure and Works Department applicable to capital jobs.


The dollar amount recharged to capital jobs is directly related to the amount of time Council staff spend on capital jobs.

Capital Grants

It is assumed the Roads to Recovery program from 2020/21 revert to the historical funding level for the remaining life of the Plan.

LIVING CITY Project

Council is committed to progressing the LIVING CITY Masterplan and this Strategy reflects the estimated income and expenditure for the project as is known at the time of writing.



Revenue includes all current rental income in relation to the strategic properties purchased as part of the project and all holding costs. Assets and borrowings in relation to the project are reflected in the Estimated Statement of Financial Position.

The following assumptions relate specifically to LIVING CITY:

- Revenue and expenditure from various components of Stage 1 have been incorporated into the Plan;
- It is assumed that Council will dispose of land for the hotel development in 2019/20 for \$1,100,000;
- Construction of the Waterfront Park will progress as planned; and
- Principal and interest repayments are calculated in accordance with the existing agreement with ANZ bank.

Estimated Statement of Cash Flows:

	2018 Actual	2019 Budget	2019 Forecast	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan	2025 Plan	2026 Plan	2027 Plan	2028 Plan	2029 Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities													
Receipts													
Rates and user charges	32,992	34,444	34,365	35,017	35,456	35,656	35,716	35,776	35,876	35,956	36,036	36,116	36,196
Government grants	5,216	2,299	2,429	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644	2,644
Refund of GST tax credits	4,763	1,473	3,129	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473
Contributions	49	3	55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Interest	324	359	455	490	505	520	573	599	607	615	626	639	654
Investment revenue from wastewater	1,455	1,250	1,176	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Other receipts	1,418	1,168	1,208	1,193	1,168	1,193	1,193	1,193	1,193	1,193	1,193	1,193	1,193
Total Receipts	44,475	40,949	41,202	41,983	42,330	42,455	42,558	42,654	42,752	42,840	42,931	43,024	43,119
Payments													
Employee & supplier costs	32,134	32,772	32,442	32,562	32,479	32,529	32,625	32,661	32,685	32,699	32,717	32,735	32,753
Borrowing costs	933	2,204	1,434	1,751	1,675	1,615	1,555	1,495	1,435	1,375	1,315	1,255	1,195
Other expenses	945	1,137	1,108	995	993	1,038	993	994	995	1,038	1,038	1,038	1,038
Total Payments	33,758	33,713	31,234	31,274	31,344	32,182	32,176	32,182	32,118	32,112	32,079	32,028	31,784
Net Cash from operating activities	10,717	10,027	11,968	10,489	10,984	10,303	10,382	10,502	10,434	10,728	10,861	10,994	11,133
Cash Flows from Investing Activities													
Receipts													
Proceeds from sale of non current assets	485	2,650	2,559	1,100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Capital grants	5,475	2,555	1,555	4,957	5,024	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504
Dividend revenue	921	414	800	414	414	414	414	414	414	414	414	414	414
Capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments													
Costs towards	-	(14,000)	-	(1,302)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset renewals	(5,826)	(4,137)	(4,000)	(2,307)	(10,173)	(6,444)	(7,320)	(7,229)	(7,926)	(7,951)	(7,952)	(7,950)	(7,994)
New assets	(-2,652)	(2,651)	(14,150)	(8,587)	(5,373)	(3,940)	(3,301)	(3,492)	(1,317)	(1,317)	(1,315)	(1,312)	(1,313)
Net Cash used in investing activities	(35,827)	(21,034)	(17,245)	(12,821)	(10,811)	(9,244)	(8,441)	(7,317)	(8,513)	(8,528)	(8,542)	(8,557)	(8,571)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities													
Receipts													
New loans	26,157	12,000	7,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to community organizations	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	-
Payments													
Loan principal repayments	(765)	(1,500)	(763)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)	(1,804)
Net Cash from (or used in) financing activities	25,424	10,200	6,644	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,801)	(1,800)	(1,804)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash held	317	(807)	1,365	(3,433)	(1,428)	(744)	120	1,304	320	399	518	429	755
Cash at beginning of reporting period	14,125	14,049	14,442	17,827	14,194	12,566	11,922	11,942	13,246	13,546	13,965	14,453	15,122
Cash at end of reporting period	14,442	13,242	15,807	14,194	12,566	11,822	11,942	13,246	13,566	13,945	14,483	15,122	15,880

**Sale of Assets**

The statement includes proceeds of \$2,100,000 over 10 years from sale of assets and plant and equipment. Sale of assets in relation to LIVING CITY accounts for \$1,100,000 of this total.

Capital Works

The capital expenditure shown in the statement is split between expenditure on renewals and new capital projects as per the 5 year capital program. The remaining years ensure renewal expenditure is 80% of depreciation expense.

Borrowings

Borrowings in relation to LIVING CITY Stage 1 construction were finalized in 2018/19. The total new debt at the completion of LIVING CITY Stage 1 construction was \$33,850,000. The Plan includes annual principal repayments of \$1,804,000, covering the previously refinanced debt and the new debt.

Estimated Statement of Financial Position:

	2018 Actual	2019 Budget	2019 Forecast	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan	2025 Plan	2026 Plan	2027 Plan	2028 Plan	2029 Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets													
Current Assets													
Cash and cash equivalents	14,442	15,340	17,029	14,194	12,644	11,822	11,942	12,646	13,666	13,968	14,488	15,122	15,880
Receivables	1,128	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110
Other Assets	164	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Available for Sale Assets	2,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	28,193	16,426	18,015	15,380	13,760	13,008	13,128	14,432	14,752	15,151	15,649	16,308	17,046
Non-current Assets													
Capital works in progress	59,415	5,814	42,114	11,500	3,459	3,459	3,459	3,459	3,459	3,459	3,459	3,459	3,459
Receivables	20	-	25	20	19	16	16	16	16	4	-	-	-
Investment in associates	4,899	4,315	4,409	4,697	4,659	3,631	3,293	3,275	3,247	3,219	3,191	3,163	3,135
Investment in RealEstate	87,345	84,226	87,345	87,345	87,345	87,345	87,345	87,345	87,345	87,345	87,345	87,345	87,345
Property, plant and equipment	442,000	474,011	487,289	430,805	457,139	497,117	494,268	494,579	495,667	492,950	492,233	491,815	492,963
Total Non-current Assets	588,607	572,346	593,182	534,359	554,112	594,159	594,219	592,669	592,016	591,470	590,924	590,573	589,821
Total Assets	608,138	588,772	612,197	607,739	608,544	607,967	607,427	604,791	606,768	606,621	606,573	606,881	606,867
Liabilities													
Current Liabilities													
Payables	18,864	3,177	4,600	3,179	3,179	3,177	3,176	3,181	3,177	3,176	3,176	3,177	3,177
Provisions	3,108	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146	2,146
Financial liabilities	45,169	84,189	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,804
Total Current Liabilities	67,141	89,412	7,449	7,129	7,129	7,127	7,126	7,131	7,127	7,126	7,126	7,127	7,127
Non-current Liabilities													
Provisions	433	455	432	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455
Income Received in Advance	-	-	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	604	507	487	407	507	207	187	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-	59,016	49,212	44,628	44,624	42,000	40,996	39,192	37,958	36,664	35,750	34,976
Total Non-current Liabilities	1,043	962	64,055	49,074	47,170	45,286	43,542	41,451	39,647	37,643	36,039	34,235	33,431
Total Liabilities	67,147	92,374	72,004	56,202	54,299	52,393	50,498	48,582	46,774	44,769	43,165	41,362	39,558
Net Assets	541,771	524,398	540,191	545,837	554,245	555,574	554,939	556,409	559,994	561,853	563,408	565,519	567,329
Equity													
Accumulated Surplus	314,309	317,799	318,940	316,075	316,803	315,112	314,477	313,949	313,932	314,191	314,966	315,637	316,667
Asset Revaluation Reserve	314,914	279,770	316,814	316,514	316,814	316,514	316,514	316,514	316,514	316,514	316,514	316,514	316,514
Other Reserves	12,548	9,829	9,437	13,248	13,628	13,948	13,948	13,948	13,948	13,948	13,948	13,948	13,948
Total Equity	541,771	524,398	540,191	545,537	554,245	555,574	554,939	556,409	559,994	561,853	563,408	565,519	567,329



Cash and Cash Equivalents

The cash balance has been derived from the Estimated Statement of Cash Flow. The cash balance has not been discounted for the effect of inflation and is shown in today's dollars.

Capital Work in Progress

This balance relates to capital projects that span more than one financial year.

Investment in Associates and TasWater

A small increase in the value of investment in Dulverton Regional Waste Management Authority has been factored into the Plan. This assumption is based on the forecast Statement of Financial Position as advised. It is assumed that the investment in TasWater will remain constant.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Capital expenditure on new assets and on renewal of existing assets is in accordance with the 5 year capital program. The remaining years ensure renewal expenditure is approximately 80% of depreciation expense.

The balance takes into account any disposals of assets, contributed assets and depreciation of the existing asset base as well as additions.

Financial Liabilities

The actual debt balance following the completion of LIVING CITY Stage 1 has been included in the Plan. It is not anticipated that Council will borrow any further over the term of the Plan. All scheduled principal repayments have been included in the Plan.

5.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION OF TASMANIA - ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND GENERAL MEETING - 3 JULY 2019

File: 30415 D583216

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 5.1.3 Represent and promote Council at Regional, State and National forums

SUMMARY

This report has been prepared to inform Council of items listed for consideration on the upcoming Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) Annual General Meeting and General Meeting to be held on Wednesday, 3 July 2019.

BACKGROUND

The Annual General Meeting, followed by a General Meeting, is to be held at the Wrest Point Casino, Hobart on 3 July 2019.

The agendas for both meetings can be downloaded at:

<http://www.lgat.tas.gov.au/page.aspx?u=333> (Annual General Meeting)

<http://www.lgat.tas.gov.au/page.aspx?u=887> (General Meeting)

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Council as a member of the LGAT is entitled to vote in accordance with the Rules of the Association at any meeting. Several of the items to be debated relate to either State or Federal Government legislation or responsibility.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this report is to allow Council, where it considers necessary, to provide guidance to its voting delegate, Mayor Rockliff, in relation to how to vote on items listed on the agendas.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AGENDA:

The agenda items listed for the meeting are:

1. Minutes of 106th Annual General Meeting
2. **President's Report**
3. Financial Statements to 30 June 2018
4. Budget and Subscriptions 2019/20

GM Note:

The total subscription to be applied for 2019/20 is \$58,676.05 a reduction of \$3,318.44 from the previous year. This amount is consistent with Council's budget.

5. President and Vice President's honorariums

6. Rules of the Local Government Association of Tasmania

GM Note:

An alteration to the rules to enable the outgoing President to Chair both the AGM and General Meeting attached to the LGAT Conference, prior to the incoming President taking up the role.

7. LGAT Annual Plan

8. Strategic Plan 2017-2020

9. Reports from Board Representatives

GENERAL MEETING AGENDA:

The agenda items (apart from normal procedural matters) listed for the meeting are classified under the heading of:

8. Items for Decision

8.1 National Redress

9 Items for Noting

9.1 Charitable Exemptions on Rates

9.2 Local Government Act Review

9.3 Waste Management

9.4 21st Century Councils

9.5 Planning Reform

9.6 LGAT Community Satisfaction Survey

9.7 St Lukes Corporate Health Plan

9.8 Digital Advisory Group

9.9 Energy

9.10 National Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Reports

9.11 Environmental Health Officer Update

9.12 LGAT Procurement

9.13 Heavy Vehicle National Law Review and Heavy Vehicles Regulation In Tasmania

9.14 Emergency Management

9.15 Local Government Community Health and Wellbeing Project

9.16 LGAT Peer Advisor Program

9.17 State Budget

9.18 Federal Election

9.19 Communications, Events and Training Update

Motions for Which Notice Has Been Given

10. Roads and Infrastructure

10.1 Reinstatement of Heavy Vehicle Road Tax
Council – Circular Head

Decision Sought

That Member Councils of LGAT recommend that the State Government provides an immediate commitment to reinstatement of the equitable distribution of the total heavy motor vehicle road tax collected, to the percentage distribution at the time of inception of the scheme in 1996/1997.

10.2 Compensation for No Indexation of Heavy Vehicle Road Tax
Council – Circular Head

Decision Sought

Member Councils of LGAT recommend that the State Government make to all Local Councils a one off additional annual payment allocation of the heavy motor vehicle road tax distribution as compensation for 24 years of no indexation of the funding allocation.

11. Sector Profile and Reform

11.1 Amend Meeting Procedures
Council – **Break O'Day**

Decision Sought

That LGAT lobby the State Government requesting changes be made to Part 3, Sections 27 and 28 – Voting as well as the inclusion of reasons to be listed in Section 32 – Minutes of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015 with regard to elected members voting against an “Officer’s Recommendation” or “Motion”.

12. Sector Capacity
No Motions Received

13. Financial Sustainability
No Motions Received

14. Environmental Management

14.1 Climate Change
Council – Devonport City

Decision Sought

That the Local Government Association of Tasmania investigate opportunities for the sector to develop a position on climate change including acknowledging:

- **There is a climate emergency that requires action by all levels of the government;**
- **Human induced climate change is at the forefront of the climate emergency; and**
- **The State Government has a particular role in assisting local governments in dealing with the impacts of climate change.**

14.2 Climate Change
Council – Huon Valley

Decision Sought

That the LGAT call upon the Federal and Tasmanian State Governments and Parliaments urging them to:

- a) Acknowledge the urgency created by climate change that requires immediate and collaborative action across all tiers of government;**
- b) Acknowledge that the world climate crisis is an issue of social and environmental injustice and, to a great extent, the burden of the frontline impacts of climate change fall on low income communities vulnerable groups and future generations; and**
- c) Facilitate emergency action to address the climate crisis, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and meet or exceed targets in the Paris Agreement.**

GM Note:

As Motions 14.1 and 14.2 relate to the same issues LGAT have proposed an alternative motion that attempts to address both councils' motions as follows:

- 1) *That Members agree:*
 - a) the urgency created by climate change requires immediate and collaborative action across all tiers of government; and*
 - b) that the world climate crisis is an issue of social and environmental injustice and, to a great extent, the burden of the frontline impacts of climate change fall on low income communities vulnerable groups and future generations.*
- 2) *That LGAT calls upon the Federal and Tasmanian State Governments and Parliaments to:*
 - a) acknowledge there is a climate emergency that requires action by all levels of government;*
 - b) facilitate emergency action to address the climate crisis, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and meet or exceed targets in the Paris Agreement; and*
 - c) assist local government in dealing with the impact of climate change.*

14.3 Single Use Plastics/Waste Strategy
Council – Huon Valley

Decision Sought

That the Local Government Association of Tasmania lobbies the State Government to complete a state-wide Waste Strategy that includes Policy and Legislation that will phase out single use plastics across the State and support the establishment of regional composting facilities.

14.4 Single Use Plastics
Council – **Break O'Day**

Decision Sought

Request that LGAT lobby the State Government to take leadership in developing a consistent state wide approach to banning the use of single use plastics in takeaway food packaging.

14.5 State Weed Management
Council – **Break O'Day**

Decision Sought

That LGAT lobby the heads of the Tasmanian Government's Departments and GBEs with responsibilities for management of public lands or works on public lands to have new increased and sustained resourcing levels committed in government agency budgets to manage weeds on public land in coordination with the efforts of others in local areas.

14.6 Waste Management Storage & Collection
Council – West Tamar

Decision Sought

That Local Government Association of Tasmania lobby the Tasmanian Government for:

Reform of multiple dwelling standards in the Tasmanian Planning Scheme to require consideration of:

- **Waste management storage and collection impacts for multiple dwelling developments; and**
- **Allowing for alternative waste storage and collection means such as site skip bins.**

14.7 Feral Cats
Council – Burnie City

Decision Sought

That LGAT calls on the State Government as matter of urgency to set up, resource, and authorise a program within the relevant State agency of a kind equivalent to the former Fox Eradication Taskforce with a specific purpose of taking and coordinating immediate and continuing long-term direct action to control and reduce the population of stray and feral cats in all parts of Tasmania.

15. Planning and Development

15.1 **Certificate 337's**

Council – West Tamar

Decision Sought**That the Local Government Association of Tasmania lobby the Tasmanian Government for:**

- 1. Urgent review of the 337 certificate form under Schedule 5 of the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2015* to address the following omissions from current regulatory regimes that impact the subject lands:**
 - a) *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993***
 - Codes (such as landslip);**
 - Specific Area Plans;**
 - Local provisions;**
 - Applications for a new planning scheme - including the Tasmanian Planning Scheme;**
 - or**
 - Applications for amendments to local provisions under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.**
 - b) *Building Act 2016***
 - Submitted form 80's for low risk building work;**
 - Whether any natural hazard considerations affect the lands;**
 - Question 31 (a) add a new section (iii) asking about onsite waste waters systems approved prior to the Plumbing Regulations 1994**
 - Questions 38-40 be revised to ask whether notifiable building work has been completed and then to provide details regardless of the answer; and**
- 2. Revisions to the *Property Agents and Land Transactions Act 2016* to consider:**
 - a) Requiring a 337 certificate prior to listing of a property and making it available as part of the sale process; and**
 - b) Seeking full disclosure for properties as part of the listing process rather than the current process**

15.2 Increased Penalties for Unlawful Use and Development

Council – Hobart City

Decision Sought

That LGAT lobby the State Government to amend the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* to increase penalties and introduce alternative sentencing options for unlawful use and development consistent with the provisions in the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* introduced by the NSW State Government in 2014/2015 by the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment Act 2014*.

16. Public Policy General

16.1 Smoke Free Areas
Council – Hobart City**Decision Sought**

That the LGAT lobby the State Government to increase the smoking distance from doorways from 3 metres to 5 metres in support of local businesses

16.2 Gun Control Laws
Council – Kingborough**Decision Sought**

That LGAT lobby the State Government to ensure any amendments to the *Tasmanian Firearms Act 1996* and associated regulations further align Tasmanian law with the National Firearms Agreement

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Background information on the items listed can be found in the agenda papers.

LGAT has a communication protocol which it uses to disseminate information and decisions as a result of General Meetings of the Association.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Council contributes to LGAT through payment of subscriptions. Any decisions reached at General Meetings may have an impact on Council's finances.

Council's 2019/20 budget provides for the subscriptions payable to LGAT.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

There are no risks which have been identified in relation to the contents of this report. Any risk is dependent on the outcome of decisions which are reached at the General Meeting.

CONCLUSION

The LGAT Annual General Meeting and General Meeting agenda items have been listed for the information of Councillors and to allow comment and/or direction to be provided to the Council's voting delegate in relation to any matter.

ATTACHMENTS

[1.](#) LGAT - AGM Agenda - 3 July 2019

[2.](#) LGAT - General Meeting - Agenda - 3 July 2019

RECOMMENDATION

That the agendas for the Local Government Association of Tasmania Annual General Meeting and General Meeting to be held on 3 July 2019 be received and noted.

Author:	Paul West
Position:	General Manager



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

AGENDA

To be submitted to the

**ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH SESSION
OF THE ASSOCIATION**

**Will be held on
3 July 2019**

**Commencing at
11.00am**

**Wrest Point Casino
Hobart**

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* Denotes Attachment

FORMAL NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

***The Annual Conference of
Local Government in Tasmania
will be held
commencing
Wednesday 3 July 2019***

**NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN THAT THE
One Hundred and Seventh Annual General Meeting
of the Association
will be held on
3 July 2019
Commencing at
11.00am**

**NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN THAT THE
Association's General Meeting
will be held on
3 July 2019
To consider
Local Government Policy and Motions
from Member Councils**

**Commencing immediately following
the conclusion of the
Annual General Meeting
on Wednesday 3 July 2019**

**All sessions to be held at
Wrest Point Casino
Hobart**

**Katrena Stephenson
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

2019 CONFERENCE PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY 3 JULY 2019

11.00am	AGM	
	General Meeting	Commencing immediately following the conclusion of AGM
12.30pm	Lunch	With thanks to Dial Before you Dig
1.30pm	Meetings continue	
5.00 6.00pm	Welcome Reception	With thanks to Jardine Lloyd Thompson

THURSDAY 4 JULY 2019

8.00am	Conference Registration	
8.45am	Welcome and Opening	
9.05am	Mayor David O'Loughlin	
9.40am	Mayor Tim Shadbolt	
10.30am	Morning Tea	
11.00am	Mat Pinnegar	
11.30	Heather Rose	
12.10	Speed Networking	
12.40pm	Lunch	
1.40pm	World Café Series	
2.40pm	Afternoon Tea	With thanks to Commonwealth Bank
3.15pm	The Panel	
4.30 – 5.30pm	Happy Hour	With thanks to Commonwealth Bank
7.15pm	MAV Insurance Conference Dinner	

FRIDAY 5 JULY 2019

8.50am	Welcome Back, Reflections from Day One.
9.10am	Symposiums and Workshops
10.30am	Morning Tea
11.10am	2019 Local Government Awards for Excellence
11.55am	Penny Terry
12.50pm	Conference wrap up
1.00pm	Lunch

2019 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The President, Mayor Doug Chipman, will welcome Members, declare the Annual General Meeting open and accept apologies.

1 MINUTES OF 106TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING *

Decision Sought

That the Minutes of the 106th Annual General Meeting, held 25 July 2018 be confirmed.

The Minutes of the 106th Annual General Meeting of the Local Government Association of Tasmania, held in Hobart on 25 July 2018, as circulated, are submitted for confirmation.

The Minutes are at **Attachment to Item 1.**

2 PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Decision Sought

That the President's report be received.

The President will present his report to the 2019 Annual General Meeting.

3 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO 30 JUNE 2018 *

Decision Sought

That the Financial Statements for the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 be received and adopted.
--

The General Management Committee recommends consideration and adoption of the Association's Financial Statements for the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, an abridged version of which are included at **Attachment to Item 3**.

A full version is available from the Association's offices on request.

A copy of the Association's Profit and Loss report for the period 1 July 2018 to 23 May 2019 is also included at **Attachment to Item 3** to provide members with an indication of the current financial position of the Association.

At the time of preparation of this report five weeks remained to the end of the financial year with year-end adjustments also pending. It is anticipated that there will be an unanticipated surplus (approximately \$190,000) with items below being of note –

- TV advertising funds have not been fully expended and will be carried forward. This has resulted in no call being made on Members for the 2019-20 financial year.
- Additional workshops and training events held during the year, along with new sponsorship arrangements for some of these sessions, saw an increase in overall event income. Additional sessions were largely targeted at newly Elected Member's post-election but, there were also other new offerings including Playground Forums, Audit Panels and an inaugural International Women's Day Luncheon held in conjunction with TasCoss and DPAC.
- There were several staff changes during the year with vacancies during the recruitment periods. This meant a full year was not worked in all positions, resulting in a reduction in overall wages and superannuation expenditure.
- New, one off funding was received in relation to assistance and support for the National Skills Plan Project.
- General under expenditure in areas such as consultants' fees and staff training also contributed to the surplus.

4 2019/2020 LGAT BUDGET AND SUBSCRIPTIONS *
--

Decision Sought

That the Meeting endorse the adoption of the Budget and Subscriptions as presented.
--

Budget

- Some significant expenditure items from 2017-18 and 2018-19 are not carried forward in this budget (for example, the community satisfaction survey, advertising and the peer advisor program) and this means, despite appropriate indexation of wages and superannuation (see later dot point) it is anticipated that overall expenditure, excluding advertising funding, will not increase significantly and that overall subscriptions will remain the same (refer below). A new expense item has been introduced to account for the work on Charitable Rating or similar projects. This has been labelled Special Projects – Charitable Rates.
- There will be no call on Members for advertising funds this year. TV advertising has always been accounted for separately to general subscriptions so that no call would be made unless there was a significant program intent.
- Staff outputs and productivity continue to be high and therefore in line with most council EBAs a 2.5% pay increase has been budgeted for across all second year plus staff. Staff in their first year receive a post probation period increment as per their contracts. It should be noted that our two newest recruits are both on two-year contracts (aligned with DHHS funding for ½ a position) and we will revisit the staff requirements at the end of their employment period.
- It should also be noted that we are at a turning point in relation to procurement activities and so we have factored in additional staff time of 7.5 hours a fortnight to allow for closer work with vendors, as well as councils, to allow continued participation in the NPN and the increasing range of contracts/tenders being progressed. One year will be sufficient time to test whether this additional investment reaps benefits for councils.
- LGAT has traditionally paid superannuation above statutory requirements as a mechanism for recruitment and in recognition that we are unable to be highly competitive on salaries. Over time, as the base superannuation percentage has increased, the differential has decreased. This budget provides for a 0.5% increase in superannuation payments in order to maintain competitive advantage, noting the intent to match the increases in the superannuation guarantee over time.
- We have continued to focus on generating our own income and while it remains a relatively small component as compared to subscriptions, it is increasing. A further small but steady increase in income is predicted in relation to our events and commissions.
- Based on 2018-19 financials a small decline in conference registration income but increase in sponsorship and trade income has been contemplated.

The following minor adjustments have also been made:

- A reduction in expense item - Consultants Fees, as some of this expenditure item allows for LGAT to deal with emerging issues, like charitable rates, which has been budgeted for separately.
- An increase in expense item - Public Liability Insurance in line with anticipated market impacts.
- An increase in expense item – Software, which now captures software subscriptions and a corresponding decrease in expense item - Subscriptions. The nature of software purchase models has changed and this will allow us to more accurately reflect such costs.
- An increase in expense item - President Travel, recognising that with an incoming President there will likely be increased intrastate travel costs in the first year, related to council visits.
- With the appointment of a new Launceston based EO for LG Professionals, LG Professionals have given notice they will no longer require rental of the LGAT office.
- Interest rates remain low and projected interest earnings reflect that this is unlikely to change in this financial year.
- We will be undertaking a limited refurbishment of LGAT toilets and bathrooms but as this is an asset renewal it does not go through the budget but is instead funded through our building reserves. There is no significant maintenance anticipated this year.
- The budget anticipates a net result of \$1,616.

Subscriptions

This is the second year of applying our new subscription formula agreed at the 2017 AGM. That formula comprises a flat fee of 40 per cent and population and revenue fees of 30 per cent each, 8 revenue categories and 8 population categories and a 10 per cent collar and cap.

Six councils have moved categories, as a consequence of either population or revenue changes. Derwent Valley, George Town, Glenorchy City and Tasman have all moved up a Category, Sorell has moved up two Categories and West Coast has moved down a Category. The consequence of category movement as well as initial significant use of caps and collars in the first year of transition, means that despite an overall subscription decrease, seven councils will see small increases in subscriptions (ranging from \$181 to \$1984).

As outlined above, there is no change to the overall subscriptions compared to last year and no call on members for advertising, representing a reduction of 4.29% in the call on Members.

A copy of the Budget and Subscriptions for the 2019/20 Financial Year are at **Attachment to Item 4**.

5 PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT HONORARIUMS**Decision Sought**

That the President's and Vice President's allowance for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 be adjusted in accordance with the movement in the Wages Price Index.

The Rules of the Association provide that the Annual General Meeting will grant an annual allowance to the President and Vice President.

In the past an independent review of allowances was undertaken in the same financial year as the review of allowances for Local Government Elected Members, with the last review undertaken in 2009. The result of that review was to retain the basis of the present allowances unchanged for the two positions with movements to be in conjunction with the wages price index. This brought the escalation factor for allowances in line with Elected Member allowances across councils.

The escalation factor used for elected member allowances remains the wages price index and it is deemed appropriate that the President and Vice President Honorariums continue to escalate on the same basis.

The resultant application of the wages price index has meant allowances for 2018/19 were:

- President allowance \$48,393 per annum.
- Vice President allowance \$12,098 per annum.

GMC sitting fees will also be adjusted by the wages price index.

6 CHANGE TO THE RULES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION OF TASMANIA

Decision Sought

That the Meeting agree to change the LGAT Rules to enable the outgoing President to Chair both the Annual General Meeting and General Meeting attached to the LGAT Conference, prior to the incoming President taking up the reins.

Background

At the March 2019 General Meeting, Members agreed in principle to the rule change and its application at the July AGM/General Meeting ahead of a formal vote on the change.

At the December 2018 GMC meeting there was discussion around how to enable free participation at the LGAT AGM while still charging, as appropriate for participation at the adjacent General Meeting which comes at some considerable cost to LGAT (room hire, AV, catering). The cost of General Meetings has always been borne by Members on an attendance basis.

One of the difficulties of having the AGM at a set time is that in an election year, the AGM is held after the General Meeting as under the LGAT Rules the incoming President takes up the role at the conclusion of the AGM. It would be unfair to expect a new President to chair the biggest meeting of the year as their first duty.

Section 27 of the LGAT Rules (as adopted July 2018) is as follows:

- a. *Subject to Rule 27(d), the President shall take up office at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting following his or her election and shall hold office for a two year term concluding at the end of the relevant Annual General Meeting.*

Note that 27(d) relates to an election where the President has vacated office for whatever reason.

The rule could be amended as follows:

- a. *Subject to Rule 27(d), The President shall take up office at the conclusion of the combined Annual General Meeting and General Meeting which immediately precede the LGAT Conference and*

Changing the rules to allow for chairing both meetings means that the AGM could be held first at a clearly advertised time with attendance at no cost (and no significant impact on costs/catering). Subsequently, those who have not registered and paid for the July General Meeting could be asked to leave at the conclusion of the AGM. It makes the AGM more accessible but not at a cost borne by delegates attending the General Meeting/Conference.

While technically the rule could not be changed until this AGM, by securing agreement in principle in March, LGAT minimised any risk of foreshadowing the change in the conference registration forms.

Budget Impact

Minimal impact.

Current Policy

Currently attendance at the AGM is captured as part of the paid registration for the General Meeting.

7 LGAT ANNUAL PLAN *

Decision Sought

That Members note the report against the LGAT Annual Plan.

Background

At **Attachment to Item 7** is a report against the LGAT Annual Plan for consideration.

Budget Implications.

Within current budget.

8 STRATEGIC PLAN 2017-2020 *

Decision Sought

That Members note the proposed 2019-20 priorities for the LGAT Strategic Plan and that they are invited to provide feedback to LGAT staff or Members of the General Management Committee.

Background Comment:

In early 2017 LGAT developed a new strategic plan for the 2017 – 2020 period. The Strategic Plan contains:

1. A long-term Vision of success for LGAT – *“Vibrant Tasmanian communities”*;
2. LGATs Central Purpose – *“Help Tasmanian Councils to be the best they can be for their communities”*;
3. Our Core Functions (from the Local Government Act);

4. Five proposed Key Focus Areas, which are -
 - a. *Facilitating change across Local Government;*
 - b. *Building Local Government's reputation;*
 - c. *Fostering collaboration;*
 - d. *Promoting financial sustainability; and*
 - e. *Underpinning Local Government capacity and capability to deliver.*
5. Key performance indicators for each focus area;
6. A short-list of critical priorities for the next twelve months that fulfil our core Purpose and address our Key Focus Areas; and
7. The values LGAT will strive to be known by.

The short list of critical priorities for the 2019 – 20 period require updating in light of the completion of a number of them as well as a changing context. The following draft priorities will be subject to a strategic planning workshop with the newly elected GMC early in the 2019/20 financial year. Once the priorities are signed off by the GMC the Annual Work Plan for the 2019–20 period will be developed.

Attachment to Item 8 contains a draft updated Strategic Plan. Four new priorities areas are proposed by LGAT staff for 2019-20 and are listed below (the numbers represent how they are listed in the Strategic Plan):

4. Deliver the 21st Century Councils Project.
5. Work with councils and stakeholders to address identified workforce capacity gaps.
6. Deliver the Community Health and Wellbeing Project.
8. Deliver equitable rating outcomes through securing legislative amendments

Items 4, 6 and 8 represent LGAT led projects currently underway that are expected to require significant resources over the next 12 – 18 months and all are discussed in other items in the General Meeting Agenda.

Item 5, Work with councils and stakeholders to address identified workforce capacity gaps, recognises the findings of the National and Tasmanian skills workforce reports (see the General Meeting Agenda item on these), the work LGAT is undertaking with others on Environmental Health Officers workforce issues and the support LGAT is providing the Economic Development Officers interest group.

These new priorities replace the following completed priorities from the 2018 – 19 year:

4. Further build sector resources and support, particularly for new Elected members (this work will continue, but is captured by priority 9 below);
5. Position the Tasmanian Local Government agenda in the federal election;
6. Further develop the financial and asset management in councils (this work will continue, but is captured by priority 9 below); and

8. Deliver a refreshed statewide community satisfaction survey.

The following priorities remain unaltered or have been slightly amended in the draft plan to reflect changes in the operating context or have been broadened (e.g. priority 9 below) to capture previous priorities:

1. Lead the waste management reform agenda;
2. Support the sector through the next stages of Local Government legislation reform;
3. Support councils in implementing the planning reform agenda;
7. Promote the good work of Local Government to the broader Community;
9. Deliver a range of high-quality training and events; and
10. Continue to expand the Procurement Program.

Budget Impact

Within current budget.

Current Policy

LGAT Strategic Plan 2017 - 2020

9 REPORTS FROM BOARD REPRESENTATIVES *

Decision Sought (a) That the reports from representatives on various bodies be received and noted. (b) That Members acknowledge the time and effort put in by all Association representatives on boards, working parties, advisory groups and committees etc.
--

Listed below are the bodies on which the Association had statutory representation in the 2018/2019 financial year.

Representatives on Bodies are requested to provide a report for Conference and are also requested to provide regular reports back to the Association during the year.

- **Animal Welfare Advisory Committee**
Clr Rob Churchill , Glamorgan Spring Bay
- **Community Review Committee - Threatened Species Protection Act 1995**
Nikki Den Exter, Kingborough Council
- **Family Violence Consultative Committee**
Mayor Mary Knowles OAM, Northern Midlands Council
- **LGAT Assist**
Mrs Jill Taylor
- **Local Government Board**
Mr Hadley Sides, former Chair (Acting)
- **State Fire Commission**
Chris Hughes, Break O'Day Council
- **State Fire Management Council**
Ms Melanie Kelly, Kingborough Council
- **State Grants Commission**
Mr Greg Preece and Mr Rodney Fraser
- **State Marine Pollution Committee**
Mr Andrew Brown, Clarence City Council
- **Tasmanian Heritage Council**
Ms Danielle Gray, Kingborough Council; Ald Robin McKendrick, City of Launceston
- **Tasmanian Library Advisory Board**
Ald Tanya Denison, City of Hobart, Clr Dick Adams, Northern Midlands Council; Jackie Merchant, Central Coast Council; Ald Simon Fraser, Glenorchy City Council
- **Tasmanian Planning Commission**
Mr Michael Stretton, Launceston City Council
- **Tasmanian Suicide Prevention Committee**
Mayor Annette Rockliff, Devonport City Council

The reports received for presentation are at **Attachment to Item 9.**

10 CLOSURE



GENERAL MEETING

AGENDA

**Wrest Point
Hobart**

Wednesday 3 July 2019

**Commencing
Immediately following the
Conclusion of the
AGM**

**PROCEDURAL MATTERS.
RULES REGARDING CONDUCT OF MEETINGS**

13 WHO MAY ATTEND A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

- (a) Subject to Rule 13(f), each Member shall be entitled to send a Voting Representative to any Meeting of the Association, such Voting Representative exercising the number of votes determined according to Rule 16(a).
- (b) In addition to the requirements set out in Rule 13(f), after each ordinary Council Election, the Chief Executive Officer shall request each Member to advise the name of its Voting Representative and the proxy for the Voting Representative for Meetings of the Association until the next ordinary Council Elections.
- (c) Subject to Rule 13(f), Members may change their Voting Representative or proxy at any time by advising the Chief Executive Officer in writing of the Voting Representative prior to that representative taking his or her position at a Meeting of the Association.
- (d) A list of Voting Representatives will be made available at the commencement of any Meeting of the Association.
- (e) Members may send other elected members or Council officers as observers to any Meeting of the Association.
- (f) Each Member must provide the Association with written notice of the details of the Voting Representative who was by a resolution of the Member lawfully appointed as the Voting Representative of the Member at a Meeting of the Association.

14. PROXIES AT MEETINGS

- (a) Up to 1 hour prior to any Meeting of the Association, a Member may appoint another Member as its proxy.
- (b) The form of the proxy is to be provided by the Chief Executive Officer and is to be signed by either the Mayor or General Manager of the Council appointing the proxy.
- (c) The Chair of the meeting is not entitled to inquire as to whether the proxy has cast any vote in accordance with the wishes of the Member appointing the proxy.
- (d) Proxies count for the purposes of voting and quorum at any meeting.

15. QUORUM AT MEETINGS

- (a) At any Meeting of the Association, a majority of the Member Councils shall constitute a quorum.
- (b) If a quorum is not present within one hour after the time appointed for the commencement of a Meeting of the Association, the meeting is to be adjourned to a time and date specified by the Chair.

16. VOTING AT MEETINGS

- (a) Voting at any Meeting of the Association shall be upon the basis of each Voting Representative being provided with, immediately prior to the meeting, an electronic voting button or placard which is to be used for the purpose of voting at the meeting. The placard will be coloured according voting entitlement and the voting buttons will be coded according to voting entitlement:

Population of the Council Area	Number of votes entitled to be exercised by the Voting Representative	Colour placard to be raised by the Voting Representative when voting
Under 10,000	1	Red
10,000 – 19,999	2	White
20,000 – 39,999	3	Blue
40,000 and above	4	Green

- (b) Electronic voting buttons will be the first choice for voting on all decisions, with placards only to be used if the technology fails.
- (c) Voting buttons allow councils to vote for or against a motion or formally abstain from voting. An abstain is not to be taken as a negative vote.
- (d) The Chair of the meeting shall be entitled to rely upon the electronic vote or the raising of a coloured placard as the recording of the vote for the Member and as evidence of the number of votes being cast.
- (e) Except as provided in sub-rule (f), each question, matter or resolution shall be decided by a majority of the votes for a motion. If there is an equal number of votes upon any question, it shall be declared not carried.
- (f)
 - (i) When a vote is being taken to amend a Policy of the Association, the resolution must be carried by a majority of the votes capable of being cast by Members present at the meeting.
 - (ii) When a vote is being taken for the Association to sign a protocol, memorandum of understanding or partnership agreement, the resolution must be carried by a majority of votes capable of being cast by Members and by a majority of Members, whether present at the meeting or not.
 - (iii) When a vote is being taken to amend these Rules of the Association, the resolution must be carried by at least two-thirds of the votes capable of being cast by Members, whether present at the meeting or not.
- (g) A Voting Representative or his or her proxy in the name of the Member is entitled to vote on any matter considered at a Meeting of the Association.

Schedule

10.30am	Coffee on arrival
11.00 approx.	Annual General Meeting General Meeting. Commences immediately following The conclusion of the Annual General Meeting
12.00	The Hon Peter Gutwein MP Treasurer Minister for Local Government Minister for State Growth
12.30	Lunch
1.30	Statewide Waste Study Presentation Urban EP
2.00pm	Community Satisfaction Survey Findings

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* DENOTES ATTACHMENT

1 MINUTES ***Decision Sought**

That the Minutes of the General Meeting held on 29 March 2019, as circulated, be confirmed.

The Minutes of the Meeting held on 29 March, 2019, as circulated, are submitted for confirmation and are at **Attachment to Item 1.**

2 CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA & ORDER OF BUSINESS**Decision Sought**

That the agenda and order of business be confirmed.

Members are invited to confirm the agenda and order of business as presented.

3 PRESIDENTS REPORT**Decision Sought**

That the Meeting note the report on the President's activity from 1 March to 31 May 2019.

Media and Events

- Pulse, LG Tas articles
- Reconciliation Breakfast
- Regional Breakfast Forums (NW and South)

Meetings

- Anita Dow MP – Shadow Minister for Local Government
- LGAT General Meeting
- Local Government Legislation Review Reference Group Meetings
- General Management Committee
- Premier's Local Government Council
- Legislation Review Reference Group Workshops x 4
- Mayor's Professional Development Day

Upcoming Meetings (June)

- ALGA Board Meeting
- ALGA National General Assembly

4 CEO'S REPORT

Decision Sought

That the Meeting note the report on the CEO's activity from 1 March to 31 May 2019.

Policy, Projects and Presentations

- AICD Lunch – Councils and Good Governance (Amalgamations) – panel with Michael Bailey, TCCI
- Charitable Rating Exemptions, advice to Minister, developed creative brief, EOI process, engaged consultant, established Steering Committee, information gathering and working group analysis
- Distribution ALGA Federal Election Materials
- Investigating partnership approach to Art of Storytelling Workshop (August tbc)
- Preparation for Incoming GMC including briefing notes and discussion with consultant re strategic planning
- Review of the Local Government Legislation Steering Committee inputs
- Working Group – Charitable Rating Exemptions/compilation of data, response to Minister Gutwein.

Media

- Amanda Ducker/Mercury Café Society
- Code of Conduct – background only
- Council Cost Index – The Mercury
- Free Camping – ABC and The Mercury
- Planning matters – background only
- Pulse article on population
- Pulse/LG Tas
- The Mandarin – Telstra Award and working in partnership
- Valuations

Meetings, Training and Events.

- Adaptive Leadership Forum (free by invitation)
- Anita Dow MP – Shadow Minister for Local Government and Planning
- CEO Cradle Coast Authority
- CEO Dial b4 you Dig
- CEO of LG Professionals Tas regarding Emerging Leaders Program
- Charitable Rates Working Group Teleconference
- Consultant re Road Safety Strategy/Capacity Building (for State Growth)
- Director Housing Tasmania re transfer of property/rates
- DPAC re State of the State/Economic Growth
- General Manager's Workshop
- George Town Council – presentation to workshop
- GMC Meeting

- Hosted meeting of Association CEOs in Hobart
- International Women's Day event debrief and future planning
- LG Professionals Tasmania Board Meeting
- LGAT General Meeting
- LGD/KPMG re presentation of consolidated data collection
- Local Government Legislation Review Steering Committee
- Local Government Legislation Review Steering Committee (monthly)
- MAV Insurance Board Meetings x 2
- Mayor's Workshop
- Minister Jaensch's Advisors re Affordable Housing Plan
- National Finals Telstra Business Women's Awards
- NW Regional Breakfast
- Peer Advisor Debrief (by teleconference)
- Penny Stringer UTAS re LEAP Program
- PLGC Meeting
- PLGC Officials
- Rates Exemptions Working Group (by teleconference)
- Reconciliation Breakfast
- Regional Development Australia Tasmania Board Meeting (as observer)
- Regular Meeting Director of Local Government
- Richmond Fellowship re joint Art of Story Telling workshop
- TCCI Budget Breakfast
- Telstra Business Women's Awards
- University Dinner
- UTAS Population Roundtable
- UTAS re campus move
- Web conference – LGAT SharePoint training
- West Tamar Council – informal lunch

5 BUSINESS ARISING *

Decision Sought

That Members note the following information on business arising.

At **Attachment to Item 5** is a schedule of business considered at the meetings held on 29 March 2019 and the status thereof.

6 FOLLOW UP OF MOTIONS ***Contact Officer: Dion Lester****Decision Sought:**

That the meeting note the report detailing progress of motions passed at previous meetings and not covered in Business Arising.

Follow up on outstanding motions

A matrix indicating progress to date on motions passed at General Meetings, which remained outstanding at the last General Meeting, is at **Attachment to Item 6.**

7 MONTHLY REPORTS TO COUNCILS ***Decision Sought**

That Members note the reports for March and April 2019.

Background comment:

Monthly reports to Councils that briefly outline the Associations activities and outcomes for the previous months are at **Attachment to Item 7.**

8 ITEMS FOR DECISION

8.1 National Redress * Contact Officer – Dion Lester

Decision Sought

That Members resolve to joining the National Redress Scheme with the State Government as a 'State Institution'.

Background

Following the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, on 4 November 2016, the Australian Government announced its intention to establish a National Redress Scheme for individuals who experienced institutional sexual abuse as children. In May 2018, the Tasmanian Government committed to joining the National Scheme.

The National Redress Scheme provides support to people who experienced institutional childhood sexual abuse and includes three key components for individuals deemed eligible for redress:

- A monetary payment (up to \$150,000);
- A direct personal response (such as a meeting with a senior institutional official and an apology); and
- Access to counselling consistent with National Service Principles (with the method of delivery to be determined by the relevant jurisdiction).

The Scheme started on 1 July 2018 and will run for 10 years. **Attachment to Item 8.1** provides further details on the Scheme.

Each State Government has been asked to engage with Local Government by the Scheme Operator (the Commonwealth Department of Social Services) to provide information to assist the sector in considering whether to participate in the National Redress Scheme and how that may occur. Staff from the Tasmanian Royal Commission Response Unit in the Department of Justice are currently meeting with councils to progress this discussion and recently presented at the General Managers' Workshop.

The State Government is offering Local Government the opportunity to join the Scheme as a 'State Institution', which would provide the following benefits:

- A clear mechanism to provide redress for any child sexual abuse that has occurred within a council in the past, which may reduce potential civil litigation ;
- Participation under the auspice of the State Government without the need to undertake individual steps to join the Scheme. Practically, Local Government claims

will be received like claims against any another Tasmanian Government Agency and the processing, coordination and management of claims will be supported and coordinated by the Department of Justice; and

- The Tasmanian Government will underwrite the redress liability for Local Government as calculated by the Scheme Operator for individual claims for payment by Local Government in arrears.

There is no cost for Local Government to join the Scheme or for the State Government to administer responses to the Scheme (this is handled by the State Government). However, the Scheme operates on a 'responsible entity pays' basis for the monetary payment. This means that councils who receive a claim via the Scheme are liable for that claim, but the claim is limited to that council, not all councils.

It is important to note that a claimant who has not been able to progress an application for abuse against a non-participating institution may pursue civil law options against that institution. Unlike the redress scheme, payments determined through civil law processes are not capped, however the burden of proof is likely higher.

The State Government has indicated a preference for all councils join the scheme. The difficulty that arises if a whole of sector approach is not taken is that administrative and legal complexity that would result. While the Tasmanian Government has not made a formal decision that it would not support individual councils, there are some legal complexities that they would need to liaise with the Commonwealth further about before indicating whether it is feasible.

A draft MOU, which will be sent to each council, is included for reference at **Attachment to Item 8.1.**

Budget Implication

Being undertaken within current resources

Current Policy

Strategic Plan

Building Local Government's reputation; and
Fostering collaboration.

9 ITEMS FOR NOTING

9.1 Charitable Exemptions on Rates * Contact Officer – Katrena Stephenson

Decision Sought

That Members note the report on LGAT Activity with respect to charitable rates exemptions.

As discussed at General Meetings in 2016, December 2018 and March 2019 the sector has raised significant concerns in relation to the application of charitable exemptions on rates.

In 2015 LGAT Members determined that they would take a common and equitable approach to the rating of Independent Living Units (ILUs) which takes as a core assumption that private residential occupancy is not a charitable purpose and is not exempt from general rates.

At the March 2019 General Meeting members resolved:

That LGAT establish a working group and seek legal advice if necessary, to develop a proposed amendment to section 87 of the Local Government Act, and specifically in regard to the definition charitable purpose, with a view to providing certainty and social equity in the application of rating exemptions.

That LGAT seek a firm commitment from the State Government to commence a review of the rating exemption provisions in the Local Government Act, with amendment to proceed as soon as practicable and ahead of the broader legislative review timeframes.

The sector strongly believes that the intent of the legislation was that, for an exemption to apply, the land in question is to be both **owned and occupied** exclusively for charitable purposes. It should not be enough that the landowner is a charitable institution if the purpose for the occupancy is not charitable. This is particularly the case when the land owner has the ability to pass on the rates to the non-charitable occupant, as was done by Southern Cross Care. Independent Living Units are by their very definition, accommodation units designed for independent, active retirees who do not require special assistance with day-to-day living. What distinguishes them from aged-care facilities is that independent living units are used as normal and private residences, just like anyone else's home.

This issue is a question of equity. Is it acceptable or equitable that residents of these residential village units do not pay rates and therefore do not contribute to the services and facilities of their respective cities and communities while low income families, pensioner home owners and private retirement villages do pay? How is it fair and equitable that someone paying \$600,000 -

\$700,000 to buy into a modern Independent Living Unit doesn't pay rates but a pensioner who paid \$130,000 to buy a humble former Housing Tasmania property and has lived in low socio-economic areas for years does? Or that someone living at Vaucluse Retirement Village does?

It is also relevant to note that rating exemptions applied to charitable organisations should not be confused with pensioner remissions. The State Government funds a rate remission for all eligible pensioners of the lesser of a prescribed amount or 30% of rates.

There are more than 8,500 pensioners across both Clarence and Hobart alone, together with low-income earners and self-funded retirees, who currently pay rates as their contribution to the cost of providing facilities and services to their community. With every form of rates exemption, there is a corresponding shift of the rates burden to other ratepayers.

The need for councils to ensure that general rate exemptions are appropriately applied is good governance. It is important for councils to implement up-to-date and equitable policies that consider the entire community and ensure ratepayers are being treated fairly and equally.

Further discussion on this issue was undertaken at the April General Managers' workshop where General Managers sought that LGAT develop a business case in relation to engaging specialist communications support for advocacy around appropriate amendment to the legislation.

Additionally, the Minister for Local Government has written to LGAT, outlining concerns raised by TasCOSS and seeking a response from both TasCOSS and LGAT (**refer Attachment to Item 9.1**). It is likely that concerns stem from council's having different processes and policies related to exemptions even though there is compliance with the legislation as it currently stands. LGAT anticipates advocacy for a common approach across the sector.

The LGAT CEO has since:

1. Sought and collated information from councils regarding current policies and processes, the impact of the high court decision on revenues and any concerns raised by charities.
2. Responded to the Minister (**refer Attachment to Item 9.1**);
 - Established a working group which meets regularly by web conference. A second meeting was held early May. The Working Group has broadly mapped the issues that need to be addressed and considered what form a legislative amendment might take and which aspects could not be dealt with legislatively.
3. Developed a creative brief and sought responses from targeted firms (based on advice from General Managers). The process has closed and a firm has been appointed.
4. Established a Project Steering Committee as a subcommittee of the General Management Committee. Membership comprises the Mayor of West Tamar (Chair), LGAT CEO, Mayor of Kingborough, General Manager of Hobart and General Manager of Brighton.
5. Allocated funding in the LGAT Budget to support efforts in this space.

6. Sought and received advice from the Minister's Advisor re a public statement by Ray Groom on behalf of Southern Cross Care that they have had assurances from the Minister that legislative change will not be supported.
7. Ensured that this issue remains on the Premier's Local Government Council agenda.

Budget Impact

Within current budget.

Current Policy

As per the Meeting resolution.

Strategic Plan

Promoting Financial Sustainability

Priority Area 2 Support the sector through the next stages of Local Government Reform

9.2 Local Government Act Review

Contact Officer – Katrena Stephenson

Decision Sought

That Members note the report on the progress of the Local Government Act Review.

Background

As reported at the General Meeting in June 2018, the Minister for Local Government announced a 'roots and branches' review of Tasmania's Local Government legislation framework. Comment was sought on the Terms of Reference which were finalised in November 2018. There are a number of matters out of scope of this review including council amalgamations and Code of Conduct provisions.

A governance structure was finalised at the end of 2018. The Review is being governed by a Steering Committee. Local Government representatives on that Committee are the LGAT CEO Katrena Stephenson, former Tasman Mayor, Roseanne Heyward and former Meander Valley General Manager (and Chair of the Local Government Board) Greg Preece. The Steering Committee meets monthly.

A Reference Group has been appointed comprising membership from a broad range of backgrounds including Local Government and Industry. Members are:

- Doug Chipman Mayor, Clarence City Council
- Peter Freshney Mayor, Latrobe Council
- Kerry Vincent Mayor, Sorell Council
- Cheryl Arnol Councillor, Glamorgan-Spring Bay Council

- Claire Smith Director Organizational Performance, Waratah Wynyard Council
- Lynette While Director Community & Development Services, Meander Valley Council
- John Brown General Manager, Break O'Day Council
- Andrew Paul General Manager, Clarence City Council
- Karen Abey Solicitor, Simmons Wolfhagen
- Margaret Taylor Community member
- Pamela Allan Adjunct Professor, School of Technology, Environment & Design, UTAS
- Craig Perkins CEO, Regional Development Australia, Tasmania
- Rhonda Skelton Board Member, Northern Midlands Business Association
- Kym Goodes CEO, Tasmanian Council of Social Services (TasCoss)
- Luke Martin CEO, Tourism Industry Council Tasmania
- Brian Wightman Executive Director, Property Council of Australia, Tasmania Division
- Michael Bailey CEO, Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (TCCI)

The Reference Group is being independently facilitated with each meeting to focus on a particular subject matter. Reference Group meetings commenced in April and concluded in May. Steering Committee Members did not attend the Reference Group Meetings. The Reference Group discussions were facilitated by Wise Lord Ferguson and by all accounts were productive and effective discussions.

The Premier's Local Government Council will have ongoing oversight of the project and following the release of a Government Directions Paper, technical working groups will be formed to support the development of appropriate legislative responses.

A discussion paper was released in late 2018 inviting submissions until 1 March 2019. The paper sought only broad input on principles and represents Phase 1 of consultation. A number of forums were held regionally to allow for public, sector and industry input into the paper as well as through a survey or written submission. LGAT participated in those. The Paper canvassed a range of questions around governance and powers, democracy and engagement, revenue and expenditure, performance transparency and accountability as well as seeking feedback on any other matters. Nearly 400 submissions were received. All submissions, including LGAT's, as well as a summary, are now available on the Local Government Division website.

Key themes arising in Phase 1, which were explored to various extents by the Reference Group included:

- A desire for greater community engagement particularly in relation to strategic decisions, budget and rate setting and around major development, infrastructure projects, parks and recreation facilities;
- Shared services as a priority and strong budget management;

- Greater transparency around council decision making;
- Enhanced accountability measures and management of conflict of interest;
- Limitations on council decision making in the lead up to an election; and
- Earlier intervention when councils are not performing as they should.

The Reference Group is to provide the Steering Committee with an insight into the views and ideas held by a diversity of stakeholders with an interest in Local Government. The Group have identified, discussed and workshoped ideas and reform options for the Local Government legislative framework, particularly in relation to elections, council revenue and expenditure, councils' roles as regulators and/or statutory authorities, representation and community engagement, council services, governance, regulatory oversight, performance monitoring and reporting and council administration. Recommendations and actions arising from these discussions will be presented to the Steering Committee for consideration as they form advice to the Minister in the form of a draft Direction Paper.

There will be further opportunity for broad sector input into the process in Phase 2 (June to August 2019) with the release of the Directions Paper and, in Phase 3 (March-May 2020) with the release of a draft Bill.

Budget Impact

Within current budget.

Current Policy

Strategic Plan

Facilitating Change

Priority Area 2 Support the sector through the next stages of Local Government

Reform

9.3 Waste Management *
Contact Officer – Dion Lester

Decision Sought

That Members note the following report on LGAT's advocacy around waste issues and the report from the Statewide Waste Arrangements Feasibility Study.

Background

Improved waste and resource management has been an on-going and sustained area of LGAT advocacy for many years now, with recent activity including the Statewide Waste Arrangements Feasibility Study (the Study).

At the July 2018 General Meeting, Councils endorsed funding the study, up to \$90,000. In the latter part of 2018 LGAT was successful in securing a 50% funding contribution from the State Government for this work, reducing council contributions to \$45,000.

Tenders were sought from a range of providers to undertake the Study. There were four very high-quality submissions, with Victorian based firm Urban EP selected to undertake the work.

At the project commencement a project reference group, comprising two representatives from each regional waste authority and one representative from the EPA, was formed to oversee the project. There are two parts to the study.

Part A: Collate evidence and present findings on the needs for and benefits of a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement. This was primarily be developed through:

- Engagement with Local Government and the three regional waste authorities;
- A review of the three existing regional waste authorities, including their differing governance arrangements, roles and functions and how they may integrate with a statewide arrangement; and
- A review of arrangements in other jurisdictions.

Part A of the Study was completed in late April, with a summary of the problems to address, benefits of a state-wide arrangement and list of potential functions summarised in **Attachment to Item 9.3**.

The Study also found that establishment of a statewide arrangement would be consistent with the direction of all the mainland Australian states and the benefits would be shared across Tasmania and stakeholder groups, rather than accruing to any particular interest groups.

A summary report was provided to Mayors and General Managers on completion of Part A.

Part B of the Study, which is now almost complete, involves development of the purpose, role, functions and governance of this statewide arrangement as necessary for planning, co-ordinating and delivering statewide waste policies, strategies, programs and services.

There will be a short presentation on the main findings of Part B at the July General Meeting and will, in addition to the three (3) regional workshops, allow members to raise any issues or ask questions.

Budget Implications

Members agreed at the 2018 July General meeting to full fund the study. LGAT were subsequently successful in securing a State Government 50% contribution.

Current Policy

Strategic Plan

- Facilitating change
- Building Local Government's reputation
- Fostering collaboration
- Developing capacity and capability to deliver

9.4 21st Century Councils * **Contact Officer: Dion Lester**

Decision Sought

That Members note the progress on the 21st Century Councils Project.

Background

At the March General meeting members endorsed the following methodology for progressing discussions on the future of the Tasmanian Local Government sector, known under the name of 21st Century Council Project:

1. Development of a summary paper covering the history of the work that has been done to date in relation to Local Government reform in the State and the context and drivers of discussions to date;
2. Compilation of a stakeholder interest/outcomes paper, there is significant interest in "Local Government reform", but what outcomes are different stakeholders actually seeking? This piece of work will seek to compile key stakeholder values and views.
3. A series of pilot projects to test change ideas that fit with the issues raised in the kitchen table exercise and the ideas and issues emerging out of the Part 2 investigations.

This work will be undertaken consecutively in the three-stages outlined above, with the initial summary paper included at **Attachment to Item 9.4.**

The summary paper has involved a detailed literature review, compiling relevant recent studies and academic literature on Local Government reform in Tasmania and Australia, articles around the issues, pressures and challenges facing Local Government. The paper does not seek to provide recommendations but rather outlines:

- A brief history of Local Government reform in Tasmania;
- An analysis of the drivers for reform;
- Types of structural reform;
- A comparison of the benefits and risks of the two main forms of structural reform typically discussed – amalgamations and shared services; and
- Conclusions.

Part 2 of the Project involves the compilation of a stakeholder interest paper and will commence later this month. In order to achieve comprehensive engagement with the Local Government sector, LGAT has developed a process and toolkit to guide individual General Managers to have a conversation with both staff and their councillor group.

The approach seeks to:

- Enable a collaborative engagement;
- Be simple and time sensitive; and
- Collect feedback in a useful, consistent and comprehensive format.

A toolkit has been developed to support GMs throughout this approach. The toolkit includes:

- Guided facilitator notes;
- An effective agenda, with explanatory notes detailing scope of engagement;
- A short briefing session (delivered virtually); and
- A note taking/reporting template.

The toolkit will be rolled out during July to enable GMs to undertake the consultation throughout July to September.

In addition, LGAT will be undertaking targeted consultation with a number of key stakeholders who have an interest in Local Government.

The results from Parts 1 and 2 will be analysed in late 2019, to allow the development of pilot projects (Part 3) in early 2020.

Budget Implication

Parts 1 and 2 can be undertaken within current resources, however Part 3 would require dedicated further investment to ensure the pilot projects are designed and implemented effectively.

Current Policy**Strategic Plan**

- Facilitating change
- Building Local Government's reputation
- Fostering collaboration
- Promoting financial sustainability
- Developing capacity and capability to deliver.

9.5 Planning Reform**Contact Officer – Dion Lester****Decision Sought**

That Members note the following report on the progress of the State Government's program of land use planning reform.

Background

The State Government's number one planning reform priority remains the establishment of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme, which is now reliant on councils completing their Local Provisions Schedules (LPSs) and submitting to the Tasmanian Planning Commission for assessment. The Minister for Planning has requested council lodge their LPS by 30 June 2019. At the time of writing nine (9) councils had lodged their LPS, with a further 14 likely to lodge prior to this deadline. Six (6) councils are unlikely to meet the 30 June timeframe but are expected to submit either shortly after or in the second part of 2019. This has taken a significant resource effort from councils and the planning staff are to be congratulated for their efforts.

To support councils in the advertising of the LPSs, LGAT has secured funding from the State Government for a sector software licence for councils to access. The licence provides access to an online mapping tool for the advertising of LPSs. This platform was successfully used by Meander Valley Council and can be viewed at:

<http://meandervalley.discovercommunities.com.au/connect/analyst/tps/#/main?mapcfg=tps>

Preparation of council specific pages requires additional modest investment for each council.

The other key areas of reform soon to be progressed by the State Government are outlined below.

The Development of the Tasmanian Planning Policies (TPPS)

As a first step, a Scoping Paper will be released for public consultation in June 2019 to gather feedback on the possible themes and scope of the TPPs, with formal consultation on a draft

suite of TPPs expected to commence in late 2019. It is anticipated that there will be a significant role for Local Government in the TPPs, not only during scoping but also during the drafting stage during the later months of the year.

Update of the Regional Land Use Strategies (RLUSs)

The RLUSs will need review in light of the development of the TPPs and it would be premature to embark on a review prior to the TPPs being understood. In the interim, the Government will focus on developing a framework for the RLUSs. It is anticipated that the review will commence in late 2019 with the release of a discussion paper.

Review of the Residential Provisions

The Government also recently announced the development of new planning rules that will facilitate 'medium-density' residential development in our major urban centres. This work is expected to commence in late 2019 with the government's aim of having the draft standards before the Tasmanian Planning Commission in 2020. In addition, the standards for residential development (Planning Directive 4.1) in the General Residential Zone are proposed to be reviewed. This is likely to commence in early 2020.

Improvements to Subdivision Legislation

The Government has previously committed to a review of the *Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993* (LGBMP) with a view to consolidating the Act's subdivision provisions into the State Planning Provisions. A preliminary review has indicated that the LGBMP Act is based on policy settings now decades old. The Act also contains a range of provisions relating to matters covered by other State agencies and has overlap with other legislation, consequently a comprehensive 'root and branch' review is required. However, the current priority is to establish the Tasmanian Planning Scheme and introduce a suite of TPPs.

Major Projects Legislation

The Government has committed to replacing the projects of regional significance process (PORS process) with a new major projects assessment process in LUPAA. It is anticipated that a draft Bill will be introduced in the Spring Session of Parliament 2019, which will replace the Projects of Regional Significance section of the Act.

Planning and Building Portal

The portal's aim is to make it easier for Tasmanians to access information about their properties and to apply for planning and building permits.

The portal will deliver a single statewide system that integrates all planning, building and related approvals and will incorporate features such as:

- Online access to information and regulatory requirements;
- Online application lodgement, which will allow owners and agents to lodge planning applications and associated documents; and

- An application tracking service, which will allow planning authorities to manage workflows and also applicants to view and track applications from lodgement to determination.

As part of this process the portal team have previously met with either the General Manager or a senior Development Officer at every council.

A tender for the design of the portal has recently been released by the State Government.

Budget Impact

Being undertaken within current resources.

Current Policy

Strategic Plan

Building Local Government's reputation

Fostering collaboration

Developing capacity and capability to deliver

9.6 LGAT Community Satisfaction Survey *

Contact Officer: Deborah Leisser

Decision Sought

That Members note the results from the 2019 Community Satisfaction Survey as provided in the written report and presentation to the General Meeting.

Background

Metropolis Research was commissioned by LGAT to conduct primary research of 1,200 residents drawn proportionally from across the state to explore community satisfaction with the performance of Local Government and associated issues. This research builds on satisfaction research previously conducted by LGAT and has been conducted using the same methodology as has been employed in previous years.

Surveys were conducted as telephone interviews of randomly selected residents across Tasmania during the early months of 2019. The interviews lasted for a duration of roughly twenty minutes and were conducted by trained Metropolis Research staff. The purpose of the interviews was to measure community satisfaction with council's overall performance, as well as with a range of council provided services and facilities.

Satisfaction scores have been categorised as follows:

- **Excellent** – scores of 7.75 and above
- **Very Good** – scores of 7.25 to less than 7.75
- **Good** – scores of 6.5 to less than 7.25
- **Solid** – scores of 6 to less than 6.5
- **Poor** – scores of 5.5 to less than 6
- **Very Poor** – scores of 5 to less than 5.5
- **Extremely Poor** – scores of less than 5

Satisfaction with Council's Overall Performance

State-wide, respondents rated their satisfaction with their council's overall performance at an average of 6.81 ('good') out of a potential 10.

Time series results suggest that satisfaction with the overall performance of Local Government in Tasmania has remained stable since 2009.

There was some variation in overall satisfaction with councils observed across the State as follows:

More satisfied than average – respondents from the rural and north west councils, younger respondents (aged 18 to 34 years), senior citizens (aged 75 years and over) and new residents (less than five years in the municipality).

Less satisfied than average – respondents from city councils, mortgagee households and two parent families with the youngest child aged 5 to 12 years.

The most common reasons for dissatisfaction with a council's overall performance related to governance and accountability issues.

A summary of the 2019 Community Satisfaction Survey (A Report For Decision Makers) is at **Attachment to Item 9.6**.

Summary papers of key areas will be made available on the LGAT website and the lengthy and detailed final report is available through LGAT on request.

Community Satisfaction at the Local Council Level

Individual council surveys using the survey instrument that formed the basis of the State-wide Community Satisfaction Survey can be organised via LGAT.

Budget Implications

The State-wide Community Satisfaction Survey is already funded through council contributions to LGAT.

Facilitation and coordination of Community Satisfaction Surveys at the individual council level by LGAT (in consultation with councils) is not funded and will be costed on a fee for service basis.

Current Policy

Strategic plan

Building Local Government's reputation

Developing capacity and capability to deliver

9.7 St Lukes Corporate Health Plan *

Contact Officer – Dion Lester

Decision Sought

That Members note the St Lukes Health Corporate Plan that is now available to all elected representatives and staff of Local Government Tasmania.

Background

St Lukes Health was established in Tasmania in 1952 and is a not-for-profit organisation employing more than 100 staff. They have been a supporter of the LGAT Annual Conference for a number of years.

On behalf of Tasmanian Local Government elected representatives and staff, LGAT has negotiated a whole of sector Corporate Health Plan, with the following key features:

- An 8% discount on the brochure rates offered in the Corporate Brochure;
- The first month premium free and waiver of the two, three and six month waiting periods on extras for those people who switch from another health fund within two months of the Corporate Health Plan commencing; and
- Current St Lukes members will receive, in addition to the 8% discount, the first month premium free if they upgrade their existing cover within two months of the Corporate Health Plan commencing.

The full Corporate Health Plan can be found at **Attachment to Item 9.7**.

It is important to note that the benefits are only available to elected representatives and staff while on council or working for council. Any individual would need to contemplate in relation to deciding to move to St Lukes that there is no guarantee of continued discount if they are no longer in the sector (either through election outcome or job change). This still represents a very attractive deal for many Elected Member and Employees of Local Government.

The Corporate health Plan commenced in late May, so Members are encouraged to make all staff and elected representative aware of the opportunity, as a number of the benefits are limited to within two months of the Plan commencing (or new staff starting employment).

Please see the St Luke staff at their Conference booth for further information.

Budget Implication

Being undertaken within current resources.

Current Policy

Strategic Plan

Fostering collaboration

9.8 Digital Advisory Group * **Contact Officer: Dion Lester**

Decision Sought

That Members note the following report on the work of the Digital Advisory Group.

Background

Local Governments in Tasmania are experiencing changing local contexts. As is occurring in other State and Territories, there is a gradual shift in Tasmania away from what might be considered traditional industries, towards tourism, service and knowledge-based industries. Improvements in technology have contributed to this change, most notably within industry and the broader community. While not a traditional area of responsibility for Local Government, these changes in the local context are creating expectations amongst the community and business about the role of Local Government.

This poses three questions:

1. How should councils' play a role in fostering and supporting local business and residents' active participation within the digital economy?
2. How can councils adapt their service delivery in the digital age?
3. What internal changes do councils need to enable these changes?

There is a recognition within the sector that we need to find ways to capitalise on the benefits that come with digital technologies and over the last few years a number of Tasmanian councils have begun to explore ways that technology can be deployed to service their communities in a smarter and more efficient manner.

What is the role for LGAT?

There is already significant work occurring in a number of councils and this provides an opportunity for LGAT to **support** and **promote** the work already occurring across the sector and **connect** councils with a desire, but perhaps not the resources, to councils or other partners from outside the sector who could be of assistance.

In recognition of the potential role LGAT can play we established a Digital Advisory Group to help guide LGATs activities in supporting councils. The Digital Advisory Group, made up of sector and industry leaders from Tasmanian and Queensland, met for the first time in late 2018 and considered the three questions posed earlier in this item.

As a result of the feedback from the Digital Advisory Group LGAT is in the process of preparing a roadmap for how we support councils in this transformation. To further inform us of the current state across the sector, LGAT has recently completed a digital readiness survey of relevant council staff. A report on the survey results is included at **Attachment to Item 9.8**. The survey results have been provided to the Digital Advisory Group for consideration and advice to inform the LGAT roadmap for supporting councils through a digital transformation.

The path to a smart council and community is a long and continuous one. However, we know that with the right planning and investment in digital transformation, councils can make their communities more liveable, workable and sustainable.

Budget Impact

Being undertaken within current resources.

Current Policy**Strategic Plan**

- Facilitating change
- Fostering collaboration
- Promoting financial sustainability
- Developing capacity and capability to deliver

9.9 Energy

Contact Officer: Georgia Palmer

Decision Sought

That Members note the report on LGAT's successful advocacy in the energy space, resulting in significant sector savings.

Background

The Local Government Association of Tasmania continues to advocate strongly in the energy policy portfolio and provide project management support to councils to assist them in realising significant savings. This brief provides members with an update of the work occurring in this area.

TasNetworks Pricing Reset 2019-24

As a monopoly provider of transmission and distribution network services, the amount of revenue TasNetworks is able to earn from its customers each year is set by the Australian Energy Regulator (AER).

This regulation exists to protect electricity customers by ensuring specific performance standards and by capping revenues based on forecast costs during a regulatory period (usually five years).

TasNetworks submitted its combined Transmission and Distribution Regulatory Proposal (Proposal) for 2019 to 2024 to the AER on 31 January 2018. The process of review and consultation for a pricing reset is a long and detailed process providing stakeholders with a number of opportunities for engagement.

The TasNetworks proposal indicated that the current prices for public lighting assets fall significantly short of full cost recovery. As a result, TasNetworks proposed to increase its public lighting prices over the 2019-24. In reviewing the proposal, LGAT identified a number of issues of concern and raised these with the AER through face-to-face meetings and a formal submission.

The draft determination of the AER handed down in September 2018 supported LGAT's submission and rejected TasNetworks pricing for public lighting. TasNetworks were then given an opportunity to resubmit their proposal. The revised proposal, although better, was not completely transparent and still failed to adequately justify the proposed overhead price rises. LGAT again discussed concerns with the AER and provided an additional submission.

In April 2019 the AER handed down its final determination and rejected TasNetworks public lighting pricing submission and imposed caps on overheads, along with recommending that TasNetworks engage with LGAT to develop service level agreement for street lighting for Tasmanian councils.

This advocacy work has resulted in significant savings to councils.

TasNetworks original submission (January 2018) proposed a revenue of \$37.8 million over the five year period. However as discussed above, the AER were not satisfied that TasNetworks had demonstrated that the increased costs were justified, with the final determination by the AER allowing TasNetworks to recover revenue of \$30.7 million over the five year period, **\$7.1 million** less than TasNetworks original proposal. This is a significant saving to Councils and a good outcome from the advocacy work LGAT undertook throughout this process.

Great Southern Lights Project

The Great Southern Lights LED street lighting project continues to progress. While significant delays have occurred with the project due to negotiations with TasNetworks on the Asset Sale Agreement, at the time of writing they are close to finalisation. Once councils have signed the agreement the project managers will be appointed and orders for lights and installers will be made. It is likely that lights will begin being installed at the start of next financial year.

Budget Implications

Being undertaken within current resources.

Current Policy

Strategic plan

- Facilitating Change
- Fostering collaboration
- Promoting financial sustainability

9.10 National Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Reports Contact Officer – Michael Edrich

Decision Sought

That Members note the following report on the Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report.

Background

In April, LGAT released the Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report for Tasmania¹ (foreshadowed in the December 2018 General Meeting) and distributed to councils via LGAT's newsletter, The Pulse². The report is one of a series of nationwide Local Government focused reports undertaken collaboratively between the Local Government Associations of all States and Territories, completed with Commonwealth funding support.

The Tasmanian Local Government workforce report found nearly 70% of Tasmanian councils were experiencing skills shortages and 50% of councils were experiencing skills gaps. These results substantiate the anecdotal evidence of councils across Tasmania reporting challenges in recruiting experienced staff in a number of important skills areas.

Engineers were found to be the top occupation shortage, followed by Town Planners, Surveyors, and Environmental Health Officers. Councils identified a number of reasons for the shortages, including:

- Location of the councils restricting the number of suitable candidates applying;
- Inability to compete with private sector on remuneration, due to a mismatch between Local Government funding and service obligations;
- Insufficient suitably qualified/experienced candidates, either from a limited skilled candidate pool or difficulty in attracting such candidates;
- Public perception and branding of councils; and
- Lack of vocational education and training providers.

These gaps and shortages in critical skill areas have significant implications for Local Government work flows, capacity and sustainability of service provision, especially if prolonged. For example, although councils are currently maintaining good permit processing times, prolonged shortages may place unsustainable resourcing demands on skills involved in assessing permits.

¹ See:

[http://www.lgat.tas.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/LG%20Workforce%20&%20Future%20Skills%20Report%20Tasmania%20\(Sept%202018%20FINAL\).pdf](http://www.lgat.tas.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/LG%20Workforce%20&%20Future%20Skills%20Report%20Tasmania%20(Sept%202018%20FINAL).pdf)

² View and subscribe to The Pulse here: <http://www.lgat.tas.gov.au/page.aspx?u=635>

LGAT has previously received anecdotal reports of difficulties recruiting in specific skill areas from council human resources staff even before the outcomes of this report were known and has begun to take action. In addition to working with Members to address these issues, LGAT has initiated a program of work focusing on the shortage of Environmental Health Officers (EHOs).

So far, LGAT, in partnership with the Department of Health and Environmental Health Australia (Tasmania), have lobbied the University of Tasmania to re-establish a tertiary degree to train EHOs in Tasmania, a course that the University had previously decided to phase out. As a direct result the University has agreed to map out a replacement course that serves the environmental health outcomes and demands of local communities. In addition, work has commenced on a workforce development plan for EHOs, refer Agenda Item 9.11 for a full description (see also report on the Health and Wellbeing Project Item 9.11)

Importantly, the work undertaken for EHOs will provide a model for addressing skills shortages in other fields, such as engineering and town planning.

Concurrent to the Tasmanian report, the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) has released the national Local Government Workforce and Future Skills Report Australia, available on ALGA's website³. National level actions are being considered to address these threats to the Local Government workforce and LGAT is collaborating with Local Government Associations of other states on these workforce planning issues.

Local Government cannot solve sector skills shortages alone and will need to work collaboratively with training providers and State and Commonwealth Government funding bodies to address the issue. This is particularly important as resolving underlying local resourcing issues is critical to sustaining adequate levels of community service provision, permit processing times and infrastructure and development management that contribute to the daily standard of living of Tasmanians.

Budget Impact

Being undertaken within current resources.

Current Policy

Strategic Plan

- Building Local Government's reputation
- Fostering collaboration
- Promoting financial sustainability
- Developing capacity and capability to deliver

³ See: <https://alga.asn.au/local-government-workforce-and-future-skills-report-australia/>

9.11 Environmental Health Officer Update
Contact Officer – Lynden Leppard

Decision Sought

That Members note the report on LGAT's work to address EHO shortages.

Background

Currently Tasmania's 29 councils are experiencing significant difficulty in attracting and retaining appropriately skilled Environmental Health Officers (EHOs). Local Government is the largest employer of EHOs in Tasmania and this workforce plays an essential role in ensuring the health and safety of our community and visitors to the State. The drivers of this skills shortage are complex and multifaceted and in order to address this challenge there needs to be a holistic assessment of the causes and a number of strategies developed.

This is why in late 2018 LGAT applied to SkillsTas for funding to undertake a workforce development plan for EHOs in Tasmania (the Project). This application was unsuccessful, however the contributors to the application determined that they would collectively fund the work themselves. LGAT, UTAS, the Department of Health and the EPA have all committed to jointly fund the Project. In addition, each organisation and Environmental Health Australia Tasmanian Division will contribute significant in-kind support for the Project.

The Project team consists of:

- Roger Hughes, School of Medicine, UTAS;
- Nicola Stephens, School of Medicine, UTAS;
- Dion Lester, LGAT;
- Lynden Leppard, LGAT;
- Paul Hunt, Public Health Services, Department of Health;
- Siobhan Harpur, Public Health Services, Department of Health;
- Melissa Burn, Environmental Health Australia (Tasmania); and
- Alasdair Wells, Environment Protection Authority Tasmania.

The Project funding will support the employment of a Research Assistant who will work to the Project Team under day-to-day support in the School of Medicine (Public Health & Health Systems team). Recruitment of a Research Assistant to undertake the work has commenced, with the Project expected to be complete this year.

The Project will produce a paper summarising in detail the issues and challenges facing the workforce, with initial suggestions for action that will inform the development of the workforce development plan. The members of the Project team represent the agencies with a stake in the project's findings and they are committed to a collaborative and constructive approach to the challenges that will be identified.

LGAT has an important role to play in facilitating a process in which all the stakeholders remain engaged and committed to the agreed principles for working together. LGAT also has a responsibility for ongoing consultation with all Local Councils on the implications of the findings and the development of recommendations.

One of the known key challenges to sustaining an appropriately skilled EHO workforce in Tasmanian was the lack of a University course for aspirant EHOs. Pleasingly and as a direct result of the advocacy efforts of the Project Team, the UTAS School of Medicine intends to develop a post-graduate Graduate Diploma of Environmental Health.

Budget Implication

Being undertaken within current resources

Current Policy

Strategic Plan

- Fostering collaboration
- Promoting financial capacity
- Developing capacity and capability to deliver

9.12 LGAT Procurement

Contact Officer – Deborah Leisser

Decision Sought

That Members note the report on LGAT's procurement services, the savings of nearly \$2million across the sector and potential future procurement opportunities for councils.

Background

LGAT provides a range of procurement services for members. Of primary importance is the development, establishment and management of a range of goods and services supply panel arrangements that combine the purchasing power of councils in Tasmania and in other States of Australia for collective benefits.

Tasmanian councils can save time and money by purchasing through LGAT Procurement. These savings are made both on the price of the goods (discounts have been negotiated) and through streamlined administrative purchasing processes i.e. avoiding the need to tender. Savings associated with a single tender process are in the order of \$15,000 for a simple tender to around \$45,000 for a complex tender process.

LGAT member councils can purchase from quality approved suppliers, through these panels via a Request for Quotation or direct purchase order, they do not need to undertake a tender process, as this has already been done on behalf of councils by LGAT. It is important to note that councils can purchase locally through these panels.

Panels are developed and managed by procurement experts and are designed to meet strong probity requirements.

LGAT panel arrangement activity for 2018/19

Panel arrangements in place -

- Energy Efficient Street Lighting
- Energy Efficient Street Lighting installation project management
- Telecommunications
- Fuel
- Mobile Garbage Bins
- Plant Machinery and Equipment
- Specialised Trucks and bodies, including Electric Garbage Trucks
- Trucks
- Industrial, Construction, Electrical and General Hardware and Materials

Panel arrangements under review/development

- Smart Cities
- Road, Water, Sewerage and Civil Works
- Business Management Services
- Information and Communication Technology Solutions and Services
- Corporate Clothing Workwear and Personal Protective Equipment
- Tyres, Tubes and Batteries
- Motor Vehicles, including Hybrids, Electric Vehicles and Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.

The key LGAT panel arrangements used

Over the 12 months to end March 2019 key LGAT panel arrangements used were:

- Plant Machinery and Equipment
- Trucks and Specialised Trucks and Bodies
- Telecommunications
- Corporate Wardrobe
- Tyres, Tubes and Batteries

Total Spend through LGAT panel arrangements

The total council spend through LGAT panel arrangements from the end of March 2018 to end March 2019 was \$5.8m. The total estimated savings for councils over the 12 months to end March was **\$1.11m**. This equates to an estimated saving per council (total savings divided by 29 councils) of \$38,276.

Savings through LGAT - Electricity

LGAT also works to coordinate specific procurement processes where a range of councils have a common interest. By way of example, in 2014 non-metred public lighting energy became contestable. As a result, LGAT facilitated two rounds of competitive procurement processes for the sector. LGAT secured a significant reduction in electricity costs for the group of participating councils by leading this collective procurement process.

The latest contract is coming to an end on 30 June 2019 and LGAT is once again facilitating a combined competitive procurement process with the sector. At the time of writing the tender process was underway and contracts are likely to be in place by the time the July General Meeting is held.

The total savings negotiated for electricity (street lighting) was in the order of **\$820,000** for the period 2018/19.

Total savings via LGAT Procurement (Panel Arrangements And Electricity)

The total amount councils saved via LGAT procurement for the 12 months to end March 2019, was \$1.9M or \$65,517 per council (total savings divided by 29 councils), \$1.11M of this was via LGAT contract/panel arrangements and \$820,000 was via savings through the electricity contract.

Total LGAT subs state-wide for 2018/19 amounted to \$1.3M. In other words, savings covered 146% of total subs for a 12-month period.

Fourteen Councils made savings through LGAT Procurement that were sufficient to fully offset their LGAT annual subscriptions and a further four made savings that covered more than 50% of their LGAT annual subscription.

Budget Implications

LGAT Procurement operates within existing staffing arrangements.

Current Policy**Strategic Plan**

- Fostering collaboration
- Promoting financial sustainability
- Developing capacity and capability to deliver



**9.13 Heavy Vehicle National Law Review and Heavy Vehicles Regulation In Tasmania
Contact Officer – Michael Edrich**

Decision Sought

That Members note the following report on the review of Heavy Vehicle National Law and direct interested staff to make contact with LGAT.

Background comment:

Tasmania is leading the way in Australia in collaborating to understand its road network and deliver safe and responsible road access for heavy vehicles. However, a current review of the Heavy Vehicle National Law (HVNL) by the National Transport Commission (NTC) may impact the work achieved to date.

Since its commencement in 2014, the HVNL has had a difficult introduction period for road managers, regulators and transport operators alike in implementing and adapting to the new regulatory environment. Being such a critical component and facilitator of economic activity and community wellbeing, both locally and nation-wide, getting the optimal balance between productivity, efficiency, road safety and infrastructure protection has been an important task for all stakeholders to get right.

To proactively adapt to the new law, the Tasmanian Department of State Growth (DSG) and Local Government have partnered closely over the last five years to undertake work to understand the infrastructure capacity and tolerances of their road network, as well as Tasmanian industry heavy vehicles and transport needs, in order to optimise the delivery of safe and responsible road access for operators. The collaboration has provided novel digital mapping and technical tools to assess proposed HV routes and their demands on critical infrastructure (like bridges and roundabouts) so that requests for HV access to the road network can be assessed and processed as efficiently as possible and with steadily improving speed and convenience. This has led to a relatively positive and stable road access situation for heavy vehicles in Tasmania, with a collaborative culture of continual improvement and infrastructure optimisation shared amongst road managers. From LGAT's perspective, the collaborative approach between State and Local Governments is a highly successful one in delivering quality services to our communities and unlocking value in the infrastructure we manage, providing a model for State-Local engagement in optimising service delivery for Tasmania.

However, Heavy Vehicle access problems, particularly in other jurisdictions, have motivated some operators and their industry associations to advocate for change, including the Oversize and Overmass (OSOM) Review⁴ and the broader HVNL review⁵, both very recent and in-progress. Some of this advocacy has taken aim at Local Government specifically, questioning the entire sector's role in road access decisions. Given that this is not the same issue in every jurisdiction and the substantial progress made in Tasmania, how the NTC responds to these claims in the HVNL review may have adverse impacts on the collaboration and service delivery that Tasmania is currently delivering.

LGAT is working closely with DSG to inform the HVNL review, as well as Local Government Association colleagues of other states and the ALGA. LGAT encourages members to support their road management staff in continuing the positive collaboration between State and Local road managers. Should your staff wish to be involved in the HVNL review, please have them contact Michael Edrich at michael.edrich@lgat.tas.gov.au.

Budget Impact

Being undertaken within current resources.

Current Policy**Strategic Plan**

- Facilitating change
- Building Local Government's reputation
- Fostering collaboration
- Promoting financial sustainability
- Developing capacity and capability to deliver

⁴ See: https://www.infrastructure.gov.au/vehicles/vehicle_regulation/ris/index.aspx

⁵ See: <https://www.ntc.gov.au/current-projects/heavy-vehicle-national-law-review/>

9.14 Emergency Management
Contact Officer – Georgia Palmer

Decision Sought

That Members note the report on Emergency Management activity.

Background

Significant activity has been occurring in the emergency management sphere in recent times. The following provides an update on the status of this activity at the federal, state and local level.

Federal Government Policies

Emergency Response Fund

Through the 2019/20 budget the Federal Government announced a new \$3.9B Emergency Response Fund, to allocate up to \$150M per annum for natural disaster recovery and response initiatives above and beyond existing funding for severe and catastrophic disasters.

The application of the Fund will not interfere with the current Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

The Fund will commence on 1 October 2019.

The fund is for natural disaster recovery and responses and on the face of it does not include mitigation, or betterment, which is dealt with under the existing DRFA.

However, the fund will be established under legislation which will be tabled after the election and may therefore be subject to negotiations to include mitigation funding. Indications are the funding could be in the form of grants as opposed to reimbursement under the DRFA model (albeit with upfront payment).

Natural Disaster Resilience Funding

The Government will provide \$130.5M over five years from 2019-20 to reduce the risk and impact of disasters

The funding includes \$104.4M for a five year National Partnership Agreement (NPA) to support the States and Territories in reducing disaster risks. The total amount available to the State and Territories under this agreement will be \$20.9M per annum (in contrast to the previous NPA, which provided a total of \$26.1M per annum). The funding difference is being provided to the Department of Home Affairs to deliver initiatives (8 projects) which reduce disaster risk at the national level.

From a Tasmanian perspective it is likely that funding for mitigation through grant programs will reduce from \$1.3 million to \$1 million per annum. This is still dependant on negotiations which will start after the election. Tasmania's previous share of NPA funding was allocated based on 5% of the national pool but whether the funding is distributed on the same basis under the new agreement is not yet known. Tasmania's share could be reduced as low as 2.2% if a decision is made to distribute the funding on a per capita basis.

Tasmanian Municipal Emergency Management Guidelines

LGAT and the State Emergency Service were successful in receiving grant funding to update the Municipal Emergency Management Guidelines to support Municipal Emergency Management Committees in fulfilling their roles and responsibilities under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. The Guidelines will incorporate the plethora of changes to the emergency management arrangements since 2010 including changes to the act, risk assessment, and relief and recovery arrangements, among other things.

Andrea Heath has been engaged as the consultant to manage the project and consultation. Consultation with councils has begun and a draft of the new guidelines will be complete in the near future. The guidelines will be supported by video cases studies.

Registration in Evacuation Centres

One of the key issues identified by councils during the December and January fires, and which other councils have experienced in the past, relates to registration of evacuees and ensuring that the council has the appropriate information to run a safe and efficient evacuation centre.

To address these issues and to explore opportunities for improvement a workshop was facilitated by LGAT between councils, Red Cross and Police. The workshop discussed interim and long term opportunities to improve registration in evacuation centres. There was agreement from participants that a consistent approach across the state would be beneficial.

It was agreed at the workshop that a business case for funding should be prepared to develop an online registration process which will meet council needs in running an evacuation centre and hopefully enable the data to be shared with Red Cross and Police. Privacy considerations will be key to enabling this to happen successfully.

LGAT has established a working group to develop the business case.

State Government Policies and Projects

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Mitigation Project

The new federal arrangements for natural disaster funding are now being applied. Under these arrangements the Australian Government will provide funding for the restoration of Essential Public Assets (EPAs) based on the estimated cost of reconstruction works. If the

actual cost of restoring EPAs is lower than the estimated cost, the savings must be redirected towards:

- EPA restoration projects where the actual costs is more than the estimated cost; or
- Natural hazard mitigation activities in accordance with the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

The January fires in Tasmania will be the first event to be managed under these arrangements.

The Tasmanian Government is currently developing an agreed method for allocating realised efficiencies. Stakeholder consultation for this project is expected to begin soon, with the project plan aiming to have the approach signed off by Cabinet in October 2019.

Vulnerable People Framework

The Tasmanian Health Service is currently reviewing Tasmania's Emergency Management Framework for Vulnerable People. The framework was initially implemented in December 2014, and while it raised awareness of the issue of vulnerability in emergencies, it did not result in effective implementation in either the government or community sectors. Consequently, a 2017 review of the framework was undertaken, and a series of recommendations made, including a formal revision and update to the framework.

The update of the framework is currently occurring with a focus on orientating the document towards contemporary language and practical application to address the perceived barriers to implementation. Engagement with stakeholders on the draft framework is likely to begin in June. This will include consultation with Local Government.

Emergency Management Training Continuum

This Project is a whole of government collaborative approach to training and education in the Tasmanian emergency management sector.

There is little or no coordination of emergency management training across Tasmania.

The purpose of the project is to identify the educational units being delivered in organisations for Emergency Management (EM) workers. Once the educational units are understood a continuum will be crafted to outline the training pathways for workers with EM responsibilities. A survey has been designed to capture feedback from key stakeholders and the results of this survey will be used to shape the development of the Training Continuum. This will provide a centralised point of training, resources and links for EM practitioners in Tasmania.

Tasmanian Resilience Strategy and new State Emergency Management Strategic Directions Framework

The SEMC (State Emergency Management Committee) *Strategic Directions Framework 2013-18* describes the current strategic priorities of the Tasmanian Government and provides a basis for the existing governance structures including subcommittees.

The Office of Security and Emergency Management is working closely with Tasmanian Government agencies and key external stakeholders to:

- Renew the SEMC *Strategic Directions Framework*; and
- Develop a public-facing *Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy*, consistent with other states and national and international frameworks.

The Strategy and Framework will ensure strategic alignment between existing disaster resilience activities and help to prioritise the allocation of available resources.

The *SEMC Strategic Directions Framework* will be further reviewed and refined by the SEMC and agencies from July, following consultation and development of the draft Strategy. If approved, the final Strategy will be released in late 2019.

Fire Services Act

The State Government is currently reviewing the *Fire Services Act 1979* and all subordinate legislation. An issues paper was released in June last year with several councils and LGAT providing submissions. The Independent Chair of the Steering committee, Mr Michael Harris, resigned from his position on 30 January 2019 and has been replaced by Mr Michael Blake.

Mr Michael Blake met with LGAT in February to discuss the LGAT submission and Local Government issues. It is expected that a further discussion paper with a range of options will be released to stakeholders for consultation in the next couple of months.

Budget Implications

Does not apply.

Current Policy

Strategic plan

Facilitating Change

Developing capacity and capability to deliver

9.15 Local Government Community Health and Wellbeing Project
Contact Officer – Lynden Leppard

Decision Sought

That Members note the report on LGAT's Community Health and Wellbeing Project.

Background

A new position combining overall social policy and the Health and Wellbeing Project (the Project) was filled in March this year. The new officer is Lynden Leppard.

The Project is now one year in to the three year plan and the latest six monthly report has been provided to the Department of Health (DOH), the funder of the project. A focus last year was on supporting the development of council community health and wellbeing plans and highlighting health and wellbeing actions within council strategic plans. This included regional forums and information sharing about what councils are doing to promote health and wellbeing in their communities. This focus on support for planning will continue in 2019.

The [Project webpage](#) includes a wealth of resources for councils. This includes examples of council health and wellbeing plans, videos describing practical approaches to planning, and describing playground and playspace builds in Wynyard, Hobart, Bridgewater, Brighton, Longford, Dunalley, Launceston and Meander. Materials from *Building Great Communities for Tasmania's Children* forums in Hobart and Campbell Town are also available through the link.

Information on the Walkability Project is also available on the webpage. This Liveable Communities Program project will develop further in 2019-20 with the focus remaining on how LGAT can support councils making walking easier in their communities and linking to public transport opportunities.

Actions for 2019

Planning for years 2 and 3 of the health and Wellbeing Project is well underway, with a draft shared with the Advisory Committee in May. Key DOH stakeholders and some council officers have been consulted about how the Project's vision and objectives might best be interpreted based on last year's experience. Our focus will include supporting councils interested in practical projects such as playgrounds and food security while also supporting councils to address health and wellbeing issues guided by local data.

Developing a shared understanding across the state about the positive actions councils are already taking to sustain and improve health and wellbeing will also be a priority for 2019-20. Council staff everywhere are taking all sorts of positive actions that may not be contained in a formal plan and we want to capture this in case studies acknowledging the strengths and capacity that already exist. This knowledge will inform LGAT and other organisations about

how to tailor their support to better suit particular council needs and improve our overall understanding of how councils work within their communities. Forums in Burnie, Devonport, Launceston and Hobart in late July will explore these themes and feature discussions led by local council officers.

Budget Implication

The Health and Wellbeing Project is funded by the Department of health, although LGAT is also providing significant in-kind support.

Current Policy

Strategic Plan

- Facilitating Change
- Fostering collaboration
- Promoting financial capacity
- Developing capacity and capability to deliver

9.16 LGAT Peer Advisor Program *

Contact Officer – Katrena Stephenson

Decision Sought

That Members note the Peer Advisor Program has been extended until the end of 2019.

Background

Following the Local Government elections in 2018, LGAT implemented a Peer Advisor Program for new councillors (refer **Attachment to Item 9.16**). This was the first time such a program had been put in place. Three Peer Advisors were appointed (one for each region) with training and resource kits provided to each. The program was widely promoted.

While the funding of the program concluded at the end of April all three Peer Advisors have agreed to continue on the program for no fee until the end of the year.

In evaluating the program in early May it was noted that program uptake had been slow to begin with but was starting to climb and that key matters being raised were around meeting procedures and practice, dealing with personal conflict/behaviours and relationship management. On occasions issues were too difficult or significant to be dealt with by Peer Advisors and in those instances the councilor was referred elsewhere (e.g. to the Director of Local Government or the Integrity Commission).

In general Advisors agreed:

- Councillors may need longer after an election to know what it is they might want to take advice on and to build program awareness;
- Managing personalities/conflict is often the issue;
- It appears that Code of Conduct may be being used inappropriately as a tool to threaten new councillors;
- There is clearly a role in training of candidates to build understanding and awareness of the reality of the role;
- It is hard for Peer Advisors to deal with intractable conflict – they have no authority. They can only be a trusted ear; and
- The training and support provided to Peer Advisors by LGAT was sufficient and does not need to change.

Budget Implications

The program was fully funded through the 2018/19 budget at \$15,000.

Current Policy

Strategic Plan

Developing capacity and capability to deliver

Priority Area 4 Further build sector resources and support, particularly for new Elected Members

9.17 State Budget *

Contact Officer – Katrena Stephenson

Decision Sought

That Members note the report on the 2019-20 State Budget.

Background

The State Budget was handed down on 23 May. LGAT circulated highlights to councils that day and are at **Attachment to Item 9.17**. A media release was also issued and is at **Attachment to Item 9.17**.

LGAT made a budget submission at the end of last year see <http://www.lgat.tas.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/Budget%20Priority%20Statement%202019-20.pdf>.

Our priority request was for additional resources to be based in the Planning Policy Unit, and a positive outcome was achieved in this regard with \$500,000 per annum allocated for planning reform. However, no funding was identified in the budget to support implementation of the soon to be released State Waste Action Plan. While the budget had a significant infrastructure focus, with \$2.8 billion to be invested in community infrastructure over the forward estimates period, there was not a specific allocation for cycling infrastructure. LGAT's capacity building proposals were not funded, but there will be further opportunity to advocate in these spaces during the review of the Local Government Legislation Framework and ahead of the next Local Government elections.

Other items of Interest to Local Government

Other expenditure for the budgeted year:

- \$1.6 million to support the ongoing recovery of communities impacted by the bushfires in January and February 2019;
- \$650,000 to deliver the Flood Mapping Project;
- \$450,000 to finalise the Local Government Legislation Review; and
- \$1.2 million for the Southern Tasmania Community Recovery Fund.

At the Budget Breakfast in Hobart, the Treasurer noted the context 'headwinds' likely to impact on Tasmania's "strong economy and growing population", these included a reduction in state revenue of around half a billion dollars (a combination of a smaller total GST pool in the face of a national retail slow down and reduced stamp duty revenue associated with market growth occurring in areas where property values are not as high). He also noted that the state public service will be looking for efficiency savings to the order of 0.75c per \$100 of expenditure. The Government has projected that the budget, in particular the infrastructure spend, will create 10,000 jobs in Tasmania over the four year forward estimates period. Some concern has been raised by the opposition and other stakeholders about the movement into net debt, but the Treasurer remarked that the cost of servicing the debt was relatively low and supported equitable, intergenerational funding approaches for infrastructure. There has also been comment on the lack of focus on Tasmania's disadvantaged, particularly as relates to housing affordability. The Treasurer responded by noting initiatives around home ownership, infrastructure investment in growth areas and investment in transport.

As further detail emerges on the budget, LGAT will continue to update Members as appropriate.

Budget Impact

Does not apply.

Current Policy

Does not apply.

9.18 Federal Election**Contact Officer – Katrena Stephenson****Decision Sought****That Members note the report on the outcomes of the 2019 Federal Election.****Background**

The Federal election took place on 18 May and on 29 May, new Ministers under the Morrison Government were sworn in.

Of particular interest to the Tasmanian councils are:

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Development	The Hon Michael McCormack MP
Minister for Water Resources, Drought, Rural Finance, Natural Disaster and Emergency Management	The Hon David Littleproud MP
Minister for Regional Services, Decentralisation and Local Government	The Hon Mark Coulton MP
Assistant Minister for Road Safety and Freight Transport	The Hon Scott Buchholz MP
Assistant Minister to the Deputy Prime Minister	The Hon Andrew Gee MP
Assistant Minister for Regional Development and Territories	Mrs Nola Marino MP
Minister for Population, Cities and Urban Infrastructure	The Hon Alan Tudge MP

There will be two Tasmanian Ministers in the new Government:

<i>Assistant Minister for Forestry and Fisheries</i>	<i>Senator Jonathon Duniam</i>
<i>Minister for Aged Care and Senior Australians</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Richard Colbeck</i>
<i>Minister for Youth and Sport</i>	<i>Senator the Hon Richard Colbeck</i>

The ALGA National General Assembly 2019, to be held in Canberra 16-19 June, will include an address from the Local Government Minister and Shadow Minister.

ALGA President, David O'Loughlin will discuss the implications of the Federal Election outcome at the LGAT conference. He says –

"while the election has ended, many of the initiatives for which ALGA has campaigned since September 2018 are yet to be realised. There was progress in some areas, increased Roads to Recovery and Bridges Renewal funding, continued local roads funding for South Australia, more funding for local sports infrastructure, some funding for waste and recycling initiatives and greater commitments in the areas of Indigenous well-being. But we still have a mountain to climb in terms of achieving a better federal funding deal for Local Government through FAGs, combating climate change, and really coming to grips with mounting recycling and waste management problems".

David will talk to delegates about the second phase of the Fairer Share campaign. This will need the support of all councils in contacting their new or returned local members and senators to congratulate them and also remind them of the importance of fairly funding local communities. It will be important to have as many councils involved as possible.

Budget Impact

Does not apply.

Current Policy

Does not apply.

9.19 Communications, Events and Training Update

Contact Officer – Kate Hiscock

Decision Sought

That Members note the following update regarding LGAT's communications, events and training.

Communications

LGAT's monthly e-newsletter the Pulse continues to bring you information regarding Local Government activities, policies, legislation and LGAT's advocacy activities as well as upcoming LGAT events and training. The Pulse includes links to the LG Noticeboard and stories about Member achievements at the Better Councils Better Communities page. Sign up for the Pulse [here](#).

The first online only edition of [LG Tas](#) was released in April. Previously posted in hard copy to around 1000 recipients, digital only publication is resulting in financial savings and waste reduction. Tracking indicates that opening rates for LG Tas are 16.7% above the industry

standard which is pleasing. The purpose of LG Tas, produced bi-annually, is to promote the Local Government sector with a focus on Members' achievements and activities to a range of stakeholders and influencers.

Overview of Activities

Proactive communications activities since the last General Meeting in addition to media queries include:

- Opinion Editorial - LG Taking the lead on waste (submitted yet to be published);
- The Pulse March, April, May editions;
- LG Tas April 2019; and
- Six Media queries.

Since the last General Meeting LGAT has facilitated key events and training activities including:

- Internal Audit Panel Training (6/7 March 2019);
- International Women's Day Awards Luncheon (8 March 2019);
- Elected Members Professional Development Weekend (23/24 March 2019);
- Engagement Champions Leadership (1 April 2019);
- General Managers Workshop (3/4 April 2019); and
- LGAT Breakfast Series with UTAS Devonport 9 May, Hobart 16 May (Launceston event postponed due to low numbers)

Upcoming Events and Training

The LGAT Events Calendar can be found on our website [here](#).

Upcoming Training and Development opportunities include:

May 2019	Date	Location	Information
Statewide Waste Study Consultation Workshop	29-May	Hobart	Click here
Mayor's Professional Development Day	30 May	Launceston	Click here
June 2019			
Statewide Waste Study Consultation Workshop	7 June	Launceston	Click here
July 2019			
AURIN Workshops	1 July	Launceston	Click here
AURIN Workshops	2 July	Hobart	Click here
LGAT General Meeting	3 July	Hobart	Click here
LGAT AGM	2 July	Hobart	Click here
LGAT Annual Conference	4-5 July	Hobart	Click here

August 2019			
Storytelling for leaders	15 August	Hobart	TBC
2IC Forum	4 September	Launceston	TBC
Regional Breakfast (UTAS)	4 September	Launceston	TBC

We have started preliminary work scoping a forum that looks to marry issues around planning, tourism impacts and housing affordability. Similarly, we are investigating a potential partnership to deliver an understanding of council financials workshop for elected members. More information on those will be provided in due course.

LGAT Annual Conference

We hope you have registered for the 107th LGAT Annual Conference from 3-5 July at Wrest Point, Hobart. We think we have a great event lined up and look forward to seeing you there. Don't forget to visit the trade exhibition and talk to the exhibitors and sponsors that help support our event.

- Conference Wifi Password: lgat2019
- Join the conversation on Twitter: #LGATconf2019
- Dinner theme: Splash of Colour

Your feedback about the conference helps us deliver you a better event. Be sure to complete the feedback form that will be emailed to you on conference completion.

We are striving to reduce waste at the 2019 LGAT Annual Conference. All eating and drinkware will be washable. The coffee corner will have washable cups.

Don't forget to bring your own reusable coffee cup and last year's conference bag

Budget Impact

Within current budget.

Current Policy

LGAT Strategic Plan

Building Local Government's reputation

Fostering collaboration

Developing capacity and capability to deliver

Motions For Which Notice Has Been Received

10 ROADS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10.1 Reinstatement of Heavy Vehicle Road Tax Council – Circular Head

Decision Sought

That Member Councils of LGAT recommend that the State Government provides an immediate commitment to reinstatement of the equitable distribution of the total heavy motor vehicle road tax collected, to the percentage distribution at the time of inception of the scheme in 1996/1997.

Background Comment

The State Grants Commission Act 1976 also requires the Commission to recommend the distribution amongst councils of State motor taxes collected on the registration of heavy vehicles. This function of the Commission is separate from its responsibility to recommend the distribution of Australian Government FAGs. The distribution of the HVMTR is not governed by the Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995, and the funding is not a component of the FAG pool.

Since 1996-97, the State Government has allocated \$1.5 million per annum of heavy vehicle motor taxes for distribution to councils.

From the State Government published budget documents the total Motor tax in 1997-98 (no 1996-97 document online) was \$39 million with an estimated \$32.1 million being the heavy vehicle tax component (82% estimation based upon the number of licences issued and cost of licencing per vehicle class).

In 2018-19 this figure grew to \$89.9 million total Motor tax with an estimated \$73.9 million being the Heavy vehicle component (based on the above 82%).

Local Government may also be in position to lobby for a stronger proportion of the heavy vehicle tax than stated originally thought based upon a detailed read of the States 2016-17 Freight Survey report.

It is revealed (screenshot below) that the local government road network is providing carriage for 6% of all freight land movement which equates to 7.6% of all freight movement via road.

The 1997-98 distribution of Heavy vehicle tax (and original basis for lobbying) was 4.7%

If we recast the estimations in the original email using 7.6% as the total distribution to Local Government of the estimated total \$73.9 million collected by the state we arrive at \$5.6 million being distributed to Local Government. The CHC share via the SGC 18.64% distribution is then recalculated to be nominally \$1,046,000 annually.

This recast estimate would be a nominal \$767,000 increase to above the current \$279,000 fixed per annum contribution and would involve a .09% change to the State Governments annual revenue of \$5,874 million (still an immaterial change). This is equivalent to a 10.9 rate rise in the general rate.

Overview

In 2016-17, Tasmania's road and rail freight network carried 25.7 million tonnes, which travelled around 2.2 billion tonne-kilometres. The majority of the task moved on the road network – 88 per cent by mass and 78 per cent by tonne-kilometres, compared to 12 per cent by mass and 22 per cent by tonne-kilometres for rail¹.

Table 1 - Freight movements by road owner

Road ownership	Total length (km)	Tonne-kilometres travelled	per cent of total tonne-kilometres travelled
National Land Transport Network – Road	454	913 million	42%
State Roads ²	3,700	612 million	28%
Local Government Roads ³	14,470	131 million	6%
Roads under other ownership ⁴	55,448 ⁵	42 million	2%
Total Road	74,072	1.7 billion	78%
Tasmanian Rail Network	411	473 million	22%

42 per cent of Tasmania's total freight task, in tonne-kilometres, is carried on the National Land Transport Network (National Network)⁶, the majority by road (Table 1). While this Network comprises only a small proportion of Tasmania's total land freight network by length, it underpins the State's land freight network,

LGAT Comment

LGAT has received two similar motions dating back thirteen years:

2005

That Local Government lobby the State Government to increase the amount of 'heavy vehicle licence fees' that are distributed to Local Government.

2006

Heavy Vehicle Funding: That LGAT lobby the State Government to provide a greater share to Local Government in Tasmania of the heavy vehicle registration fees to enable Councils to develop a sustainable model for more adequate maintenance to their roads.

LGAT also made budget submissions in 2004, 2008 and 2010 seeking redress for the elimination of previous sources of Local Government road maintenance funding for heavy vehicles, the equitable distribution of road taxation to improve local road maintenance capability and for such measures to keep pace with the considerable increase in the freight task and growth in heavy vehicle usage and demands on local roads.

This issue has a long history and is part of a larger issue of Local Government funding. At the heart of it is a small and dwindling (in real terms) distribution of the heavy vehicle motor tax to Local Government, when demands on the roads are increasing. This declining Local Government revenue in the face of increasing demands is a familiar story, recognised by councils across the nation⁶.

With roads, it is a particularly acute problem. Using the metric of “tonne kilometres” to assess roads and distribute funding to components gives a skewed sense of the complete road network. This metric tends to very favourably emphasise the role of the State and National road networks because of the distance travelled by a bulk of freight⁷, but these roads are not complete networks because they service a very small proportion of properties and land uses. Instead, it is the local road network that completes the transport task, delivering goods and services door to door and servicing the overwhelming majority of economically productive land uses.

It can be argued that although the State road network may be superior in providing kilometres driven, volume and the big figures that look impressive on paper, the local road network is far more critical for delivering actual completed trips that are fundamental to economic productivity. Effort and resources therefore need to be focused on Local Government roads and capacity to ensure the best transport outcomes.

In addition, local roads are typically constructed and maintained to a more economical standard and so can be more susceptible to suffering the impacts of heavy vehicle traffic.

The Tasmanian Government response does not attempt to address the issue at the heart of this motion, which is equity in road maintenance capacity. It does not take a whole-of-network approach so does not acknowledge the critical role of Local Government roads in facilitating economic productivity by providing complete transport trips. It also does not attempt to demonstrate equitability in funding distribution, appropriate to the transport outcomes sought, which should be a smooth, safe and efficient journey, from door to door.

⁶ See also: <https://alga.asn.au/policy-centre/financial-sustainability/background-on-local-government-funding/>

⁷ See: <https://www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au/infrastructure-tasmania/freight/data/tasmanian-freight-survey2>

Tasmanian Government Agency Comment

The Tasmanian Government does not support the motion to increase its \$1.5 million annual contribution to supplement local council road maintenance programs.

While the cost to local councils of maintaining roads will have grown over time, the \$1.5 million annual payment is only a small part of road-related funding that Tasmanian local councils receive.

Many of these payments will contribute to maintenance of roads used by heavy vehicles, including:

- Roads to recovery funding;
- Black spot funding;
- Urban congestion funding; and
- State Government funding for specific roads and bridges projects.

Treasury has been unable to find evidence to support linking the grant to the quantum of State Government heavy vehicle motor tax revenue collections. The grant appears to have been primarily designed to compensate local councils for the abolition of local council heavy vehicle road tolls in 1996.

10.2 Compensation for No Indexation of Heavy Vehicle Road Tax Council – Circular Head

Decision Sought

Member Councils of LGAT recommend that the State Government make to all Local Councils a one off additional annual payment allocation of the heavy motor vehicle road tax distribution as compensation for 24 years of no indexation of the funding allocation.

Background Comment

From the State Government published budget documents the total Motor tax in 1997-98 (no 1996-97 document online) was \$39 million with an estimated \$32.1 million being the heavy vehicle tax component (82% estimation based upon the number of licences issued and cost of licencing per vehicle class).

In 2018-19 this figure grew to \$89.9 million total Motor tax with an estimated \$73.9 million being the Heavy vehicle component (based on the above 82%).

Just let that sink in for a moment: -

- The distribution of \$1.5 million of the total heavy vehicle tax collected by State government to Local Government has remained fixed at \$1.5 million without increase for 24 years.
- The total heavy vehicle tax collected by State Government has grown from an estimated \$32.1 million to \$73.9 million (a 230% increase to the state revenue with a 0% increase to the Local Government share).

From the same SGC publication referenced above CHC's share of the \$1.5 million in 2017-18 was 18.64% of the total; \$279,552. In 2017-18 the \$1.5 million represents 2.08% of the total Heavy vehicle tax collected by State Government. If the 1997-98 comparative distribution was used (4.67% to Local Government) the total distribution to Local Government would rise from the fixed \$1.5 million to \$3.36 million across all Councils.

It should be noted that the total State Government revenue in 2017-18 was \$5,874 million, so the suggested correction to 1997-98 distribution proportion would represent only a 0.03% reduction in revenue (\$1.86 million reduction).

Despite the small margins involved for State Government, in all likelihood LGAT (if lobbying on Local Government's behalf) wouldn't achieve a full correction upfront but lobbying for increases to the fixing of the \$1.5 million distribution given the 230% growth of the revenue since 1996-97 over a period of say 3 years (0.01% revenue reduction to State Government) would have a very material effect for the high road use repair costs for Councils.

For interest, the current SGC \$1.5 million Heavy vehicle tax distribution is shown below for all 29 Councils.

Table 16: 2016-17 Heavy Vehicle Motor Tax Revenue Distribution by council

	Tonne-Kilometres (1)	Share of State Total	2016-17 Distribution \$
Break O'Day	5 551 751	4.84%	72 642
Brighton	1 261 299	1.10%	16 504
Burnie	3 790 995	3.31%	49 603
Central Coast	5 219 775	4.55%	68 298
Central Highlands	1 989 652	1.74%	26 034
Circular Head	21 365 189	18.64%	279 552
Clarence	1 663 315	1.45%	21 764
Derwent Valley	5 633 386	4.91%	73 710
Devonport	4 339 139	3.79%	56 775
Dorset	11 387 792	9.93%	149 003
Flinders	728 258	0.00%	0
George Town	2 559 709	2.23%	33 493
Glamorgan Spring Bay	32 878	0.03%	430
Glenorchy	2 235 666	1.95%	29 253
Hobart	5 036 370	4.39%	65 898
Huon Valley	3 877 835	3.38%	50 739
Kentish	4 529 823	3.95%	59 270
King Island	1 357 427	0.00%	0
Kingborough	700 584	0.61%	9 167
Latrobe	1 165 783	1.02%	15 254
Launceston	11 974 969	10.45%	156 686
Meander Valley	4 956 200	4.32%	64 849
Northern Midlands	5 670 606	4.95%	74 197
Sorell	1 085 585	0.95%	14 204
Southern Midlands	898 102	0.78%	11 751
Tasman	724 531	0.63%	9 480
Waratah-Wynyard	4 569 630	3.99%	59 791
West Coast	140 024	0.12%	1 832
West Tamar	2 279 083	1.99%	29 821
Total	116 725 356	100.00%	1 500 000

(1) Source: Tonne-Kilometres from the 2014-15 TFS

LGAT Comment

Refer to comments above in relation to Motion 10.1 - Reinstatement of Heavy Vehicle Road Tax). Distribution of road funding, that is, the resourcing and capacity of road management should be distributed and allocated strategically according to the transport outcome sought.

The Tasmanian Government comment on this motion below gives no explanation for the absence of indexation and how it supports their road management goals for the Tasmanian road network, nor why, when motor tax revenue is increasing, Local Government distribution should be declining (in real terms).

Tasmanian State Government Agency Comment

The State Government does not support the preceding motion 4.1 to increase its \$1.5 million annual contribution to supplement local council road maintenance programs, and therefore also does not support this motion.

11 SECTOR PROFILE AND REFORM

11.1 Amend Meeting Procedures Council – Break O’Day

Decision Sought

That LGAT lobby the State Government requesting changes be made to Part 3, Sections 27 and 28 – Voting as well as the inclusion of reasons to be listed in Section 32 – Minutes of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015 with regard to elected members voting against an “Officer’s Recommendation” or “Motion”.

Background Comment

That if a Councillor votes against an “Officer’s Recommendation” or “motion” it must be recorded in the minutes that particular Councillors reason for voting against the recommendation. This should be done for all decisions of Council not just when acting as a “Planning Authority”.

The main reason for this amendment is to ensure complete transparency and accountability to the community. An elected member must be accountable to the community and the only way transparency can work is if the community knows why a Councillor has voted “no”.

LGAT Comment

There has been one previous motion that is related to this matter, tabled at the July 2015 Meeting -

That all Councillors be encouraged to undertake training courses ie Planning, Legislation, Code of Conduct, Meeting Procedures etc.

Members would be aware that the State Government has recently commenced a review of the *Local Government Act*. Please refer to the separate agenda item for a full update. If this motion is carried, then the current review offers the ideal opportunity for this motion to be progressed.

Tasmanian State Government Agency Comment

The Tasmanian Government is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of Tasmania’s Local Government legislation (including supporting regulations). Proposed changes to enhance transparency in council decision making, including meeting procedures, are being actively considered as part of the review.

12 SECTOR CAPACITY**No Motions Received****13 FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY****No Motions Received****14 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT****14.1 Climate Change
Council – Devonport City****Decision Sought**

That the Local Government Association of Tasmania investigate opportunities for the sector to develop a position on climate change including acknowledging:

- **There is a climate emergency that requires action by all levels of the government;**
- **Human induced climate change is at the forefront of the climate emergency; and**
- **The State Government has a particular role in assisting local governments in dealing with the impacts of climate change.**

Background Comment

There is a view that climate change is impacting on the environment at a rapidly increasing rate. All levels of government need to be working closely together to address the issue.

A number of local governments around the world have passed motions which acknowledge that in their view, there is a climate emergency (refer <https://climateemergencydeclaration.org/category/news/>).

The Municipal Association of Victoria recently passed a motion as follows:

That the MAV recognise that:

- a) We are in a state of climate emergency that requires urgent action by all levels of government, including councils;*
- b) Human induced climate change stands in the first rank of threats to humans, civilisation and other species;*
- c) It is still possible to restore a safe climate and prevent most of the anticipated long-term climate impacts – but only if societies across the world adopt an emergency mode of action that can enable the restructuring of the physical economy at the necessary scale and speed.*
- d) The MAV has a role in assisting local governments in this regard.*

Council acknowledges that individual councils are actively pursuing their own responses to climate change however, the climate emergency is more than an individual council responsibility. It could reasonably be argued that there is a responsibility for all levels of government and the community to work together.

This motion seeks LGAT to develop a sector wide position on climate change which is supported by the State Government to ensure that it can demonstrate that Tasmania is serious about tackling the issue and are prepared to work together to identify and implement positive action.

LGAT Comment

LGAT has had one historical motion carried specifically relating to climate change:

November 2010 – Seeking strengthening of the State-wide Partnership Agreement on Climate Change

The Climate Emergency Declaration and Mobilisation campaign is a growing movement who's stated goal is "...for governments to declare a climate emergency and mobilise society-wide resources at sufficient scale and speed to protect civilisation, the economy, people, species, and ecosystems."

It is an awareness campaign seeking action that gives special consideration to Local Governments and their role in addressing climate instability. Nineteen Australian Governments, including the ACT and eighteen councils, and 106 British Local Governments have declared a climate emergency⁸.

⁸ See: <https://climateemergencydeclaration.org/climate-emergency-declarations-cover-15-million-citizens/>

14.2 Climate Change Council – Huon Valley

Decision Sought

That the LGAT call upon the Federal and Tasmanian State Governments and Parliaments urging them to:

- a) Acknowledge the urgency created by climate change that requires immediate and collaborative action across all tiers of government;
- b) Acknowledge that the world climate crisis is an issue of social and environmental injustice and, to a great extent, the burden of the frontline impacts of climate change fall on low income communities vulnerable groups and future generations; and
- c) Facilitate emergency action to address the climate crisis, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and meet or exceed targets in the Paris Agreement.

Background Comment

There is concern from young people within Tasmania in relation to the impacts of climate change as is now occurring and for the future. These impacts are wide reaching including environmental, social and economic impacts.

The recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5°C, concluded that urgent action needs to be taken to prevent global temperatures exceeding 1.5°C.

Tasmania and particularly the Huon Valley is increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly sea level rise, bushfires, floods and drought.

There is a strong feeling that climate change is not being addressed by Governments in a collaborative and effective manner.

The Federal and State Governments have the potential for the greatest influence on climate change related matters and yet they do not provide adequate resources and direction to addressing climate change impacts and often pass down responsibility to Local Government and local communities to find their own solution.

LGAT Comment

LGAT has had one historical motion carried specifically relating to climate change:

November 2010 – Seeking strengthening of the State-wide Partnership Agreement on Climate Change

Tasmanian communities are increasingly feeling the effects of extreme weather events, resulting in severe bushfires in 2013, 2016 and 2019, severe flooding in 2016 and 2018 and, ongoing coastal erosion. Each instance cannot casually be correlated to altered climate but taken together they form a pattern in people's minds that match the climatic patterns predicted by a large body of global scientific investigation.

The number of positive initiatives undertaken by the Government is acknowledged (as detailed in the Tasmanian Government comment below) however, members should be aware that the 2019-20 State Budget Papers indicate an end to State Government funding for its Climate Action 21: Tasmania's Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2021 from the end of the 2021 financial year (only two years away) resulting in a significant reduction in forecast funding from that period onwards. This coincides with the end of the Action Plan however, funding has not been forecast or allocated for a replacement plan or what continuation past the point might look like.

Table 9.1: Key Deliverables Statement

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
	Budget	Forward Estimate	Forward Estimate	Forward Estimate
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Bushfire Recovery	1 560	****	****	****
Climate Action 21: Tasmania's Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2021	750	750	****	****

Tasmanian Government Agency Comment

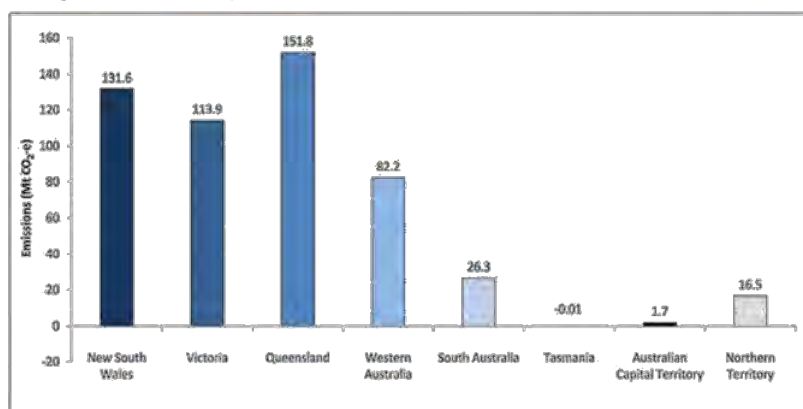
The *Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008* (the Act) sets the Tasmanian Government's legislative framework for action on climate change.

Following the most recent independent review of the Act, completed by Jacobs Australia in 2016, the Department of Premier and Cabinet's Tasmanian Climate Change Office is currently leading a project to amend the Act.

Amendments to the Act are scheduled to be tabled in Parliament this year. The proposed amendments include setting a new greenhouse gas emissions target for Tasmania in line with international agreements.

It is important to note that Tasmania's total contribution to national carbon emissions is the lowest of any state or territory and, according to the *State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2016*, represented a net negative contribution of -0.01 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (see Figure 1, below).

Figure 1: State and Territory total emissions (including those from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry), Financial Year 2016, (Mt CO₂-e)



Note: The NSW inventory includes ACT emissions from the stationary energy sector.

Climate Action 21: Tasmania's Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2021 (Climate Action 21) sets the Tasmanian Government's policy framework for action on climate change through to 2021. It reflects the Government's commitment to addressing the critical issue of climate change and articulates how Tasmania will play its role in the global response to climate change.

Through the implementation of Climate Action 21, the Tasmanian Government has worked closely with councils on a number of key projects in relation to electric vehicles, risk management, and coastal issues.

Key initiatives being delivered by the Tasmanian Government to reduce the State's greenhouse gas emissions include:

- \$850,000 for Power\$mart Homes, a program aimed at helping low income households reduce their energy costs through support and education, energy efficiency audits and low cost upgrades;
- \$150,000 for Power\$mart Businesses, a program to provide assistance to businesses to improve energy efficiency;
- \$450,000 to commence the rollout of a statewide electric vehicle charging network by offering grant funding to install both fast and destination electric vehicle charging stations; and
- The Smarter Fleets Program to work with councils, State Government departments, and heavy vehicle fleets for improved electric vehicle preparedness and fleet efficiency.

Additionally, the Tasmanian Government:

- Has committed to becoming 100 per cent self-sufficient in renewable energy generation by 2022 and has facilitated major windfarm developments to help achieve this;

- Will invest up to \$30 million to take the first phase of Battery of the Nation to investment stage by 2022;
- With support from the Australian Government, will invest \$56 million to the development of the second interconnector between Tasmania and the mainland;
- Has delivered the \$40 million Tasmanian Energy Efficiency Loan Scheme to provide no-interest loans for households and small businesses to purchase energy efficient equipment and appliances;
- Continues to support vulnerable customers through Aurora Energy's 'Your Energy Support' and 'No Interest Loan Scheme' programs, which help customers manage their energy bills through tailored payment plans and access to energy efficient products;
- Delivered a Climate Change Health Roundtable (April 2019) with experts and policy makers to identify policies, programs and research in climate change and health, specific to the Tasmanian context;
- Is undertaking research to help the Tasmanian Government, Local Government, industry and communities build their capacity to prepare for and respond to coincident (also known as multi-hazard) extreme events;
- Is supporting local councils to understand and actively assess climate risks to ensure they make decisions in the best interests of their community; and
- Is working with coastal managers across Local and State Government to identify key issues in coastal hazards management for existing settlements and values.

The Tasmanian Government will continue to work collaboratively with councils, communities and all stakeholders to further reduce the State's greenhouse gas emissions, grow a climate-ready economy and build climate resilient communities across Tasmania.

14.3 Single Use Plastics/Waste Strategy Council – Huon Valley

Decision Sought

That the Local Government Association of Tasmania lobbies the State Government to complete a state-wide Waste Strategy that includes Policy and Legislation that will phase out single use plastics across the State and support the establishment of regional composting facilities.

Background Comment

The issue of single use plastics is under active discussion within the Tasmanian community.

The Hobart City Council has recently announced a by-law proposing to ban single use plastics within the Hobart City. The By-law will not though apply to any other Council area.

There is substantial evidence that single use plastics and takeaway packaging is a major contributor to the litter stream in Tasmania.

There is considerable public momentum for the reduction in availability of plastic products to reduce environmental impact. Alternative and compostable packaging is readily available and it is considered important that the strategy considers and supports the development of regional composting facilities to ensure that maximum benefit can be achieved from use of alternative packaging.

This is not a matter simply confined to an individual Council but is a matter that should be considered by the State Government on a statewide strategy basis with some following action.

LGAT Comment

There have been a significant number of previous motions related to waste management and resource recovery at LGAT General Meetings. Starting with July 2004, seeking the State Government to develop a policy for the preferred disposal of green waste.

In July 2012 and again in November 2016 the sector confirmed its commitment to the introduction of a state-wide statutory waste levy.

In November 2017 the sector reaffirmed its commitment to improving waste management and raised concerns over the lack of a State Waste Strategy and action on plastics in particular.

In July 2018 the sector moved that LGAT lobby the State Government for the introduction of legislation to phase out the provision of petroleum-based single-use take-away food packaging, and also that LGAT lobby councils to adopt the use of reusable and compostable items for use in council sponsored events.

LGAT has been actively lobbying the State Government for the development of a State Waste Action Plan since July 2016, when the Government announced it would not be introducing a statutory waste levy. This has included the development of the LGAT Waste and Resource Management Strategy in 2017, which details a suite of initiatives which address key state-wide issues faced by Local Governments across Tasmania, for consideration by the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) in developing a new waste action plan. Since that time LGAT has advocated directly to Government and also via a number of media statements and opinion editorials for the urgent need for state-wide policy. At the most recent Premier's Local Government Council Meeting the failure of the State Government to produce a State Waste Action plan was discussed.

The LGAT Waste and Resource Management Strategy 2017 did not contain a recommendation to phase out single use plastics as at that time stakeholder feedback did not highlight it as a key issue. However, this issue emerged as a significant concern of the sectors (and the

community more broadly in 2018) and since that time LGAT has been advocating that the State Government introduction of legislation to phase out the provision of petroleum-based single-use take-away food packaging. It is further worth noting that the work LGAT is currently undertaking on the feasibility of state-wide waste arrangements indicates that single use plastics and packaging was highlighted as one of the four top waste priorities identified by stakeholders. Please see the separate agenda item for a full discussion.

The State Government response to this motion is typical of their response over the past 12 – 18 months on all aspects of LGATs advocacy related to waste and resource recovery. The long awaited for State Waste Action Plan will need to be a comprehensive road map with an implementation plan for addressing the many significant and unresolved waste issues at a state-wide level. Anything otherwise would fall well short of what the Tasmanian community requires.

Tasmanian Government Agency Comment

The Tasmanian Government acknowledges that there is a high level of interest from the community on reducing the impact of single-use plastics. The Tasmanian Government is currently working at the national level through the Meeting of Environment Ministers to develop an implementation plan for the recently endorsed *National Waste Policy*. The Policy includes consideration of how to reduce and eventually move away totally from the use of single-use plastics and has a key commitment from Ministers to having 100 per cent of Australian packaging being recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025.

The Government has committed to releasing the Draft Tasmanian Waste Action Plan by the end of June 2019. The Waste Action Plan and the national policy will help to establish an environment that will result in a reduction in single-use plastics. It is important that potential impacts on business and the community are assessed and the Waste Action Plan will help to set a broader framework that tackles these kinds of waste and resource recovery issues.

14.4 Single Use Plastics Council – Break O’Day

Decision Sought

Request that LGAT lobby the State Government to take leadership in developing a consistent state wide approach to banning the use of single use plastics in takeaway food packaging.

Decision Sought

Break O’Day Council completely agree with the initiative of the Hobart City Council to ban single use plastics but we think that having up to 29 Council By-Laws which could all be different or only having some Councils doing this would be confusing. A more logical way to go is for a state wide approach which sends a message from Tasmania on this issue.

The City of Hobart has integrated the banning of single-use plastics into their current by-laws. We believe there is community support for this to happen in the Break O’Day municipality and that this Council should support the Hobart Council in their motion to LGAT and commence our own lobbying of sector businesses and State Government.

We believe many of our community members are increasingly concerned about plastics entering the Tasmanian marine environment and the impacts of micro-plastics on both human health and the environment.

We believe that Break O’Day should tackle the distribution of single-use, petroleum based plastic packaging, like straws, cutlery, lids and containers, from takeaway food outlets, working with local businesses.

We also believe that Council should request LGAT to lobby the State Government to broaden the scope of its current plastic bag legislation to include non-compostable single-use takeaway food packaging.

A number of our local food outlets have already commenced on this pathway to reduce waste and have joined the Responsible Café movement (<https://responsiblecafes.org>) to eliminate disposable coffee cups. Disposable coffee cups are lined with plastic polyethylene, which is tightly bonded to the paper making the cups waterproof and therefore able to contain liquid. In St Marys there are three (3) cafes who are participating and in St Helens there are two (2) participating cafes.

LGAT Comment

Please refer to the comments provided on the Huon Valley Council Motion above.

Tasmanian Government Agency Comment

The Tasmanian Government acknowledges that there is a high level of interest from the community on reducing the impact of single-use plastics. The Tasmanian Government is currently working at the national level through the Meeting of Environment Ministers to develop an implementation plan for the recently endorsed *National Waste Policy*. The Policy includes consideration of how to reduce and eventually move away totally from the use of single-use plastics and has a key commitment from Ministers to having 100 per cent of Australian packaging being recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025.

The Government has committed to releasing the Draft Tasmanian Waste Action Plan by the end of June 2019. The Waste Action Plan and the national policy will help to establish an environment that will result in a reduction in single-use plastics.

It is important that potential impacts on business and the community are assessed and the Waste Action Plan will help to set a broader framework that tackles these kinds of waste and resource recovery issues. It is the view of DPIPW that the scope of the *Plastic Shopping Bags Ban Act 2013* could not be amended to address takeaway food packaging. New legislation would be required for any agreed statewide approach.

14.5 State Weed Management Council – Break O’Day

Decision Sought

That LGAT lobby the heads of the Tasmanian Government’s Departments and GBEs with responsibilities for management of public lands or works on public lands to have new increased and sustained resourcing levels committed in government agency budgets to manage weeds on public land in coordination with the efforts of others in local areas.

Background Comment

Break O’Day Council is concerned that Tasmanian Government agencies responsible for weed management on public land and conducting public infrastructure and works are not allocating sufficient resources for their duty care to the community.

The Spanish heath, gorse, pampas grass and many other weeds causing our problems have no regard for whose land they spread over. It is the property owner/manager who is responsible for preventing the spread of weeds and their eradication under the state’s Weed Management Act. Without coordinated strategic efforts by all land holders and managers and matching efforts, the weeds win.

Break O'Day Council is concerned that the resources being provided to public land managers locally are often not enough to match the coordinated efforts and progress by Councils, land owners and communities and is undermining their collective efforts.

Break O'Day Council recognises the area of public land government agencies are responsible for is extensive and fragmented, and the diverse range of public infrastructure and works in Tasmania they manage. Our experience is that government agencies generally do locally as much weed management as they can. Council also acknowledges the support of Biosecurity Tasmania and the government's Weed Action Fund and appointment of Mr Ian Sauer a State Weeds Advocate to chair the Fund and coordinate priorities for these new weed management resources.

However we are increasingly concerned that government agencies across Tasmania are failing to keep up with significant progress being made by Councils with farmers, community groups and residents, government agencies locally and Biosecurity Tasmania. And levels of weed management resources must be sustained over years, the key to success with weed management is follow-up.

The government's relatively short term Weed Action Fund is a welcome boost but it is not a substitute for the responsibilities government agencies share with other owners and managers of property in Tasmania to manage their weed problems. They should be engaged with local strategic weed management communities and allocate and apply appropriate levels of resources to support and not undermine coordinated local efforts.

If state agencies are not legally bound by legislated responsibilities, they are bound by their duty of care to the public whose land they use and manage, and as weed management role models.

LGAT Comment

LGAT has had number of motions in relation to weeds (2010, 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2017).

Key issues identified in relation to weeds have included the need for more resourcing to support weed management and greater collaboration to address strategic weed management. It is noted that Parks and Wildlife and State Growth (roadside weeds) work collaboratively with councils and other agencies and this is essential to the strategic management of weeds which do not observe land tenure. This cooperation must extend to Crown Land, other agencies and GBEs.

Tasmanian Government Agency Comment

The Parks & Wildlife Service (PWS) works collaboratively with councils, regional and local Natural Resource Management groups, Wildcare Inc friends groups and non-government

organisations and the community to target and prioritise weeds that have impact on areas of high conservation values or habitats.

The Working Neighbours program also contributes through the PWS working together with adjoining neighbours (predominantly in and around the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area) to identify and collaboratively manage cross-boundary issues of mutual concern such as weeds.

In the Break O'Day and adjoining municipalities, the practical application of weed eradication and management is represented through the following programs:

- Sea Spurge (Euphorbia): twice a year sweep of the 140 km coastal strip between Cape Naturaliste and Chain of Lagoons, pulling individual plants and undertaking spray treatment of larger infestations.
- Spanish Heath: control on reserves at Mt William/Wukalina National Park, Musselroe Bay and Ansons Bay, including targeted spraying to remove it from the last remaining stronghold of the critically endangered Davies' Waxflower at Mt Pearson State Reserve.
- Blackberry: removal from the area between Dianas Basin and Four Mile Creek, in conjunction with local community weed groups.
- Foxglove: removal from St Columba Falls and Poimena.
- Gorse: removal from Falmouth to Four Mile Creek.

The St Helens PWS field centre also partners with the Falmouth Foreshore Group, the Four Mile Creek Community Association, and the Wildcare Inc Friends of the Larapuna Coast (who undertake an annual three day weed and rubbish blitz on the Larapuna coast). Other areas where the PWS is active regarding weed control and eradication include Scotts Peak/Ryans Point helipad (biosecurity risk); Blackberry control - the Neck Game Reserve; continuous monitoring for infestations resulting from the 2013 Stormlea and Forcett wildfires; Serrated tussock - Sloping Island, Maria Island and numerous sites throughout the Northwest and the West Coast.

Crown land in Tasmania is managed by various Government Agencies and GBEs. Land managed under the *Crown Lands Act 1976* may be actively managed under either a Lease or Licence Agreement to a third party, or directly by the PWS.

The PWS routinely works with groups and individuals under Works Authorities to undertake weed management works on both Reserved and Crown land. The PWS also works with Local Government and other Government Agencies to coordinate and strategically collaborate on the most appropriate weed treatments/programs, including permit works approved by Biosecurity Tasmania.

The PWS is bound by the *Weed Management Act 1999* and adopts the statutory weed management plans for weed species declared under the Act.

14.6 Waste Management Storage & Collection Council – West Tamar

Decision Sought

That Local Government Association of Tasmania lobby the Tasmanian Government for:

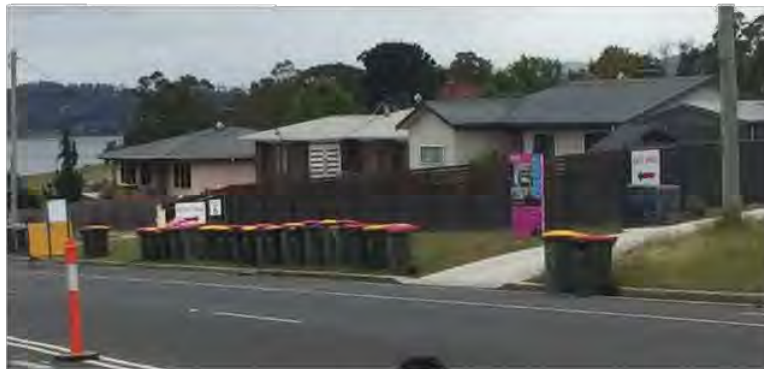
Reform of multiple dwelling standards in the Tasmanian Planning Scheme to require consideration of:

- **Waste management storage and collection impacts for multiple dwelling developments; and**
- **Allowing for alternative waste storage and collection means such as site skip bins.**

Background

The placement of bins on the road for collection is an issue within the community and for Councils in their role as a waste management provider for residents.

Recent unit developments in Legana highlight this issue, with the placement of significant numbers of refuse bins in a row on collection days. The following image provides an example of this problem.



More unit developments are underway in the same area, which will make the existing problem worse.

Some Councils have previously addressed this issue through planning scheme standards for unit developments, which regulate the unit developments on internal lots and allowed

consideration of the ability to have bins collected. Those provisions have been removed by the State as a result of the standardised State Housing provisions.

Councils can no longer consider this problem through their planning schemes.

The Tasmanian Planning Scheme allows consideration of the ability to store bins within the curtilage of a dwelling in the General and Inner Residential zones, it does not allow consideration of the ability to collect bins from a site or the adjoining roadway.

Government departments did consultation as part of the preparation and assessment of the standard State Housing provisions as used in current Planning Schemes and also the Tasmanian Planning Scheme. This issue was raised during the development and ongoing review of those provisions. The State determined that standards were not required to consider the ability of a site to allow collection of the bins under both the State Housing Provisions and Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

Despite repeated submissions from West Tamar Council, the State has not altered this position. This suggests that an alternative approach is required and that an industry based response from LGAT may be appropriate.

It is clear that the collection of waste, recycling and now FOGO bins has an impact on the immediate area of unit complexes. Recent development trends demonstrate unit complexes have continued to increase over the last years and are expected to continue. This suggests that impacts will continue to increase as more unit complexes are built.

Councils can deal with this matter through their waste management and road functions, which rely on a response after the problem exists. While it may be possible to identify this problem with the design of unit complexes, it is practically impossible to require a response through that process without standards in a planning scheme.

Planning scheme standards need to consider the ability to collect and empty bins as part of the design process. Standards in the current and pending planning schemes do not allow that to occur.

Triggers for assessment need to address:

- Internal lots;
- Large numbers of units;
- Collection of bins, rather than simply storage; and
- Use of alternative waste storage and collection means such as skip bins.

Given that the efforts of Council staff have not resulted in change to development standards, it is time to seek an industry based response on this matter through the LGAT.

LGAT Comment

There have been no previous motions on this matter.

The State Government comment has failed to note the Government's commitment to review the standards for residential development (Planning Directive 4.1) in the General Residential Zone. As part of this, the Government has committed to include the development of new provisions for medium density and gentle infill housing.

LGAT is currently supporting Meander Valley Council in their LPS Hearing related to the Natural Assets Code and utilising S.35G of LUPAA. It should be noted that while LUPAA does have this mechanism, it has not been used before, the process is not articulated and there is confusion regarding its application.

Tasmanian Government Agency Comment

The State Planning Provisions (SPPs) and the current PD4.1 provisions in the Interim Planning Schemes both provide controls and requirements for dealing with waste storage. The SPP is set out below.

Despite the motion indicating that previously there have been planning scheme standards for unit developments that allowed consideration of the ability to have bins collected, and the claim that these were removed by the planning directive process, there does not appear to be any record of such provisions in older schemes. Notwithstanding this, there is a process that allows councils to make submission to the Planning Commission as part of its Local Provisions Schedule process, to the effect that it considers the State Planning Provisions need to be amended (s.35G of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*).

It is recommended the issue is raised through the LPS process (in accordance with s.35G), preferably with some suggested standards that are derived from local council knowledge of the issue.

Tasmanian Planning Scheme – State Planning Provisions

8.4.8 Waste storage for multiple dwellings

Objective:	To provide for the storage of waste and recycling bins for multiple dwellings.
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
<p>A1</p> <p>A multiple dwelling must have a storage area, for waste and recycling bins, that is not less than 1.5m² per dwelling and is within one of the following locations:</p> <p>(a) an area for the exclusive use of each dwelling, excluding the area in front of the dwelling; or</p> <p>(b) a common storage area with an impervious surface that:</p> <p>(i) has a setback of not less than 4.5m from a frontage;</p> <p>(ii) is not less than 5.5m from any dwelling; and</p> <p>(iii) is screened from the frontage and any dwelling by a wall to a height not less than 1.2m above the finished surface level of the storage area.</p>	<p>P1</p> <p>A multiple dwelling must have storage for waste and recycling bins that is:</p> <p>(a) capable of storing the number of bins required for the site;</p> <p>(b) screened from the frontage and dwellings; and</p> <p>(c) if the storage area is a common storage area, separated from dwellings on the site to minimise impacts caused by odours and noise.</p>

14.7 Feral Cats *
Council – Burnie City

Decision Sought

That LGAT calls on the State Government as matter of urgency to set up, resource, and authorise a program within the relevant State agency of a kind equivalent to the former Fox Eradication Taskforce with a specific purpose of taking and coordinating immediate and continuing long-term direct action to control and reduce the population of stray and feral cats in all parts of Tasmania.

Background Comment

The State Government introduced the Tasmanian Cat Management Plan 2017 as a framework on which to develop a more direct approach to improved cat management.

The Plan proposes a three pronged approach to reducing the population and impact of cats on the natural and human environment by –

- (a) Increasing the responsibility and accountability on cat owners to control the breeding and movement of cats;
- (b) Increasing the powers and responsibilities of Local Government to effectively manage cats and enforce compliance to the obligations on cat owners within their municipal areas; and
- (c) Increasing programs to reduce the number of stray and feral cats with natural and human environments.

The Department of Primary Industry, Parks, Water and Environment website states -

“The Tasmanian Cat Management Plan represents the first comprehensive and collaborative approach to managing cats in Tasmania. The Plan recognises that cat management is a shared responsibility across all levels of government, business and the community and includes actions under seven objectives:

- Objective 1: Tasmanian pet cat owners manage their cats responsibly*
- Objective 2: Increased community awareness, participation and commitment in cat management*
- Objective 3: Best practice techniques are used to guide the planning, management and control of stray and feral cats*
- Objective 4: Improved knowledge about feral, stray and domestic cats to better inform management*
- Objective 5: Minimise impacts of cats in areas with important conservation values and agricultural assets*
- Objective 6: Undertake legislative change to create an effective framework for managing cats and support other objectives*
- Objective 7: The roles and responsibilities related to cat management are clearly defined and understood by the Tasmanian community.*

Implementation of the Plan will be guided by a shared understanding that there is a need to both: encourage responsible cat ownership, acknowledging the positive role that cats can play in our community; and to understand and mitigate the negative impacts that cats can have on the environment, agriculture, and on human health.”

The Departments website states in relation to control of stray and feral cats –

Under the [Cat Management Act 2009](#) cats found in a prohibited, rural or remote area may be trapped, seized or humanely destroyed.

Stray and feral cats pose a risk to Tasmania's wildlife, environment and agriculture. Cats may also act as a vector for diseases that affect wildlife, livestock and humans.

While responsible pet ownership is important to prevent the introduction of more cats into the environment, the existing feral population is believed to be self-sustaining and eradication is not feasible. A Cat Management Strategy is being developed in consultation with key industry, community and research partners to better understand and mitigate these impacts. DPIPWE is also supporting ongoing research into the impact of feral cats by the University of Tasmania.

The Cat Management Act 2009 allows for cat management actions within prohibited areas including Crown Land, private timber reserves, reserved land and land subject to a conservation covenant under the [Nature Conservation Act 2002](#) and State Forests and Reserves. Cats found in these areas may be trapped, seized or humanely destroyed by managers of that land, or people working on their behalf.

The owner of private land, or people working on their behalf, may trap, seize or humanely destroy a cat found:

- *on rural land used for primary production relating to livestock, or*
- *on any land further than one km from any residence.*

Where a cat is trapped or otherwise seized, the cat should be transferred as soon as practicable to a [cat management facility](#).

All cat management activities must be conducted in accordance with the Cat Management Act 2009 and the [Animal Welfare Act 1993](#). Penalties apply for inhumane activities and other breaches of those Acts.

The Invasive Species Branch (ISB) was formed in July 2012 within the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) to:

- Facilitate research to increase knowledge of invasive species impacts;
- Provide technical support for the management of invasive species; and
- Develop community understanding of invasive species issues.

The ISB works with agencies such as Inland Fisheries, Wildlife Management Branch, and parks and wildlife Services, and utilises resources and expertise from a range of invasive animal and weed management programs to better coordinate the effort to protect Tasmania from the impacts of invasive species, including stray and feral cats.

The LGAT recently issued a policy update statement on cat management – a copy of which is at **Attachment to Item 14.7**.

The statement indicates the Local Government sector supports the initiative to develop a state-wide approach to cat management and is working with the State government and the Department of Primary Industry, Parks, Water and Environment (including by an active participant on the State Cat Management Advisory Committee, and on regional working groups established in support of the government's regional Cat Management Coordinator) to ensure Local Government can appropriately participate in delivering the objectives of the Tasmanian Cat Management Plan.

The sector has no argument with the scientific data identifying the scale and impact of cats generally on the health and viability of native fauna, human health and food production systems or, with the importance of developing and implementing measures to address the problem.

The Local Government sector is concerned to ensure the expectations on Local Government are realistic, and within the capacity of most councils. In this regard the sector favours an approach to engage with communities to enhance awareness and observation of the responsibilities on cat owners rather than an increase in regulation to punish owners who do not comply.

There is already a large and extensive feral cat population in Tasmania. The risks associated with an uncontrolled and potentially growing feral cat population are significant and need to be addressed without delay.

Objective 3 in the TCMP is specific to planning, management and control of stray and feral cats in a manner that will deliver effective, efficient and humane control and management techniques based on sound ethical, scientific and technical principals that will produce outcomes superior to those achieved by other means.

The approach indicates a planned and managed approach will deliver the best outcomes but does not detail how, when or where it will occur.

Local Government does not currently have the necessary powers or resources to effectively conduct and enforce programs that will address the cause for and control the impacts of feral cat populations.

It is unreasonable and unrealistic to expect Local Government will or can unilaterally reduce the feral cat population by regulation and intervention.

The State Government has previously demonstrated a capacity to take immediate and significant action to address potential threats to the biosecurity of Tasmania. Local Government accepts it is essential such action be taken to prevent the introduction of new species with a capacity to create harm.

There are many existing feral species within Tasmania, the presence of which is acknowledged as a serious threat to biodiversity and the health of natural and human systems. (Feral Animals of Tasmania - <https://dpiipwe.tas.gov.au/Documents/Feral-Deck-Feral-Animals-of-Tasmania.pdf>)

The risk of continuing and escalating damage by some species requires immediate action.

While it is important that Local Government has a role in preventing further increase in the stray and feral cat population, it is beyond the scope of Local Government to implement effective programs to control the size and range of the current feral cat.

There is no specific program for management of stray and feral cats with an equivalence in purpose and resource to the Fox Eradication Taskforce, notwithstanding the impact of stray and feral cats.

Stray and feral cats are known to exist and to cause significant damage in Tasmania. A concerted, directed and on-going effort by the State, combined with assistance from Commonwealth and Local Government and private land managers, and the community, has the ability to halt and turn back the destructive impact of stray and feral cats.

Planning will not of itself address the problem. It is necessary to take immediate action that will seek out and destroy stray and feral cat populations.

LGAT Comment

There have been a number of previous motions related to cats. These typically have related to compulsory de-sexing, micro chipping and education. However, in 2006 the following motion was raised:

That the LGAT initiate discussions with the State Government to address the issue of efficient and humane impoundment and disposal of feral and unwanted cats.

Feral (wild) cats are dealt with through the proposed Biosecurity Act and *The Biosecurity Bill 2019* is currently at the First reading stage in State Parliament.

Eradication of feral cats includes removing cats from an identified area and ensuring that they do not re-establish. Eradication and targeted reduction are possible in areas of high conservation values where it is considered feasible and cost effective. There are examples of eradication from islands including Christmas Island, Tasman Island and Macquarie Island and exclusion fencing and baiting have been used effectively in areas of Western Australia to protect critically endangered species.

Current research indicates that eradication is not possible in a place like Tasmania for two reasons. The cost of state-wide eradication would be prohibitive and there are gaps in

scientific knowledge about how it could be achieved. For a detailed research report on the eradication, go to:

<https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/91832626-98e3-420a-b145-3a3199912379/files/tap-review-feral-cats-0.pdf>

To date, LGAT's advocacy has been about enabling, but not compelling, councils to take an active role in managing feral cats and protecting high conservation assets, without a focus on eradication. Advocacy has also focussed on the need for the State Government to adequately resource efforts in this space.

Tasmanian Government Agency Comment

The 'Tasmanian Cat Management Plan 2017-2022' (the Plan) proposes a regulatory framework where domestic and stray (unowned) cats in urban and peri-urban environments are dealt with under the *Cat Management Act 2009* (the Act) and feral (wild) cats through the proposed Biosecurity Act.

The Plan acknowledges that Tasmania has a self-sustaining feral cat population and state-wide eradication of feral cats is not feasible with current resources and techniques. The focus for feral cats is on 'asset protection' in areas containing important conservation values or priority assets.

The Plan aims to limit the number of cats entering the feral population through a range of community education and awareness programs and enforcement of effective cat management legislation.

Proposed amendments to the *Cat Management Act 2009*, to address management of domestic and stray cats, are being progressed and include compulsory microchipping and desexing of cats, limiting the number of cats allowed at a property without a permit, increased measures to protect private land from stray and feral cats (including trapping on private property, regardless of proximity to other residences) and improving arrangements for registered cat breeders.

To support implementation of the Plan, including legislative measures, the Tasmanian Government has provided \$1.44 million over four years for three regional Cat Management Coordinators. The Coordinators are working with Local Government and the community to encourage better levels of responsible cat ownership through education and awareness and compliance with the Act.

Local Government has similar enforcement powers as State Government under the Act. Councils are also able to make by-laws, allowing them to tailor the legislative needs to suit local community expectations with regards to cat management and the circumstances that are relevant to the particular council.

15 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**15.1 Certificate 337's
Council - West Tamar****Decision Sought**

That the Local Government Association of Tasmania lobby the Tasmanian Government for:

- 1. Urgent review of the 337 certificate form under Schedule 5 of the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2015* to address the following omissions from current regulatory regimes that impact the subject lands:**
 - a) *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993***
 - Codes (such as landslip);
 - Specific Area Plans;
 - Local provisions;
 - Applications for a new planning scheme - including the Tasmanian Planning Scheme;
 - or
 - Applications for amendments to local provisions under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.
 - b) *Building Act 2016***
 - Submitted form 80's for low risk building work;
 - Whether any natural hazard considerations affect the lands;
 - Question 31 (a) add a new section (iii) asking about onsite waste waters systems approved prior to the Plumbing Regulations 1994
 - Questions 38-40 be revised to ask whether notifiable building work has been completed and then to provide details regardless of the answer; and
- 2. Revisions to the *Property Agents and Land Transactions Act 2016* to consider:**
 - a) Requiring a 337 certificate prior to listing of a property and making it available as part of the sale process; and**
 - b) Seeking full disclosure for properties as part of the listing process rather than the current process**

Background

Landslip affects a significant number of properties across Tasmania. Recent experiences of some property owners has identified that the current 337 does not ask all questions *relevant* to the current regulatory processes for planning and building. In addition, the timing of the 337 has been raised as a potential issue.

Councils, in one of their many statutory roles, issues a statutory certificate under Section 337 of the *Local Government Act 1993* which provides advice to an applicant as part of a range of transactions that affect property. The questions within the 337 are set in the regulations to the

Act with very limited opportunity for input on other matters by Council staff. Questions within the 337 are based around 13 Acts that address functions of the Council operations.

Section 337 of the *Local Government Act 1993* provides the following:

337. Council land information certificate

- (1) A person may apply in writing to the general manager for a certificate in respect of information relating to land specified and clearly identified in the application.
- (2) The general manager, on receipt of an application made in accordance with [subsection \(1\)](#), is to issue a certificate in the prescribed form with answers to prescribed questions that are attached to the certificate.
- (3) A certificate under [subsection \(2\)](#) relates only to information that the council has on record as at the date of issue of the certificate.
- (4) A prescribed fee is payable in respect of the issue of a certificate.
- (5) The general manager, on request, may provide in or with the certificate any other information or document relating to the land that the general manager considers relevant.
- (6) A council does not incur any liability in respect of any information provided in good faith from sources external to the council.
- (7) A person, with the consent of the occupier or owner of specified land, may request in writing to the general manager that an inspection be carried out of that land to obtain supplementary information relevant to that land.
- (8) If the general manager agrees to a request under [subsection \(5\)](#) or [\(7\)](#), the general manager may impose any reasonable charges and costs incurred.
- (9) In this section –
land includes –
 - (a) any buildings and other structures permanently fixed to land; and
 - (b) land covered with water; and
 - (c) water covering land; and
 - (d) any estate, interest, easement, privilege or right in or over land.

The prescribed form identified in section (2) is defined at Regulation 45(a) and Schedule 5 of the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2015*.

Planning processes are regulated through the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, which establishes a process for implementation of the new *Tasmanian Planning Scheme* and for consideration of landslide hazards in normal planning applications through overlays and codes. In addition to this, Specific Area Plans can apply to any land within the Scheme. Under the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*, local provisions may also apply through a range of mechanisms.

Planning questions within the 337 require a range of answers on matters relating to the applicable planning scheme, zoning of land, planning permits and appeals on the land, enforcement actions and agreements.

Specifically, question 13 asks about zoning and planning scheme amendments to the subject or adjoining lands. Question 13 does not ask about:

- Codes that are identified as applying to the land (such as landslip);
- Specific Area Plans that apply to the land;
- Whether Council has applied for a new planning scheme – including the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*;
- What local provisions apply ; or
- Whether Council has initiated an amendment to local provisions.

These omissions from the 337 are significant because:

- The first two points relate to current controls that apply under the Interim Planning Schemes and affect people's opportunity and requirements to develop land;
- The third point is significant as:
 - All Councils are expected to have lodged Local Provisions Schedules with the Tasmanian Planning Commission for assessment by the end of June 2019; and
 - The *Tasmanian Planning Scheme* relies on a different regulatory regime to the current interim schemes, including local provisions schedules;
- The final two points are significant because they represent important controls that vary the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme* that apply to land within every municipality in the State.

Question 20 on the 337 asks about landslip declarations and orders under the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995* and includes a note suggesting contacting Council to see if they have any other information. This reflects previous State policy regarding declaration of landslip with A or B as has happened at Beauty Point and other locations around the State. Question 20 remains relevant to the information provided on a 337.

Current State policy for management of landslip and landslides is through Natural Hazards and Landslide Hazard Bands (low, medium, medium-active or high). These are addressed through planning scheme codes and natural hazards within the *Building Act 2016* (discussed in detail further). These mechanisms are not reflected on the 337 questions.

Question 31 on the 337 asks about onsite waste water systems on the land that were approved from 1994 to the current day. The form does not ask about any onsite waste water systems that were approved before that time, many of which remain operational today.

The *Building Act 2016* came into operation on 1 January 2017 and regulates building works based on risk, simplified as follows:

- Low risk work which Council is generally not notified of (including two sub-categories);
- Notifiable work, where council is notified at commencement that a building surveyor has assessed work and then again when the work is completed;
- Permit work, which requires permits and certificates from Council;

- New assessment regimes for plumbing work; and
- A regime to consider natural hazards (landslip, flooding, inundation, erosion) which becomes operational with the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*.

Questions 34-48 relate to building processes but do not identify:

- Whether Council has any records of low risk work (Form 80's);
- Whether the land is identified as subject to any natural hazards; or
- At questions 37 to 40, whether notifiable building work has been completed (the current questions ask about incomplete works but not about any work that may have been completed under that process).

These questions are significant and relevant to regulatory processes because:

- They do not allow full disclosure of all relevant records because the questions are not asked; and
- The omission on landslide and other natural hazards information does not allow for full information to be provided that reflects current State policies for managing natural hazards and identify known requirements for consideration of building proposals on the lands.

At present, the Local Government Division is undertaking a review of the *Local Government Act 1993*, which includes the 337 certificate. Discussions with officers of the Local Government, Building and Planning Divisions of State have suggested raising these reforms as part of that process. Current discussions suggest that process will take approximately two years, with additional time to implement findings.

The identified issues justify an urgent response ahead of the general review of Schedule 5 of the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2015* as they relate to existing regulatory controls and have potential for significant impacts to property owners.

LGAT Comment

There have been no previous motions on this matter.

LGAT raised council concerns with the 337 Certificates with the Director of Local Government in late 2018, at which time some initial investigative work was commenced by the Planning Policy Unit of the Department of Justice (limited to the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* aspects). However, beyond some initial consultation with LGAT in December 2018, there has been no further engagement with LGAT.

The *Building Act 2016* components were recently raised with the Acting Director of Building Control in a meeting and it was indicated that he had no issues with the suggested changes and in fact was supportive.

Tasmanian Government Agency Comment

The Tasmanian Government recognises the need to amend the section 337 form under Schedule 5 of the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2015*, to address the issues that have arisen from the introduction of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme (e.g. the need to refer to Local Provisions Schedules and the like) and other specific issues that certain councils and LGAT have raised (e.g. around landslip).

Relevant government agencies have been working closely with LGAT to identify, develop and draft the necessary amendments and these will be finalised soon. The Government has agreed that amendments to schedule 5 of regulations should occur this year, in advance of the broader Local Government legislation review.

15.2 Increased Penalties for Unlawful Use and Development.
Council – Hobart City

Decision Sought

That LGAT lobby the State Government to amend *the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* to increase penalties and introduce alternative sentencing options for unlawful use and development consistent with the provisions in the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* introduced by the NSW State Government in 2014/2015 by the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment Act 2014*.

Background Comment

The maximum fine in the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* of \$81,500 for using land or undertaking development contrary to a planning scheme or in breach of a condition does not send a sufficiently clear message to the community that a planning scheme is a serious matter and that a fine for breaching a planning scheme is not simply another cost to be added to the expense associated with a development. Further, where a breach of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* has been proven, the court has extremely limited power to require steps to be taken or that certain conduct cease. Significantly, a court has no ability to require someone to cease carrying out a use or activity in breach of a planning scheme, or that a person be restrained from doing certain works.

The *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* contains penalties 10 times the maximum penalty in the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* for works carried out on a THC listed property without approval. In addition the court also has the power to order the offender to repair any damage caused by the unlawful development and/or prohibiting the offender from carrying out any works on the heritage listed place. There is no reason for the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* to not contain penalties and sentencing options consistent with or greater than those in *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.

The penalties in NSW include:

Tier 1:

An offence committed intentionally and caused, or was likely to cause, significant harm to the environment or the death of, or serious injury to, a person. These offences may include carrying out development without approval or breaching conditions of approval.

The maximum penalties are \$5 million for corporations, with a further \$50,000 for each day the offence continues and, \$1 million for individuals, with a further \$10,000 for each day the offence continues.

Tier 2:

Offences such as carrying out development without approval, or breaching conditions of approval where the offences were committed unintentionally (i.e. without the aggravating factors of Tier 1 offences).

The maximum penalties are \$2 million for corporations, with a further \$20,000 for each day the offence continues and, \$500,000 for individuals, with a further \$5,000 for each day the offence continues.

Tier 3:

Lesser procedural and administrative related offences (for example, knowingly providing false or misleading information in an environmental monitoring or audit report).

The maximum penalties are \$1 million for corporations, with a further \$10,000 for each day the offence continues and \$250,000 for individuals, with a further \$2,500 for each day the offence continues.

Alternative sentencing options in NSW:

Include orders to:

- Reverse or rectify any unlawful development or activity related to the commission of the offence; and/or
- Requiring the offender to pay back any monetary benefits gained by committing the offence.

Other sentencing options could include:

- Precluding an offender from carrying out any use or development in relation to the land in respect of which offence relates for a period specified by the court;
- Requiring the offender to forfeit the land in respect of which the offence relates.

LGAT Comment

In 2004 and 2008 there were motions raised that sought to have the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPAA) amended to provide a cost effective mechanism for dealing with non-compliance with planning schemes and planning permit conditions, including a scale of penalties which are commensurate with the seriousness of a breach.

LGAT understands the Minister for Planning has requested that the Planning Policy Unit look at the offences and enforcement provisions within LUPAA, but only as they relate to the powers of the Magistrates Court versus the Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal and not the scale of the penalties.

Tasmanian Government Agency Comment

This motion was not received in time to allow for Agency Comment.

16 PUBLIC POLICY GENERAL**16.1 Smoke Free Areas
Council – City of Hobart****Decision Sought**

That the LGAT lobby the State Government to increase the smoking distance from doorways from 3 metres to 5 metres in support of local businesses

Background

It is acknowledged that health is affected by the inhalation of second hand smoke. Smoking in public presents a risk of exposure to non-smokers that they otherwise would not face, and is becoming more and more unacceptable in modern society.

Legislated smoke-free areas in Tasmania include within 3 metres of an entrance or exit to a building.

By increasing this distance to 5 metres we can provide an environment where the community can breathe clean air as well as enjoy public areas free of cigarette butt litter.

LGAT Comment

Local Government has a history of raising the matter of smoking in public places and making commitments to discouraging smoking, with four motions resolved at General Meetings between 2003 and 2011 and one in 2017. Smoking at major events and playground areas was raised in 2003 with a request that councils introduce similar policies to smoking in municipal buildings, major events, playgrounds and municipal controlled venues. A consistent approach to smoking policy and controls across Tasmania was considered in 2007. A 2010 motion that

LGAT request the State Government to introduce no smoking legislation for alfresco dining areas including consideration of entire designated public areas was lost but, in 2011 the motion that LGAT urge the State Government to commit to passing legislation banning smoking in all alfresco dining areas was carried.

In July 2017 a motion seeking *"LGAT lobby the State Government to amend the Public Health Act 1997 to declare that all school road crossings and surrounds, a smoke free area under 67B."* was passed. LGAT acted on the motion and provided feedback from the then Department of Health and Human Services (Department) through the Follow up of Motions in May 2018.

In essence, the Department indicated that councils can make their own declarations under provisions of the *Public Health Act 1997* and DHHS could assist with wording of a declaration. The response noted that the broader issues of declaring smoking illegal near public buildings including hospitals was under consideration.

Tasmanian Government Agency Comment

The Government encourages all local councils to create new smoke-free areas in the public streets and footpaths they occupy, particularly near schools and hospitals, using the existing provisions under section 67B of the *Public Health Act 1997* (the Act).

This proposal for a modest increase in the smoke-free distance from entrances and exits will still result in incomplete and potentially contested smoke-free areas in many densely occupied streets.

Rather than a piecemeal approach to increasing the extent of smoke-free areas in such locations, the preferred approach is for councils to ban smoking in defined council-occupied streets of city centres. This is a comprehensive approach that is easy to understand, hard to contest, and straightforward to enforce.

Councils already have the power to declare such areas smoke-free under the Act.

Launceston City and Central Coast Councils have recently declared extensive urban areas smoke-free. Hobart City Council has announced their intent to take a similar approach in their CBD and near the Royal Hobart Hospital.

For these reasons the Government does not support this motion, but continues to encourage councils to use existing powers to provide extensive smoke-free environments in vibrant and busy urban settings.

16.2 Gun Control Laws Council – Kingborough

Decision Sought

That LGAT lobby the State Government to ensure any amendments to the *Tasmanian Firearms Act 1996* and associated regulations further align Tasmanian law with the National Firearms Agreement

Background Comment

Gun control laws have recently been discussed by Kingborough Council following the recent tragedy in New Zealand.

Our Council considered a Notice of Motion from Cr Richard Atkinson and resolved that Council:

1. Writes to the Prime Minister and the Tasmanian Premier affirming the Council's position for strong gun control laws;
2. Writes to the leaders of national and state political parties urging them to stand firm against efforts to weaken gun control laws and to reject any donations from the gun control lobby; and
3. Moves at the July 2019 Local Government Association General Meeting (LGAT) that LGAT lobby the State Government to ensure any amendments to the *Tasmanian Firearms Act 1996* and associated regulations further align Tasmanian law with the National Firearms Agreement.

Our Council seeks your support for its position that Australia's world-leading gun laws should be maintained.

LGAT Comment

There have been no previous motions on this matter.

Tasmanian Government Agency Comment

The Tasmanian Government has stated clearly over the past year that it will not do anything to undermine the National Firearms Agreement or to weaken gun laws in any way.

The Government understands that there are deeply held concerns about public safety, and in an area as important to Tasmanians as gun laws, public confidence in the laws is essential.

In August 2018, the Government clearly stated that it would not be progressing the previously announced firearms law proposals.

The Tasmanian Government continues to look forward to the findings and recommendations of the House of Assembly Committee into firearms laws, when the Committee is able to finish its work.

There may be practical improvements to be made to Firearms Laws recommended by the Committee. Should this be the case the Government will consider the recommendations.

17

CLOSE

5.5 KELCEY TIER DRAFT MASTER PLAN

File: 35160 D583715

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

- Strategy 4.1.3 Promote passive recreational usage including walking, bike paths, trails, parks and playspaces

SUMMARY

This report is provided to assist Council in considering the adoption of the Kelcey Tier Draft Master Plan.

BACKGROUND

At its meeting held 25 February 2019, Council determined (Min 27/19 refers) as follows:

That the report relating to the Kelcey Tier Draft Master Plan:

- (a) *be received and noted; and*
- (b) *Council consider the outcomes of the consultation and the recommendations of the Consultant at a future Workshop prior to determining its final position in relation to the Master Plan.*

A copy of the Draft Master Plan is attached together with the consultant's consultation report outlining recommendations for Council to consider. Submissions were received via Facebook, Speak Up Devonport and via individual responses. The consultant engaged to prepare the master plan was provided with a copy of all submissions and a report of their responses was attached to the Council report of 25 February.

As a result of Council's determination, a Workshop was held with consultant Clare Hester from ERA Planning on 9 May 2019.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Council has an obligation to comply with the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. Council's Reserves Parks and Gardens By-Law No. 1 of 2017 also applies to the Greenbelt area and determines what is or is not permissible in the area including the taking of firewood, illegal dumping, motorbikes in the reserve etc.

DISCUSSION

ERA Planning prepared a draft Master Plan based on feedback received at initial stakeholder engagement. The consultant considered all submissions received during the formal consultation period and provided a Consultation Report dated 8 February 2019 which was considered by Council at their workshop.

The Plan is broken into Sections as follows:

- Sections 2 and 3 identify specific actions related to the natural and cultural values of the reserve;
- Section 4 identifies specific actions associated with recreational opportunities and should be read in conjunction with Sections 2 and 3 to ensure the natural and cultural values are enhanced and maintained;
- Appendix A includes maps that show the trail networks, nodes and track heads;
- Appendix B includes cost estimates of future infrastructure; and

- Appendix C provides the concept and framework, together with the summary of the stakeholder and community engagement.

Part 2 of the report provides a summary of submissions received which has been broken into the key areas which were outlined in the submissions, including:

Car Park	Costings
Cultural Values	Environmental Values
Health benefits	Implementation
Process of master plan	Recreational values
Technical errors	State/national destination
Signage	Viewing structure
Wash down facility	

Part 3 of the report provides a response to each topic and a recommended response. It is the "Recommended Responses" outlined in Part 3 which Council considered at their workshop.

The changes recommended by the consultant, and their implications on the Master Plan, are as follows:

- *Provide clarification in Appendix B of the report that the costing is for the physical infrastructure only*
It was suggested that annual operating activities, cost of weed management etc should be included in the Plan. The consultant recommends clarifying that the costings are for physical infrastructure only, not operational matters.
- *Amend Cultural Value Action CVA1 to be a high priority (from medium priority)*
CVA1 states "Council engage with the local Aboriginal community to fully understand the cultural significance of the site". The consultant recommends that this be upgraded from medium to high priority.
- *Replace the picture on the front page to a more generic view of the Kelcey Tier*
It was suggested that the image of a recently constructed mountain bike trail for the Master Plan demonstrates priority to trails over other users
- *Amend reference from Kelcey Tier Mountain Bike Club to Mersey Valley Devonport Cycling Club*
Incorrect reference to the Mersey Valley Devonport Cycling Club as being the Kelcey Tier Mountain Bike Club (Appendix 4)
- *Include in the introduction of Section 4.1 (Recreation Values Management) that given the site is highly constrained, in terms of recreation values, the Kelcey Tier is considered to be a local recreation reserve only, utilised predominantly by the local community, not as a State or National mountain biking destination. Identifying the Kelcey Tier as a State or National mountain biking destination would create unsustainable pressure on the Kelcey Tier and the associated infrastructure required.*
The consultant recommends that limiting to local use will assist in ensuring that all values are protected, and all user groups provided for.
- *Incorporate reference to all user groups under RV A4 (Action: Design and implement a signage strategy that incorporates interpretation and trail maps)*
To ensure signage is inclusive of all user groups.
- *Remove recommendation for viewing structure from Master Plan*
The viewing structure was seen as a destination for the walkers and bird watchers on the trail network, however, it was not welcomed by this user group. Council's NRM officer has suggested an alternative location north west of the current Durkins Road

car park which based on his consultation may be more suitable to walkers and bird watchers. A firebreak runs down the southern end of Council land bordering on the neighbouring property on Durkins Road where a hide could be placed. The positioning is amongst *Melaleuca ericifolia* (Ti-Tree) which has been bulldozed and left on the ground and could be used to camouflage the hide. Water could be diverted into a depression where the fire break ends to enable the parrots (both swift and blue winged) to have a water source. The depression could also be used as a firefighting resource in emergencies.

- *Incorporate the consideration of washdown facilities along Tugrah Road and the proposed car park off Durkins Road; taking into account the amenity of nearby residents, access to water, water pressure and water management*

Wash down facilities are common at key mountain bike destinations and beneficial to preventing the spread of weeds and pathogens. If Kelcey Tier is not seen to be a key mountain bike destination (State and National), the priority of considering this action is low.

Other matters raised in which the consultant has considered but recommends no change to the Master Plan are as follows:

- *Alternative car park locations*
Alternative locations were identified but not deemed suitable (Mersey Vale Cemetery site, 57 Stoney Rise Road (privately owned) and Taswater site (Williams Reservoir)
- *Environmental Values*
The Natural Value Actions (Section 2.1 of the Master Plan) included as a high priority that an ecological survey, together with a vegetation and weed management plan be prepared for the reserve as well as the protection of the scenic, biodiversity and landscape values be improved. Also included is that any future development obtain the required permits with a key consideration of these permits being the environmental values. Subject to these actions being implemented, the ongoing protection of the environmental values of the reserve will be significantly improved.
- *Health Benefits*
Suggested that the physical and mental health benefits of having a reserve within proximity to a population be identified. The consultant recommends no change as it is outside the scope of the project.
- *Process*
Issues raised regarding the means and period of consultation however this was deemed to be adequate by the consultant. Council extended the consultation period from its normal 30 day period to 9 weeks due to the Christmas and New Year break.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

As part of the development of the draft Master Plan, consultation was undertaken with key stakeholders and organisations, adjoining property owners and users of the area. Following the Council's endorsement of the Draft Master Plan, a public comment period was held from 27 November 2018 to 25 January 2019.

All Council's regular consultation mediums were used for receiving feedback on the draft Master Plan including Speak Up and social media.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The draft Master Plan sets out recommendations relating to infrastructure requirements for the area. Council does not have funds committed in the 2019/20 financial year to

undertake capital works. Any proposed works would either need to be factored into the forward capital works program or external funding sourced through other avenues (e.g. Tasmania Community Fund or by user groups in accordance with the principles of the master plan, if adopted).

An increase in the number and use of the trails will result in an increase in operational costs for Council to manage the risks in the area. The scope and frequency of tree inspections has increased. The cost of inspection and management of trees following a Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) fuel reduction burn will also increase. This issue, and the increasing problem of restricting access during a burn has already been raised by TFS and may have the potential to impede the TFS's ability to conduct future fuel reduction burns in the greenbelt. If TFS determine in the future not to conduct fuel reduction burns, Council would be responsible for the cost of doing so.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

- **Asset & Property Infrastructure**
The Kelcey Tier reserve is a significant piece of Council land and any works should be carefully monitored and managed to ensure its cultural, environmental and historical values are preserved.
- **Environmental Sustainability**
The Master Plan will ensure that the environmental values of the reserve are maintained whilst allowing recreational activities to be undertaken.
- **Consultation and/or Communication**
There is a risk that the adoption of the Master Plan will not satisfy all parties.

CONCLUSION

Given the range of activities and its increasing popularity as a public space, it is important for Council to consider the needs of all parties whilst ensuring the Kelcey Tier's environmental and natural values are not compromised.

The adoption of a Kelcey Tier Master Plan will provide a strategic document to guide future use and management of the reserve. It will contribute to the area being sustainably managed and in accordance with best practice so the identified values for the reserve can be maintained and preserved whilst allowing it to be used for recreational purposes.

With the wide range of issues raised during the consultation period, the workshop was held with the consultant to enable Council to fully understand the implications of adopting the Draft Master Plan with their recommendations as set out in this report.

ATTACHMENTS

- [1.](#) Draft Kelcey Tier Master Plan
- [2.](#) Kelcey Tier Consultation Report

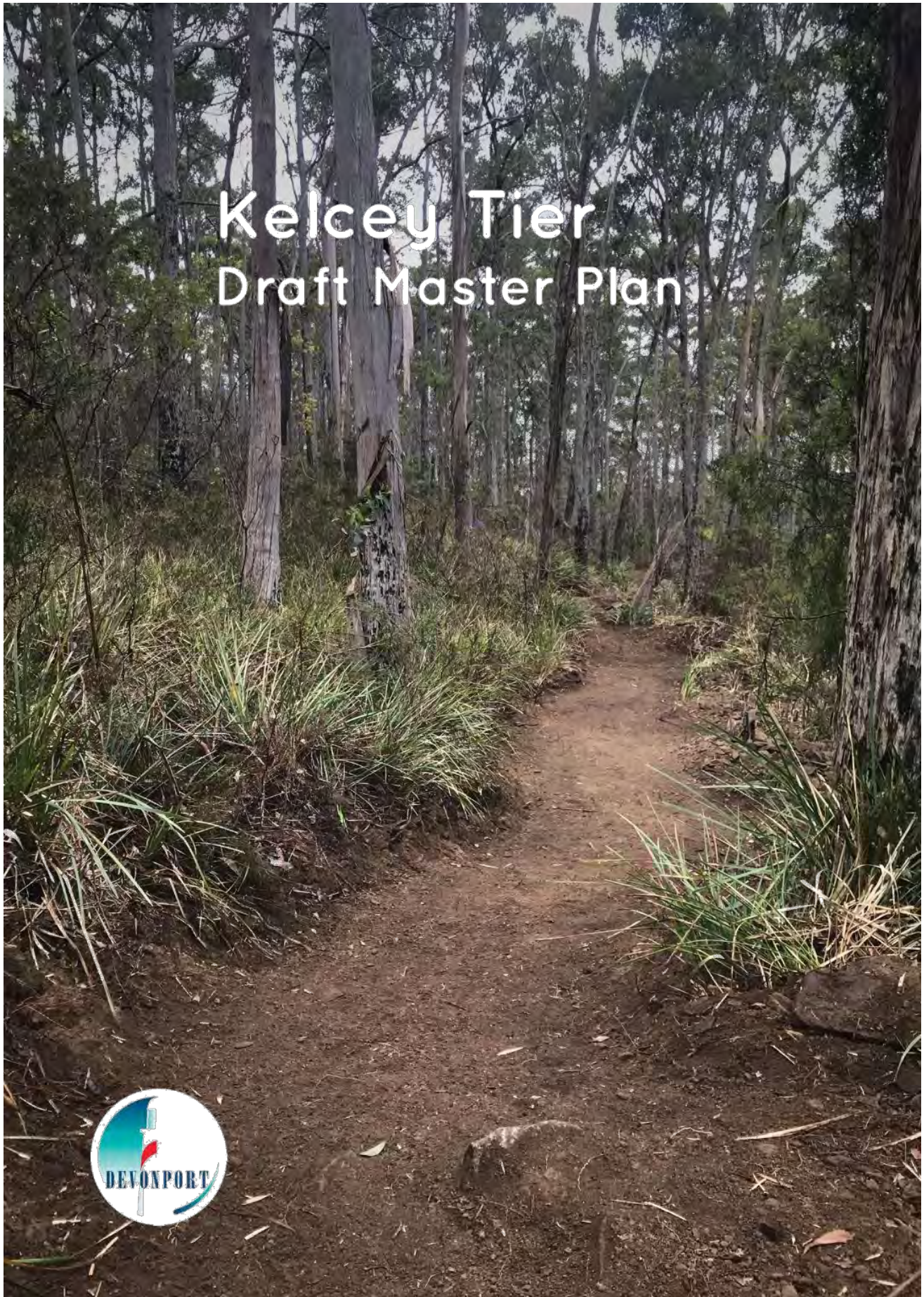
RECOMMENDATION

That the report relating to the Kelcey Tier Draft Master Plan be received and noted and Council adopt the Master Plan with the following changes:

- *Provide clarification in Appendix B of the report that the costing is for the physical infrastructure only;*

- Amend Cultural Value Action CVA1 to be a high priority (from medium priority);
- Replace the picture on the front page to a more generic view of the Kelcey Tier;
- Amend reference from Kelcey Tier Mountain Bike Club to Mersey Valley Devonport Cycling Club;
- Include in the introduction of Section 4.1 (Recreation Values Management) that given the site is highly constrained, in terms of recreation values, the Kelcey Tier is considered to be a local recreation reserve only, utilised predominantly by the local community, not as a State or National mountain biking destination. Identifying the Kelcey Tier as a State or National mountain biking destination would create unsustainable pressure on the Kelcey Tier and the association infrastructure required;
- Incorporate reference to all user groups under RV A4 (Action: Design and implement a signage strategy that incorporates interpretation and trail maps);
- Remove recommendation for viewing structure from Master Plan; and
- Incorporate the consideration of washdown facilities along Tugrah Road and the proposed car park off Durkins Road; taking into account the amenity of nearby residents, access to water, water pressure and water management.

Author:	Karen Hampton	Endorsed By:	Paul West
Position:	Community Services Manager	Position:	General Manager



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Kelcey Tier Master Plan

DRAFT for Council Officer Review

The Devonport City Council engaged ERA Planning Pty Ltd to lead a multi-disciplinary consultancy team to develop the master plan which comprised:

ERA Planning Pty Ltd (Principal Consultant)
Master Planning & Engagement

Playstreet Landscape Architecture & Urban Design
Mapping

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Photography

All photographs unless otherwise referenced have been provided by Carl Turk & Caroline Lindus.

Disclaimer

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1. Introduction

ERA Planning in conjunction with Playstreet Landscape Architecture and Urban Design have been engaged by the Devonport City Council to prepare a master plan for the Kelcey Tier Greenbelt Reserve (Reserve).

The Kelcey Tier is a 185ha area of remnant bushland located directly adjacent and to the south of Devonport.

The master plan aims to provide a realistic, measured and achievable approach to balancing the reserve values and recreational uses. To achieve this the master plan includes:

- o Section 2 and Section 3 that identifies specific actions related to the Natural and Cultural Values.
- o Section 4 then identifies specific actions associated with recreation opportunities which must be read in conjunction with sections 2 and 3 to ensure the natural and cultural values are enhanced and maintained.
- o Appendix A includes maps that are associated with the trail networks, nodes and trackheads.
- o Appendix B includes cost estimates.
- o Appendix C provides the concept and framework, which was the background report that informed the Master Plan and outlines the Natural, Cultural and Recreation Values in greater detail, together with the summary of the stakeholder and community engagement.

1.1 Site and Surrounds

The Kelcey Tier Reserve is located at the southern edge of Devonport directly adjoining residential land in the Stony Rise and Tugrah areas. The site is elevated with its highest point at 205m above sea level. The Reserve provides a significant scenic landscape backdrop to the city, contains a highly valued recreational opportunities and significant biodiversity values.

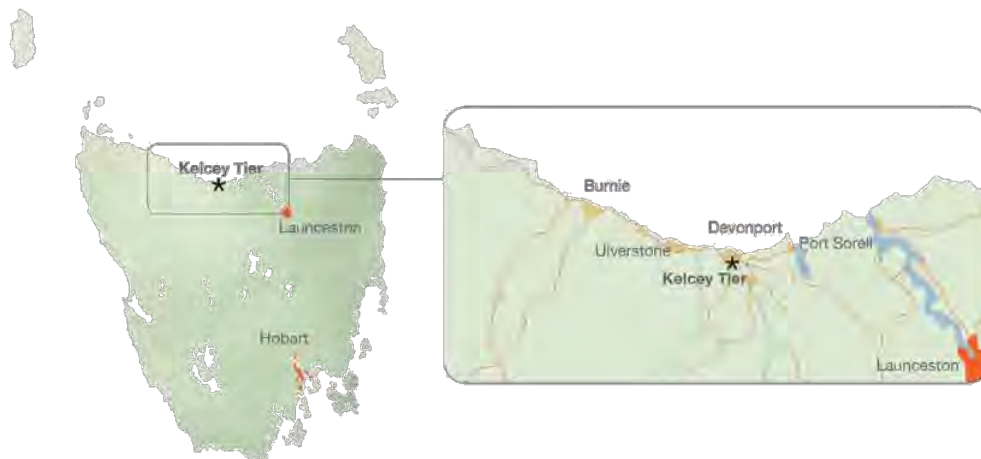


Figure 1: Location of Kelcey Tier.

2. Natural Values

2.1 Natural Values Management

In preparing the master plan, consideration has been made to the available information on ecological values of the site in a desktop manner only. Further information regarding this desktop can be found in **Appendix D Kelcey Tier Master Plan Concept and Framework**.

The available desktop information suggests Kelcey Tier Greenbelt has numerous ecological values which need to be taken into consideration when planning for expanded recreational use of the reserve. These values may be impacted by changes to the recreational features of the site, including directly by land clearance (eg tracks or car parks) as well as indirectly through erosion or spread of weeds and pathogens. The ecological values also provide opportunities for interpretation and passive enjoyment of natural values.

At a broad level, all areas of native vegetation on the site hold some ecological value and potential habitat for threatened and common fauna. More specifically, some areas are of particular ecological value (as shown in Figure 2), including:

- o Threatened vegetation communities DOV (includes *E ovata* grassy woodland and *E ovata* shrubby forest) and WVI (*E viminalis* wet forest).
- o Vegetation communities providing potential habitat for swift parrot as shown in the red hatching in Figure 2. Note that other communities on site may also provide habitat for the species including hollow bearing eucalypts of all species and areas of *E.ovata* and also possibly *E viminalis* and *E. obliqua*¹. Note that Kelcey Tier has been identified as a priority habitat for the swift parrot in the National Recovery Plan for the Swift Parrot (2011).
- o Damp areas (including stream-sides, dams and their margins, road culverts and marshes) all of which provide potential habitat for the Central North burrowing crayfish (*Engaeus granulatus*).
- o Areas with hollow bearing trees, particularly the area mapped as old growth in Figure 2.

¹ National Recovery Plan for Swift Parrot (2011), Table 1 shows potential habitat in the Cradle Coast region to include all hollow bearing eucalypts (potential nesting habitat), *E.ovata* (foraging during breeding season) and *E.obliqua* and *E.viminalis* (foraging habitat breeding).

Kelcey Tier Master Plan

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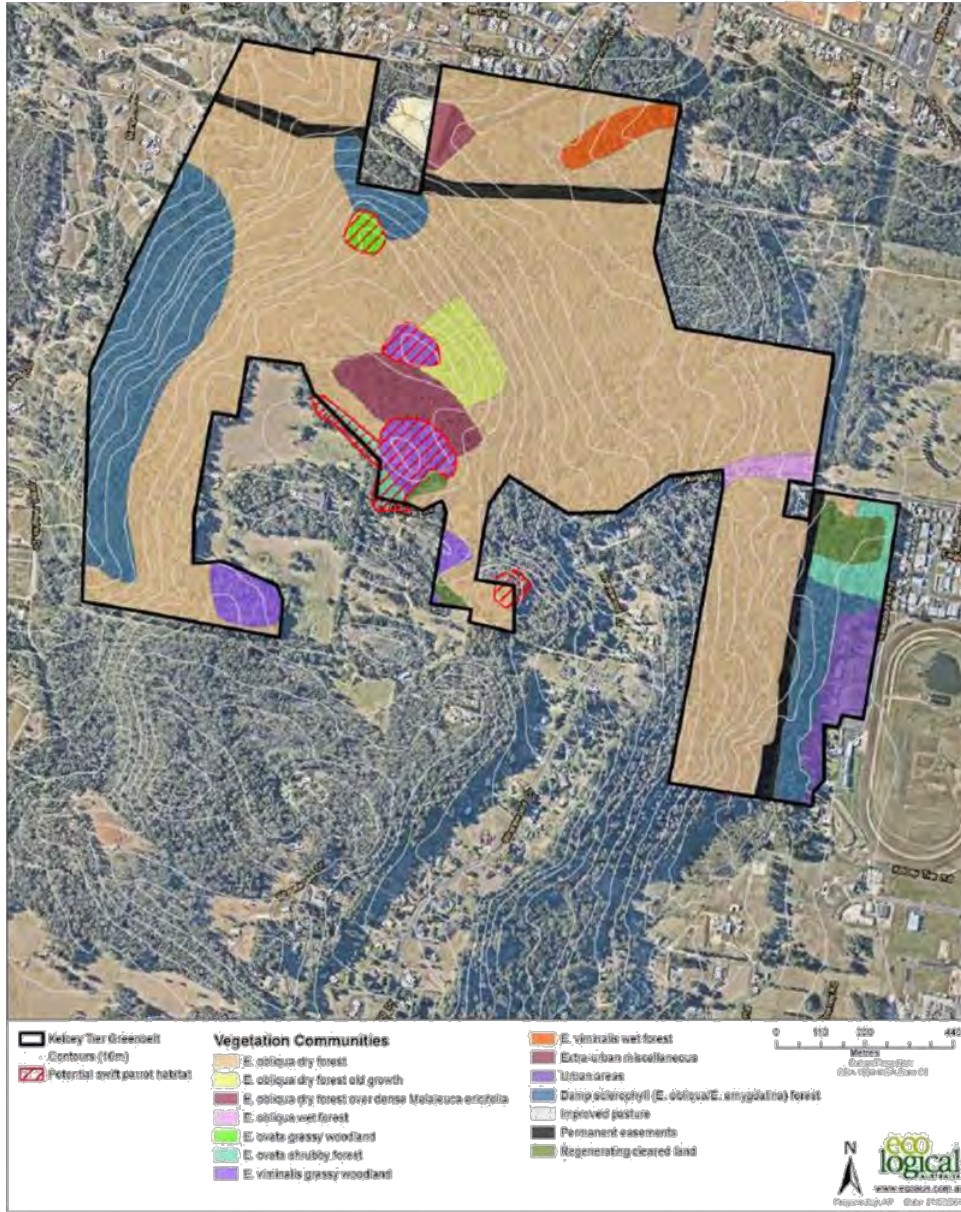


Figure 2: Vegetation Communities (Source – Eco Logical Map 6, from Kelcey Tier Greenbelt Bushfire Management Plan)

Kelcey Tier Master Plan

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2.2 Natural Values Actions

Reference Number	Action	Reason	Priority
NVA1	Engage a suitably qualified person to undertake an updated ecological values survey and prepare a vegetation and weed management plan for the reserve, which includes specific recommendations as to ongoing actions, weed management, protection of sensitive areas, rehabilitation (where applicable) and plant and animal disease controls.	To ensure the values of the reserve are understood and maintained.	High
NVA2	Review options for improving the protection of the scenic, biodiversity and landscape values of the reserve and implement accordingly. This will include but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The introduction of a map overlay to ensure the Clearing and Conversion of Vegetation Code applies to the entire reserve under the <i>Devonport Interim Planning Scheme 2013</i> or the Natural Assets Code and Scenic Protection Code under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme; and o A review of the reserve status as a National Park or Reserve under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>. 	Improve the protection of the reserve's scenic, biodiversity and landscape values.	High
NVA3	Ensure that all development including trails obtain the required permits. Including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A planning permit if required under the <i>Devonport Interim Planning Scheme 2015</i>. It is noted that any clearing and conversion of native vegetation within the reserve requires a planning permit. o A permit to take if required under the <i>Threatened Species</i> 	To ensure due process is followed and the required level of independent examination of a development is undertaken.	Ongoing

Kelcey Tier Master Plan

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	<p><i>Protection Act 1995</i> for direct impacts to listed species or products (eg dens/nests) of wildlife (including some non-threatened species).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A Forest Practices Plan if required. Clearance of forest greater than 1 ha (unlikely to apply) as well as clearance of any vegetation within the definition of vulnerable which includes threatened vegetation communities and vegetation inhabited by a threatened species is required to be approved by way of an FPP. Specific exemptions do however apply if it relates to a building for which a permit is required under the <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i>. o A referral under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBCA) may be required if it is likely that there may be significant impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), including listed species. 		
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3. Cultural Values

3.1 Cultural Values Management

In 1994 an archaeological survey to locate Aboriginal sites was conducted in the Kelcey Tier.

The report provided the following regarding the sites found:

Although the Kelcey Tier Greenbelt area has been disturbed by European modification of the landscape, this in no way diminishes the significance of Aboriginal sites present both in the Greenbelt and the general area. The Aboriginal site located on the existing fire trail is highly significant as it is indicative of Aboriginal trade and transportation of material across the region. The other Aboriginal site located in the immediate vicinity of the proposed track upgrading is also important. When combined with other sites located on adjacent private property, these sites are indicative of intense occupation and use of the area by Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania were consulted and based on a review of the assessment report it was their opinion that the area has a low probability of Aboriginal heritage being present, given the size of the reserve and the type and size of potential development in the reserve. Subsequently, it was recommended that an Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) be put in place during ground disturbing works. It is noted that the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* does not necessarily consider the significant in terms of ongoing connection to place.

Further information regarding the cultural values can be found in *Appendix D Kelcey Tier Master Plan Concept and Framework*.

3.2 Cultural Values Actions

Reference Number	Action	Reason	Priority
CVA1	Council engage with the local Aboriginal Community to fully understand the cultural significance of the site.	To ensure the values of the reserve are understood and maintained.	Medium
CVA2	Future development of the site requires an Aboriginal Heritage assessment report prepared by a suitably qualified practitioner.	Ensure that Council meets the requirements of the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975</i> .	Ongoing

4. Recreation Values

4.1 Recreation Values Management

The Kelcey Tier is significantly valued by the local community of all ages. The reserve provides valuable opportunities for outdoor recreational experiences in an outdoor setting. It's discrete boundaries together with it being the nearest reserve to the City of Devonport is seeing unprecedented pressure on the reserve for recreation pursuits. There are several key influences that are occurring which have contributed to this increase in demand including:

- o The emerging and well recognised trend within recreational activities that is seeing the popularity of organised sporting activities decline with a corresponding increase in informal, unstructured recreation pursuits such as riding, running and walking. The popularity in mountain biking activities in particular has increased exponentially in recent years;
- o An increase in residents in proximity to the Kelcey Tier, particularly to the north west due to residential subdivisions;
- o Large tracts of land zoned General Residential and Future Residential (approximately 80ha within 1km of Kelcey Tier not yet developed; and
- o Multiple recreation groups including walkers, trail runners, mountain bikers and bird watchers with several clubs or associations directly connected with the Kelcey Tier, such as friends of Kelcey Tier, the Kelcey Tier Mountain Biking club and the Central North Field Naturalists.

Further information regarding recreation values can be found in *Appendix D Kelcey Tier Master Plan Concept and Framework*.

4.2 Recreation Values Actions

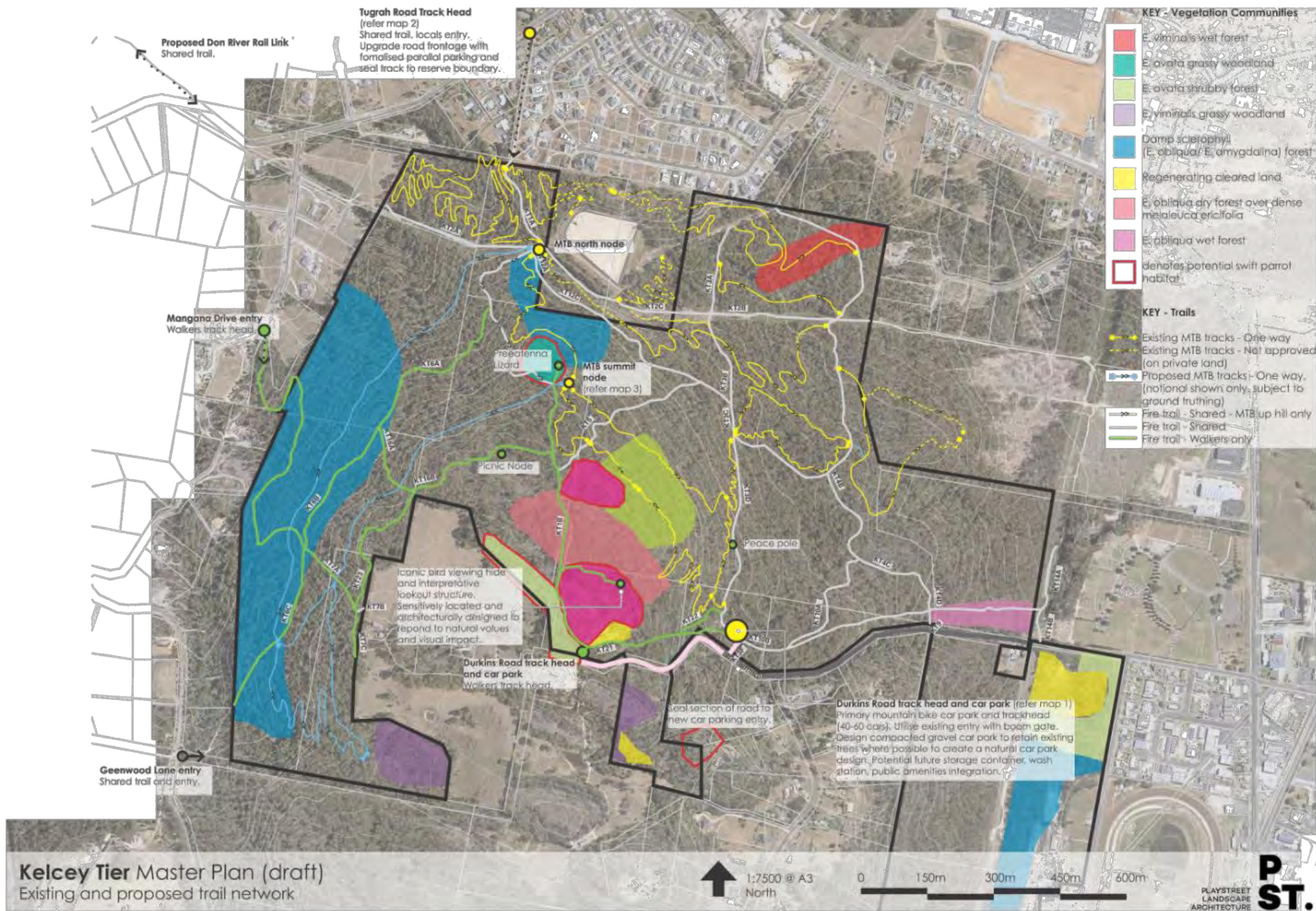
Reference Number	Action	Reason	Priority
RVA1	Implement the trail strategy in accordance Existing and proposed trail network (refer <i>Appendix A</i>).	To ensure there is a strategic approach to trail development and the needs of all user groups are equally met.	Ongoing
RVA2	Construction of all trails are to be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced trail construction expert.	Ensure that trails are constructed to an appropriate standard, minimising erosion and ongoing maintenance.	Ongoing
RVA3	Provide accurate skill level identification of MTB trails in accordance with the IMBA AU trail grading system.	To ensure that the MTB trails are consistent state wide.	Ongoing
RVA4	Design and implement a signage strategy that incorporates	To ensure there is adequate signage and information available that is	High

Kelcey Tier Master Plan

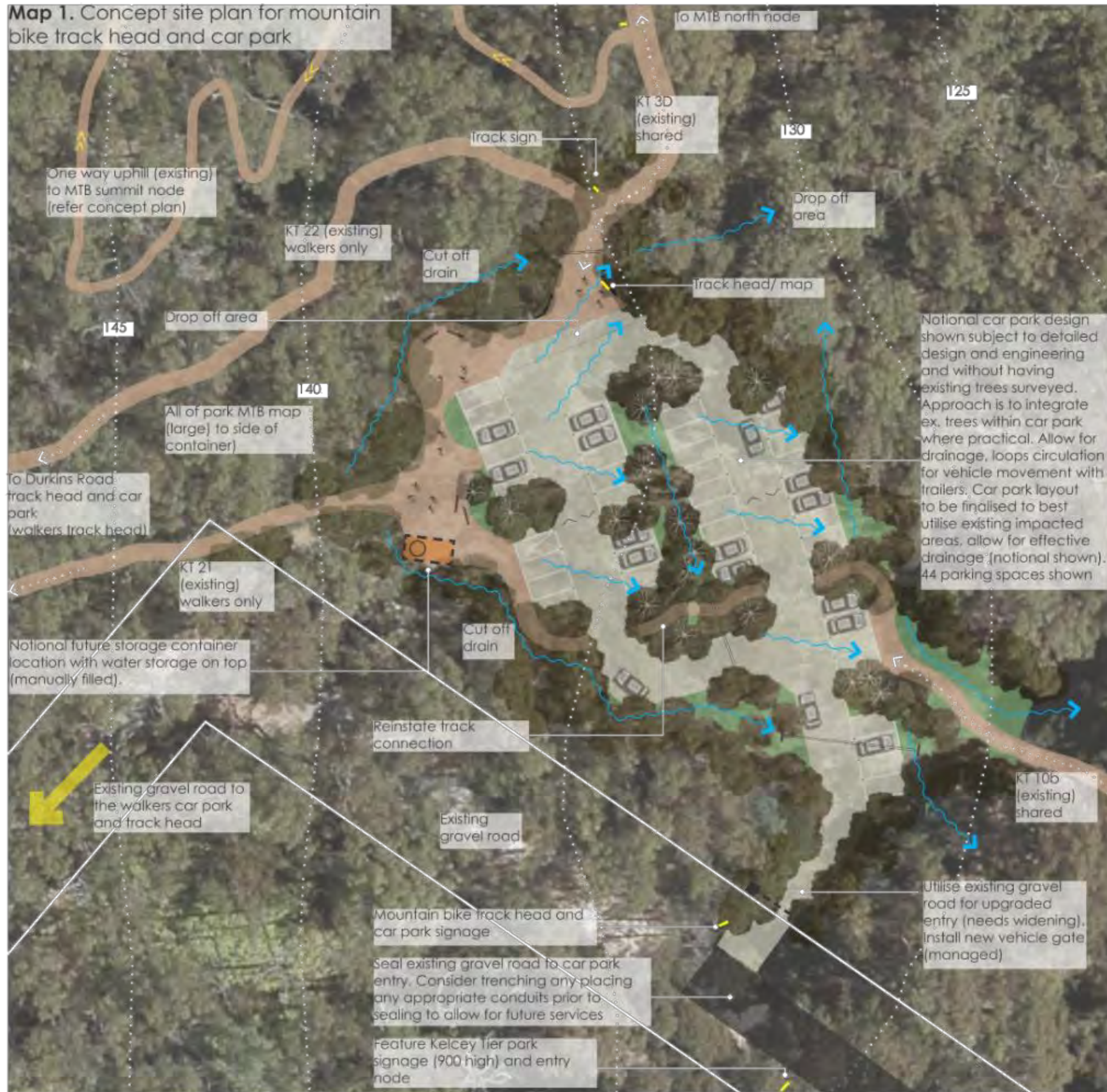
DRAFT for Council Officer Review

	interpretation and trail maps (refer Appendix C for further details).	consistent with the reserve's values, is coherent, uniform and effective, without an unnecessary clutter of signage or repetition of messages.	
RVA5	Formalise agreement with landowners for trails not constructed within Council owned land (refer Appendix A).	To ensure appropriate land owner consent is in place for the formal trail network.	High

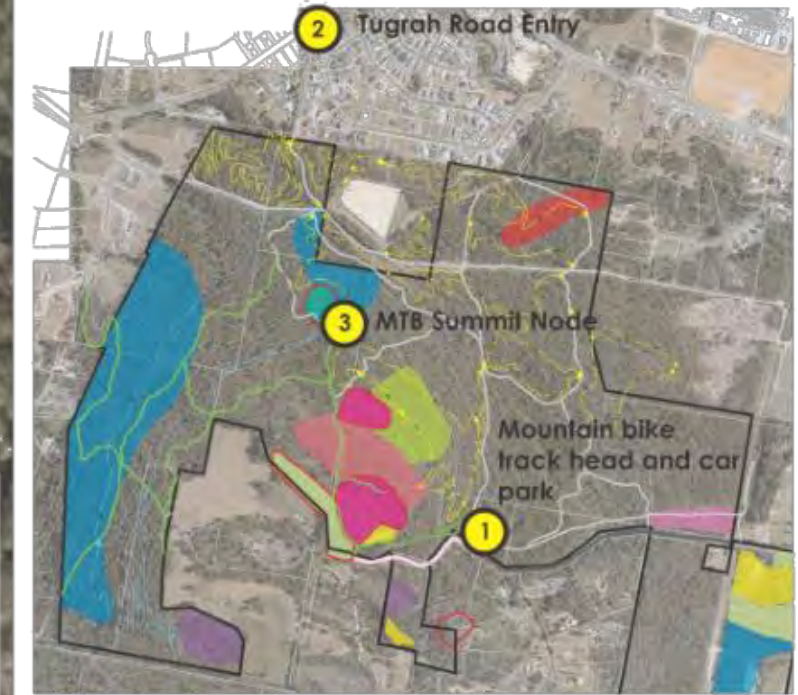
Appendix A Master Plan Maps



Map 1. Concept site plan for mountain bike track head and car park



Reference Plan - Concept Maps



Precedent images showing car parking integration with trees

Scale 1:500@A3



Map 2. Tugrah Road Trach HEAD



Precedent image - Potential Tugrah track head road reserve revegetation and weed control



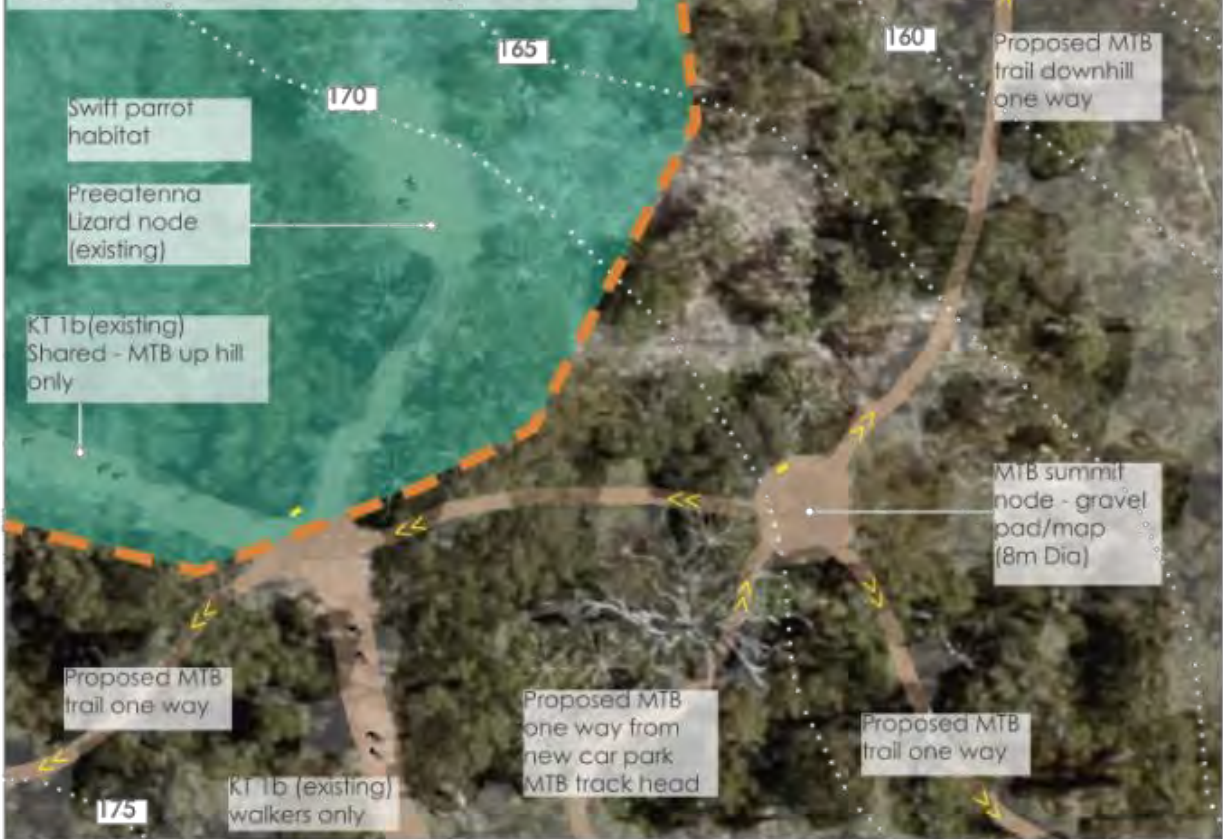
Precedent image - Notional main map signage at walkers and mountain bike track head parking areas



Precedent image - Potential for bespoke interpretation elements

Precedent image - Potential 'look and feel' of passive picnic node (ignore bbq)

Map 3. Mountain Bike Summit Node



Precedent image - Use natural materials where infrastructure is required



Precedent image - potential 'look and feel' for an iconic bird viewing hide and interpretation lookout at walkers summit. Sensitively located and architecturally designed to repond to the natural values and visual impact.

Scale 1:500@A3



Appendix B

Approximate costings



Indicative Costings Trails and Infrastructure

All costings are a broad estimate only and are subject to a quantity surveyor review, survey data and concept design and market conditions.

Exclusions from costing estimates: GST, preliminaries, contingency, consultant services, (survey, design, engineering, project management), disbursements, rock breaking, signage/ way finding (needs strategy), storage container (proposed option).

Mountain Bike Track Head – total approx. 200K

- Site preparation - clearing/ tree removal, chipping, topsoil stripping
25K
- Earthworks – general shaping
15K
- Drainage - cut of drains and culverts/ headwalls
15K
- Civil pavement construction – Base and gravel topping
85K
- Path/ open gravel pedestrian areas
15K
- Rehabilitation/ make good
10K
- Bollards
10K
- Furniture – seats
5K
- Entry gate
5K
- Miscellaneous items
15K

Tugrah Road Formalised Car Parking – total approx. 30K

- Demolition/ preparation
2K
- New flush kerb to grass
3K
- New spoon drain as divider between parallel park and road to continue drainage through
5K
- Base and hotmix for new parking area
5K
- Concrete pedestrian entry pavement
3K



- o Landscaping and make good
2K
- o Bollards / fence
5K
- o Miscellaneous
5K

Mountain Bike Track Cost Estimate

- o Trail construction
\$25 - \$30/ lineal metre
80 - 100 lineal metres/day

Appendix C Indicative Signage Strategy



Indicative Signage Strategy Kelcey Tier

Introduction

A thematic signage strategy will need to be developed for Kelcey Tier. The thematic signage strategy should incorporate park signage, way finding (internal) and bespoke interpretative signage with a clear hierarchy of signs. All signs should be from the same design language palette with appropriate qualified and skilled people engaged to undertake the work.

All signs should be solid, robust and graphic designed to capture essence of the park.

Tier 1 – Gate Way Signs (x2)

These signs should be strategically located at 2 sites:

- o Dirkins Road just past Wrenswood Drive but before the MTB track head car park.
- o Tugrah Road parallel proposed parking area.

An example of a robust sign for the gateway is a low stone wall 2m long 0.9m high with steel text/graphic.

Tier 2 – Car Park track head signs (1x Walkers and 1 x MTB)

Consistent with the Tier 1 – Gateway signs in design and form, this signage is to enable new visitors to reserve to way find.

Tier 3 – Park Map (x3)

These signs should be strategically located at 3 sites – walkers track head, MTB track head and Tugrah Road track head.

The signs could integrate a phone App for the park map on smart phones etc.

Tier 4 – Internal Slimline track identification signage (+25)

These signs are more symbol and pictogram based, located at intersections or strategic locations within the reserve and assists in denoting if a track is shared, MTB or walker only.

Appendix D Concept and Framework



Kelcey Tier Greenbelt Master Plan

Concept and Framework

22 August 2018



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Appendix A Draft Trail Network and Infrastructure Maps

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Project

ERA Planning in conjunction with Playstreet Landscape Architecture and Urban Design have been engaged by the Devonport City Council to prepare a master plan for the Kelcey Tier Greenbelt Reserve (Reserve).

The Kelcey Tier is a 185ha area of remnant bushland located directly adjacent and to the south of Devonport.

The master plan aims to provide a realistic, measured and achievable approach to balancing the reserve values and recreational uses, as well as:

- o Articulate a clear future direction for the Reserve along with a program of prioritised works, indicative associated costs and potential contributors.
- o Identify of possible development footprints for both passive and active recreation/community pursuits that do not degrade environmental or cultural assets.
- o Highlight existing infrastructure and identify any future additions to support key uses.
- o Enhance the community and visitor access, engagement and usage of the Reserve.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of the Concept and Framework Report is to firstly detail all values of the reserve, secondly to identify the constraints and opportunities associated with the values and finally to identify a guiding vision for the future management of the reserve.

Appendix A includes a draft Trail Network and Infrastructure Map.

Enquiries relating to this report should be directed to:

Clare Hester
Senior Planner & Associate
ERA Planning
Email: clare@eraplanning.com.au
Mobile: (03) 6105 0443

1.3 Site and Surrounds

The Kelcey Tier Reserve is located at the southern edge of Devonport directly adjoining residential land in the Stony Rise and Tugrah areas. The site is elevated with its highest point at 205m above sea level. The Reserve provides a significant scenic landscape backdrop to the city.

Due north of the Reserve is residential land with lots approximately 1,200m², to the west and south is residential land, developed to a lower density and to the east is (and used for industrial land as well as community uses including a cemetery and racecourse.

Access to the site is generally as follows:

- o Vehicular access along Durkins Road which is accessed from the east, off Stony Rise Road;
- o Vehicular access off Stony Rise Road through a right of way located on 137 – 139 Williams Reservoir Road to the benefit of TasWater; and
- o Bike and pedestrian access off Tugrah Road (located between 29-33 and 47 Tugrah Road.

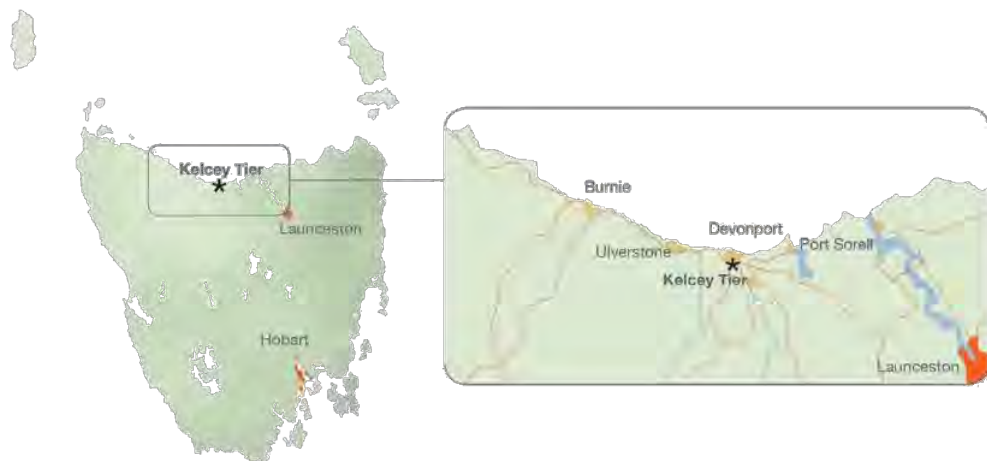


Figure 1: Location of Kelcey Tier

2. Natural Values

2.1 Statutory Controls

In preparing the master plan consideration has been made to the available information on ecological values of the site in a desktop manner only.

Available information has been sourced from the following:

- o Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas (accessed July 2018);
- o The Kelcey Tiers Greenbelt Bushfire Management Plan 2017 (Eco Logical);
- o The Fire Management Plan Kelcey Tier Greenbelt 2005 (AK Consulting); and
- o Information provided by participants of the community engagement process.

The Kelcey Tiers Greenbelt Landscape Management Plan 1992 was also reviewed for context but given its age (over 25 years ago) specific species from this plan were not considered in detail below.

2.2 Vegetation Communities

As a starting point, the Natural Values Atlas was consulted to identify vegetation communities at the site. That showed the site to be dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* wet forest (WOU), with *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (DOB) in the far west, *Eucalyptus amygdalina* – *Eucalyptus obliqua* damp sclerophyll forest (DSC) in the south east and a small area of *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland (DOV) in the north east. Of these communities only the latter, (DOV), is listed as threatened in Tasmania (under Schedule 3A of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*).

The 2017 Bushfire Management Plan was then consulted and found to show a slightly different composition of vegetation communities. Discussions with the author of the 2017 Plan (Adrian Pyrke¹) confirmed the mapping in that report to be the most recent and reliable and it has therefore been adopted herein.

¹ Telephone and email discussions were held with Adrian on 23rd July 2018. Adrian confirmed that the mapping in the 2017 Bushfire Plan was originally sourced from North Barker & Associates, who prepared the mapping for AK Consulting as part of the 2005 Bushfire Plan. When the 2017 Bushfire Plan was being prepared by Eco Logical, Adrian briefly visited the site to ground truth the mapping and made a small amendment to reclassify the western most polygon, to better reflect ground conditions. The map in the 2017 Bushfire Management Plan is therefore deemed the most recent and reliable.

That mapping² (refer Figure 2 below) shows the site to be dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (DOB) some of which is mapped as "old growth" and some with a *Melaleuca ericifolia* understorey. The remainder of the site is mapped as small patches of:

- *Eucalyptus obliqua* wet forest (WOU)
- *Eucalyptus ovata* grassy woodland (presumed to be DOV) - threatened
- *Eucalyptus ovata* shrubby forest (presumed to also be DOV) - threatened
- *Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy woodland (DVG)
- *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest (WVI) - threatened
- *Eucalyptus amygdalina*/ *Eucalyptus obliqua* damp sclerophyll (DSC)

Of these communities *E. ovata* forest and woodland (DOV) and *E. viminalis* wet forest (WVI) are both listed as threatened under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. Note that *E. ovata* forest and woodland (DOV) was nominated for listing on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) in 2013. That nomination has been indefinitely deferred. As a result, the community is currently not listed at a Commonwealth level but may be in the future.

According to the 2017 Bushfire Management Plan, *Melaleuca ericifolia* occurs on site, either as a shrub or sub-dominant tree in the understorey beneath eucalypts but does not form a swamp forest as listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. Further discussions with Adrian Pyrke (Pers Comm 23rd July 2018), on this matter indicated that it may be possible for some parts of the site to be classified as swamp forest, but these would be very small patches and therefore not of a suitable scale to be separately mapped as part of the site wide mapping completed to date.

During the engagement for the master plan, discussions were held with the community on the ecological values of the site and an updated vegetation map was provided by P Lawrence of the Field Naturalists. That map shows some differences in vegetation community than those mapped in the 2017 Bushfire Management Plan. Both sets of mapping show a complex mosaic of communities and it is likely that co-dominance of eucalypts occurs, as well as grading between wetter and drier parts of the site. This suggests that the definition of the vegetation communities on site may be subject to interpretation and further reinforces the need for ground truthing prior to any native vegetation clearance on site.

² Note that TasVeg codes included here in brackets are interpreted from the mapping, as that mapping source does not attribute TasVeg codes to the mapped communities.

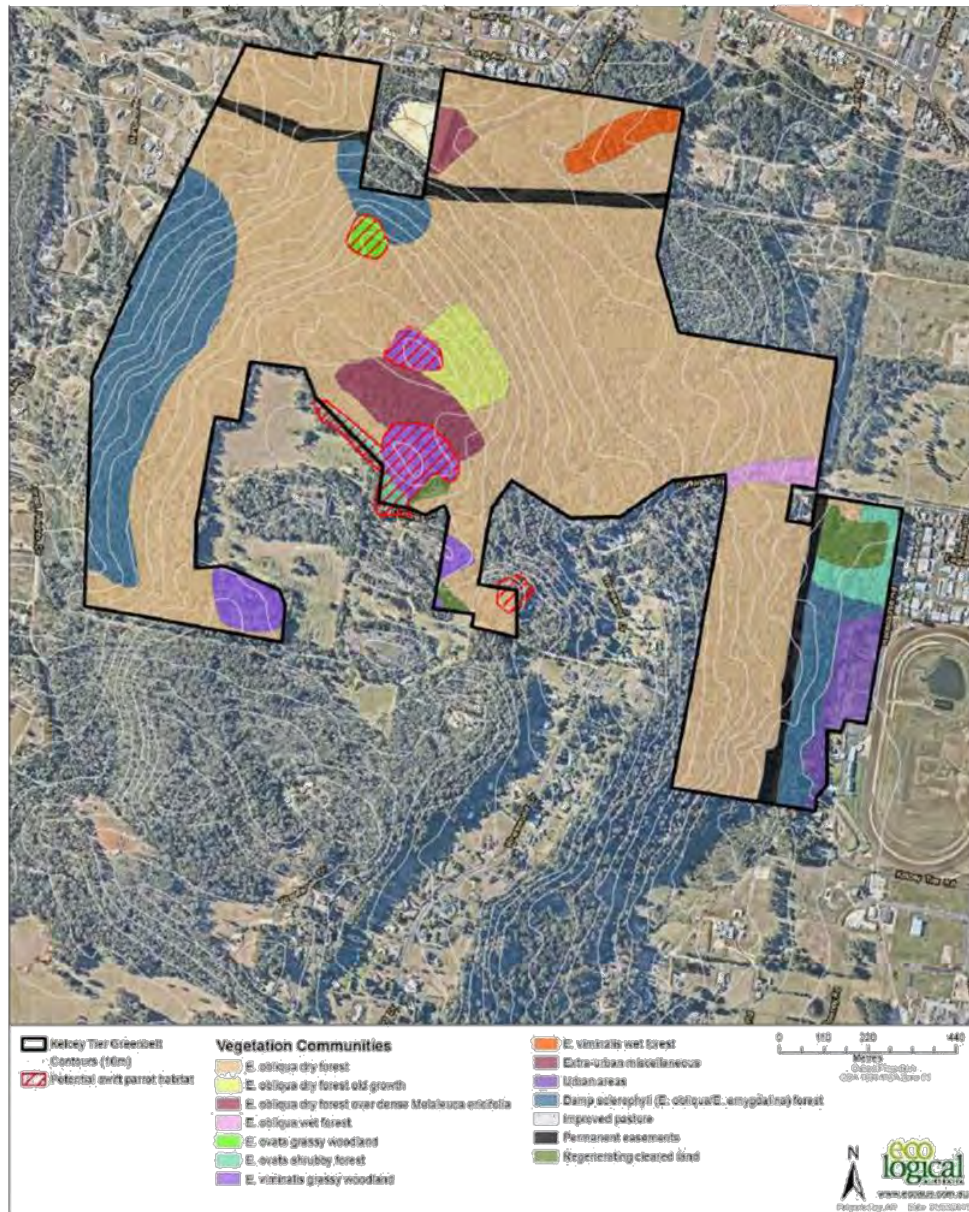


Figure 2: Vegetation Communities (Source – Ego Logical Map 6, from Kelcey Tier Greenbelt Bushfire Management Plan)

2.3 Threatened Flora

A Natural Values Atlas Report shows only two threatened flora species previously recorded within 500m of the site, namely *Epilobium pallidiflorum* (showy willowherb) and *Schenkia australis* (spike centauray). Both species are listed at a State level and previous records of these species are just outside of the site.

The community consultation process indicated orchids are regularly observed at the site and identified two small patches of *E viminalis* community in the central part of the site which may provide habitat for threatened flora (noting no known records to date). These areas are consistent with the mapping of *E viminalis* grassy woodland shown in Figure 2.

2.4 Threatened Fauna

The Natural Values Atlas Report identifies the following threatened fauna species previously recorded within or immediately adjacent to the site (within 500m):

- o Grey goshawk (*Accipiter novaehollandiae*)
- o Spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus*)
- o Central North burrowing crayfish (*Engaeus granulatus*)
- o Swift parrot (*Lathamus discolor*)
- o Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*)

In addition, the 2017 Bushfire Management Plan also refers to the following additional species (which are drawn from the 2005 Bushfire Management Plan):

- o Eastern barred bandicoot (*Perameles gunnii*)
- o Masked owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae*)

The grey goshawk is listed at a State level only, the Eastern barred bandicoot at a National level only and all other species are listed both in Tasmania (*Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*) and Nationally (*Environment protection and biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*).

Anecdotal evidence collected during community engagement process verified some of the species identified above, with reference made to burrowing crayfish, Tasmanian devil and swift parrot.

There are no recorded raptor nests within 1km of the site according to the Natural Values Atlas.

2.5 Weeds and Pathogens

The Natural Values Atlas and 2017 Bushfire Management Plan note the following environmental weeds as having previously been recorded from the site:

- o Slender thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*)
- o Pampass grass (*Cortaderia sp.*)
- o English broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)

- o Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*)
- o Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)
- o Perforated St Johns wort (*Hypericum perforatum subsp. veronense*)
- o Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)
- o Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)
- o Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)

2.6 Implications for Management

The available desktop information suggests Kelcey Tier Greenbelt has numerous ecological values which need to be taken into consideration when planning for expanded recreational use of the Reserve. These values may be impacted by changes to the recreational features of the site; including directly by land clearance (eg tracks or car parks) as well as indirectly through erosion or spread of weeds and pathogens. The ecological values also provide opportunities for interpretation and passive enjoyment of natural values.

At a broad level, all areas of native vegetation on the site hold some ecological value and potential habitat for threatened and common fauna. More specifically, some areas are of particular ecological value (as shown in Figure 2), including:

- o Threatened vegetation communities DOV (includes *E ovata* grassy woodland and *E ovata* shrubby forest) and WVI (*E viminalis* wet forest).
- o Vegetation communities providing potential habitat for swift parrot as shown in the red hatching in Figure 2. Note that other communities on site may also provide habitat for the species including hollow bearing eucalypts of all species and areas of *E.ovata* and also possibly *E viminalis* and *E. obliqua*³ Note that Kelcey Tier has been identified as a priority habitat for the swift parrot in the National Recovery Plan for the Swift Parrot (2011).
- o Damp areas (including stream-sides, dams and their margins, road culverts and marshes) all of which provide potential habitat for the Central North burrowing crayfish (*Engaeus granulatus*).
- o Areas with hollow bearing trees, particularly the area mapped as old growth in Figure 2.

Where possible these areas should be protected from further intrusion or development given their potential ecological significance. They also require protection from weeds and pathogens (including phytophthora), involving control of existing weeds where needed and hygiene measures to prevent new infestations.

³ National Recovery Plan for Swift Parrot (2011), Table 1 shows potential habitat in the Cradle Coast region to include all hollow bearing eucalypts (potential nesting habitat), *E ovata* (foraging during breeding season) and *E obliqua* and *E viminalis* (foraging habitat post breeding).

Given the period of elapsed time since the last ecological survey of the site (2005) and the apparent complexity of identified ecological values, it would be beneficial to have a new ecological survey undertaken to assist in planning future works and management of values or at a minimum any areas of native vegetation proposed for impacts (e.g. new trails or carparks) should be surveyed on site by a suitable qualified ecologist and any necessary permits and approvals sought. Possible ecological approvals may include:

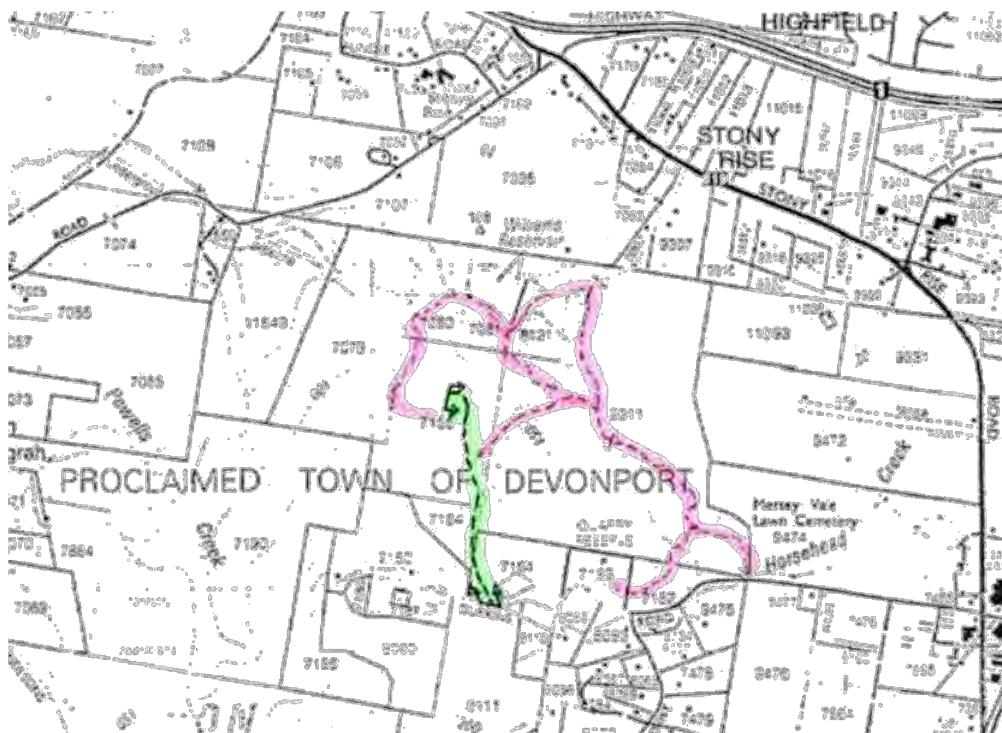
- o Permits may be required under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* and/or the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* for direct impacts to listed species or products (eg dens/nests) of wildlife (including some non-threatened species).
- o A Forest Practices Plan is required⁴ for clearance of forest greater than 1 ha (unlikely to apply) but also for clearance of even small areas (less than 1 ha) of land defined as vulnerable which includes threatened vegetation communities and vegetation inhabited by a threatened species unless it relates to use and development for which a permit is required under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*.
- o A referral under the *Commonwealth Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA) may be required if it is likely that there may be significant impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), including listed species.

The potential for such approvals to apply can be confirmed by onsite assessment by a suitably qualified expert, of any areas of native vegetation to be impacted by proposed works.

⁴ With some exemptions

3. Cultural Values

In 1994 an archaeological survey to locate Aboriginal sites was conducted in the Kelcey Tier. Particular attention was paid to a section of a fire trail that was proposed for upgrading, however the document states that the remainder of the Kelcey Tier and some surrounding areas were also surveyed as demonstrated in the map below, which was extracted from the document.



Map 1: Study Area from Archeological survey – pink identifying the extent of the survey area and green the fire trail that was intensively surveyed.

The report provided the following with regard to the sites found:

Although the Kelcey Tier Greenbelt area has been disturbed by European modification of the landscape, this in no way diminishes the significance of Aboriginal sites present both in the Greenbelt and the general area. The Aboriginal site located on the existing fire trail is highly significant as it is indicative of Aboriginal trade and transportation of material across the region. The other Aboriginal site located in the immediate vicinity of the proposed track upgrading is also important. When combined with other sites located on adjacent private property, these sites are indicative of intense occupation and use of the area by Aboriginal people.

Advice was sort from Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania with regard to the cultural heritage significance of the site across two stages. The first stage was requesting an Aboriginal Heritage Desktop Review: the response as follows:

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) has completed a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) regarding the proposed master plan for the Kelcey Tier Reserve and can advise that there are three Aboriginal heritage sites recorded within the Reserve. The sites consist of two isolated artefacts and an artefact scatter, recorded as part of an Aboriginal heritage assessment back in 1994. Based on a review of the assessment report it is believed that the area has a low probability of Aboriginal heritage being present.

Accordingly, there is no requirement for an Aboriginal heritage investigation and AHT have not object to the project proceeding.

Please be aware that all Aboriginal heritage is protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975. It at any time during works you suspect Aboriginal heritage, cease works immediately and contact AHT for advice. Attached is an Unanticipated Discovery Plan, which you should have on hand during ground disturbing works, to aid you in meeting your requirements under the Act.

The second stage was seeking clarification from Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania in the conflicting advice from AHT and the 1994 an archaeological survey:

Thanks for your enquiry around Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania's (AHT) response regarding the Kelcey Tier master plan. I think I can see were the words we use in our responses can create possible discrepancies. When we talk about low probability of Aboriginal heritage being present, we're basing it on the size and scale of the total impact of the proposal and the potential of unknown Aboriginal heritage being impacted by the proposal.

In this instance, we have determined that the proposal has a minimal footprint therefore the likelihood of Aboriginal heritage being present doesn't justify any further assessment. Assessments can be costly to the proponent so we need to make sure that recommendations asking for an archaeological investigation are warranted.

The 2 known Aboriginal heritage sites that are nearby to Kelcey Tier are on private land and consist of an isolated artefact and a low density artefact scatter. The sites are both within 1km of AH6879 and AH6880 and are of a similar nature to the one's found within the report. There are larger concentrations of Aboriginal heritage sites on major river systems, 6.5km west and 3.5km east of Kelcey Tier. It is expected that any further Aboriginal heritage found within the Kelcey Tier area would be of a similar nature to what's already been recorded.

As mentioned in my original email, it is recommended that an Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) be put in place during ground disturbing works, to aid you in meeting your requirements under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975.

4. Recreation Values

4.1 Increase in demand

An emerging and well recognised trend within recreational activities is seeing the popularity of organised sporting activities decline with a corresponding increase in informal, unstructured recreation pursuits such as riding, walking and running. The popularity in mountain biking has, in particular, increased exponentially, with tourists engaging in mountain biking activities having risen 121% in 2016 compared to the year before. For example, the Blue Derby Trail, was visited by 24,000 riders in the first 12 months of its opening⁵.

It is noted, that the Kelcey Tier, given its relatively small area is opined to be a 'local' trail network rather than a regional or sub-regional destination as is Blue Derby.

4.2 Growth in nearby population

In addition, to increasing participation in informal recreation activities, around Kelcey Tier there has been an increase in residents in close proximity to the Kelcey Tier which is evident in Figure 3 over page, particularly to the north west of the Kelcey Tier off Tugrah Road, due to additional residential subdivision on adjacent land.

There are large tracts of land zoned General Residential, approximately 80ha within 1km of the Kelcey Tier that are still to be developed. In addition, there are a significant number of lots that are zoned Low Density residential nearby that are also undeveloped. Residential growth in these areas will place additional pressure on the Kelcey Tier, due to increased local level usage.

⁵ <https://www.theadvocate.com.au/story/4389389/hiking-numbers-rise/> 1 August 2018

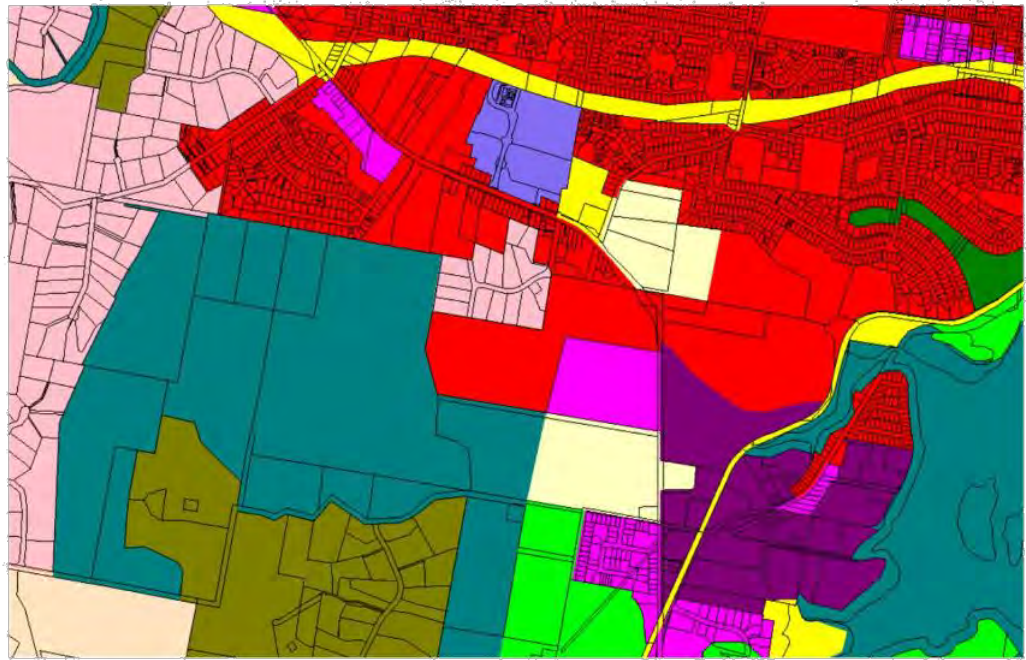


Figure 3: Screenshot of zoning. Note that the red is the General Residential zoned land that shows significant tracts of land for further residential development. Source www.thelisttas.gov.au 2 August 2018

4.3 Multiple Recreation Values

The Kelcey Tier is enjoyed by multiple recreation groups. This includes, walkers, trail runners, mountain bikers and bird watchers, with a number of club or associations directly connected with the Kelcey Tier, such as the Friends of Kelcey Tier, the Kelcey Tier Mountain Biking Club and the Central North Field Naturalists. There are also organisations such as school groups, TAFE and mountain bike clinics that are regular users of the Kelcey Tier.

5. Community Engagement

5.1 Overview

An initial Community Engagement process has informed the development of this master plan concept and framework. A workshop for key stakeholder was organised and attended by approximately 20 people including representatives from a number of key stakeholders groups including the mountain biking community, the naturalists club, nearby residents, bushwalkers and representatives from Council. The workshop occurred for a period of three hours and discussed opportunities, constraints, issues, challenges and the way forward. The topics explored by each group were as follows:

- o What is working and what is not working?
- o Kelcey Tier's contribution to the sub-region in terms of recreational opportunities
- o Social, Environmental and Landscape Values
- o Proposed trail network
- o Supporting infrastructure and access
- o Vision for Kelcey Tier

A drop-in session was also held for a period of two hours on a Saturday morning to provide an opportunity to the community to provide input into the master plan. There were no attendees at this drop-in session (besides the representatives from ERA Planning and Devonport City Council).

An additional two weeks was provided for stakeholders and the community to provide written comments; an additional 8 submissions were received.

The following is a summary of the comments received.

5.2 What is working?

- o Better utilised than in the past
- o Less anti-social behaviour due to increase level of usage
- o Nothing is working
- o Signage is better than it used to be
- o No more trail bikes or 4WD, horse riders, dumping of cars; although some comments that this still occurred
- o MTB good for businesses in town
- o Very accessible from Devonport
- o Fantastic location
- o Great MTB trails
- o Young people involved – community involvement

- o People getting fit
- o Walks are good
- o Under developed into not too formal with surfaces etc
- o Getting teenagers out and about
- o Natural aspect
- o People of all ages can do activities.

5.3 What is not working?

- o Absence of management – there is no one looking after it
- o More evidence of car and rubbish dumping
- o Not controlled – horses, dirt bikes
- o No consideration for disease such as fungal infections
- o Complaints not taken seriously
- o Lack of consultation with other user groups from Council when new trails constructed
- o Respect of critically endangered swift parrot not being taken seriously
- o Concern that increase in trail development is crowding out fauna habitat
- o Dual system for riders and walkers not working
- o No control of spread of trails – incremental
- o Car park lack of and therefore pressure on residential streets
- o No clear boundaries to Council land
- o Darken road is not appropriate for lots of traffic
- o Lack of signage
- o Potential for conflict between users particularly at cross over points
- o Lack of linkages to other green spaces

5.4 Sub-regional Recreational Opportunities

Mountain Biking

- o Penguin MTB Park
- o Stubbs Road
- o Dial Range
- o Launceston

- o Paloona (only downhill track on NW coast)
- o Don Heads

Kelcey Tier attracts riders from outside of area such as Launceston and Burnie. Users are also from the mainland that come to ride at Derby/Blue Tier and then ride in Kelcey Tier before they catch the boat.

Walkers

- o Mt Roland
- o Narantapu
- o Don River
- o Dooleys Hill (La Trobe)
- o Henry Somerset – protected for orchids
- o Badgers – Sheffield
- o Gog Range – Mole Creek
- o Coppermine forest reserve
- o Dial range
- o Fern Glad – Burnie
- o Blythe River Conservation area
- o Red Water Creek
- o Bells Parade (Latrobe)

5.5 Social, Environmental and Landscape Values

5.5.1 Social

- o Backdrop to Devonport – sense of place
- o Only MTB opportunity in Devonport
- o Opportunities for younger people and teenagers
- o Walking, trail runners, cross country, school groups, orienteering, educational opportunities for plant identification and geology.
- o Community involvement racing groups, bbq's after events etc.
- o KT Mountain bike club was resistant towards me conducting mountain bike coaching in reserve. The club doesn't have formal agreement in place – so this control over my activities was unprecedented and not a helpful way in which activities such as mine should be handled. In

summary, having an unregulated, self-appointed group of individual calling shots on who can use the reserve, enabling the ability to push others out and control the area to their own satisfaction is not working.

- o The KT Mountain Bike club represent a select few and do not represent all mountain bikers in the area
- o We need to ensure community and locals all have the ability to share KT reserve, not just mountain bikers.

5.5.2 Environmental

- o Dam/bird hide could be located where M. Eric was destroyed for fire trail. 10 endemic birds found in this area.
- o Sugar gliders, Tassie Devils, Orchids, Swift parrot.
- o Weed – Invasion of Spanish heath and gorse. This is problematic in the Taswater area near to water catchment.
- o Frog habitat
- o E. Ovata sections and also scattered throughout – swift parrot habitat
- o Endangered plant species
- o Important reserve for swift parrots to use on their migration to the mainland. Breeding/nesting/foraging KT listed as an important site in recovery plan

5.5.3 Landscape

- o Visual backdrop to Devonport

5.6 Proposed Trail Network

There was a general lack of agreement on trail development intensity, type and location. There were some participants in the workshop that were seeking a total riding time within the reserve from 1.5 – 2 hours to 4 – 5 hours, where other participants did not want to see the development of any further trails.

5.7 Supporting Infrastructure and Access

- o Possible car park but most people park at Tugarah Road as direct access to most trails
- o Nowhere to park car / no easy access to trails which is hard for me as a coach and participants meetings me on site
- o Signage needed both trail head, external directional signage and internal signage, shared signage, difficulty of trails, directional signage
- o Improved interpretation of biodiversity values

- o Twilight events – 25 – 30 cars with 60 – 80 cars parked on Tungarah Road on a busy day, Normal summer evening – 15
- o Green trail adjacent to peace pole required
- o Create a natural car park
- o Shuttle bus opportunities
- o State wide signage strategy should be followed
- o Maps should be made available
- o Bike wash in main entrance areas required
- o Toilets needed
- o Can go peace pole hill on way back to get to car park if needed
- o Home maker centre has toilets
- o Boot washing station
- o BBQ shelter needs to be located near to car park
- o Pump track/dirt jumps

5.8 Vision Statement

To promote and protect the current and future needs of the users of the reserve, increase the use and awareness of the values that has been recognised and valued.

- o Audit of environmental values complete
- o Trail implemented and included in state wide trail maps
- o Listed as a Council reserve
- o Signage complete
- o Recognition of all values

Kelcey Tier to retain its unique feel being a natural environment catering for a diverse group of people.

- o Do not want to change the feel that it has at the moment
- o Build on interpretation
- o Manage the progression of tracks

6. Key Opportunities and Constraints

6.1 Key Opportunities

6.1.1 Infrastructure

There is significant opportunity for further strategic development of the trail network and supporting infrastructure, such as formalising a trail head within the reserve for mountain bikers, development of trail maps, creation and implementation of an interpretation strategy and improving the trail network for all walking, mountain biking and shared use trails.

6.1.2 Improved protection of values

Currently, the trail network has been largely constructed without the required approvals, including land owner consent on the TasWater land. Subsequently, the appropriate level of consideration of the impact on the biodiversity and cultural values of the reserve has not been undertaken. The master plan provides an opportunity to make recommendations around the protection of the reserve regarding the planning scheme controls and other such mechanisms, like the preparation and implementation of a weed management plan.

It is further highlighted by preparing a strategic document for the development of the trail network through community engagement, all reserve values can be protected and maintained in a balanced manner.

6.1.3 Management of Reserve

The master plan provides an opportunity to make clear recommendations around the responsible parties for the governance and management of the reserve and its values, to minimise the risk of conflicts between different user groups into the future.

6.1.4 Improved Health and Fitness

The improved trail network and supporting infrastructure for the reserve will assist in satisfying the recognised increase in the participation rate in informal recreation activities by the community.

6.2 Key Constraints

6.2.1 Reserve Size

There is increasing pressure on the reserve for the construction of more mountain biking trails. The reserve at only 185ha, will reach saturation where other users of the reserve and other values will be detrimentally affected, if mountain biking trail construction is allowed to continue unabated.

6.2.2 Competing Recreation Values

The reserve is seen as a significant asset to the community and in particular, to the users of the reserve. There is the risk that the mountain bikers using the reserve will become the dominant user group of the reserve and detrimentally affect the experience of other trail users.

6.2.3 Impacts on Residential Amenity

The recognised trail head to the reserve is from Durkins Road within the reserve. The more informal trail entrances and ones used by many of the mountain bikers is the access located between 47 Tugrah Road and 29-33 Tugrah Road and to a lesser extent off Stony Rise Road along a TasWater right of way along 137-139 Stony Rise Road. There is anecdotal evidence during the workshop that the nearby residents to these access points are at times unhappy with the increase traffic and parking within proximity.

6.2.4 Biodiversity and Cultural Heritage Values

There are known significant biodiversity values with the reserve as well as known cultural heritage values. Accordingly, each trail or new development proposed in the reserve needs a detailed assessment of these values to ensure they are adequately protected.

7. Vision

7.1 The Proposed Vision

The vision is a result of the stakeholder workshop and the background analysis undertaken for the preparation of the master plan:

The master plan will protect and increase the awareness of the biodiversity and cultural values of the Kelcey Tier whilst providing for the recreation needs of all current and future users of the reserve in a balanced and harmonious way.

7.2 Next Steps

The next steps are as follows:

- o Council to endorse the Concept and Framework document
- o ERA Planning together with Playstreet to prepare Draft Master Plan
- o Draft Master Plan to go on public exhibition (once endorsed by Council) for a period of 28 days
- o In accordance with the responses received and in consultation with Council, amend the Draft Master Plan
- o Council to endorse the final Master Plan

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Document Status

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1. Introduction

ERA Planning, in conjunction with Playstreet Landscape Architecture and Urban Design, have been engaged by the Devonport City Council to prepare a master plan for the Kelcey Tier Greenbelt Reserve (Reserve).

The Kelcey Tier is a 185ha area of remnant bushland located directly adjacent, and to the south of, Devonport.

The master plan aims to provide a realistic, measured and achievable approach to balancing the reserve values and recreational uses.

An initial Community Engagement process informed the development of the master plan concept and framework. This included a workshop for key stakeholder, which was attended by approximately 20 people including representatives from key groups such as the mountain biking community, the naturalists club, nearby residents, bushwalkers and representatives from Council. The workshop occurred for a period of three hours and discussed opportunities, constraints, issues, challenges and the way forward.

In addition to the workshop a drop-in session was also held for a period of two hours on a Saturday morning to provide an opportunity for the community to provide input into the master plan. There were no attendees at this drop-in session (besides the representatives from ERA Planning and Devonport City Council). An additional two weeks was also provided for stakeholders and the community to provide written comments; an additional 8 submissions were received.

Following Council endorsement of the Draft Master Plan a public comment period was held from 27 November 2018 through to the 25 January 2019. This extended, nearly 9 week period, accounted for the holiday period during late December and January. Section 2 below provides a summary of the submission received and Section 3 provides the recommended response.

2. Summary of Submissions

Table 1: Summary of submissions by type

Type of submission	Number
General Public This includes all submissions not obviously from an organisation	25
Community, Recreation and Environmental Groups	3
TOTAL	28

The following is a collation of comments that were received during the comment period for the Draft Kelcey Tier Master Plan.

Table 2: Summary of issues raised

Issue	Comment
Car park	Development of proposed car park would be unacceptable to residential amenity. Consider using the cemetery as a trail head/car park. Tugrah Road currently used as a car park is an accident waiting to happen.
Costings	Should include annual operating activities, cost of weed management, etc. Should include cost of ecological values assessment. Overinvestment into things like car parks and signage rather than trail development.
Cultural Values	Cultural Value Action CVA1 has only a medium priority to engage with local Aboriginal community. What measures will be employed to ensure the cultural values within the reserve are assessed, understood, maintained and protected. No recognition of the internationally significant Peace Pole in the master plan. Inappropriate use of Preetenna on the mountain bike website.
Environmental Values	The recent burning program by Tasmanian Fire Service (TFS) has resulted in loss of ecological values. We need more appropriate fire management regimes. Disrespect for the 1992 Kelcey Tier Landscape Management Plan.

	<p>Road traffic along upper Durkins Road already has impacted on the local resident Tasmanian devil population.</p> <p>Mountain bike traffic will impact on resident animal populations.</p> <p>Action plan needs to include weed, disease and fire management.</p> <p>Full agreement with NVA1 and NVA2.</p> <p>TASVEG is not correct.</p> <p>The placement of mountain bike tracks should avoid any trees that may support suitable tree hollows for nesting.</p> <p>Inadequate reference to past ecological surveys.</p>
Health Benefits	Health benefits of urban bushland needs to be highlighted.
Implementation	<p>No guarantee that NVA3 (<i>all development obtain the required permits</i>) will be actioned.</p> <p>Signage strategy should meet the needs of all user groups.</p>
Process of master plan	<p>Not enough consultation.</p> <p>Public consultation period was an inconvenient time over the holiday period.</p> <p>No time provided for in depth discussion of ideas.</p> <p>Master Plan prepared after the trails had been constructed.</p>
Recreational Values	<p>Need to highlight the recreational benefits for all user groups.</p> <p>Action items for walkers have been ignored.</p> <p>Cover photos demonstrates priority given to mountain bikers over other user groups.</p> <p>Mountain biking is an organised sport.</p> <p>Not enough trails that start and finish at the proposed carpark.</p> <p>Needs to be approximately 8km of new trail building.</p> <p>More expert trails built on west side of Kelcey Tier.</p> <p>No more trails should be constructed in the reserve.</p> <p>Consideration of closing trail that passes through the habitat of the central north burrowing crayfish.</p> <p>Too many trails identified – balance not achieved.</p> <p>Acknowledgement that Council has leased trails to the Devonport Cycling Club.</p> <p>The plan does not address of when saturation point is reached for the reserve.</p>
Technical errors	Remove reference to KT Mountain Biking Club as no such organisation.

State/national destination	<p>Potential to market the Kelcey Tier to riders around the state and interstate - need improved facilities to continue to attract State Events such as XCO championships.</p> <p>Purchase land between FRM and Kelcey Tier for car park/toilets/café/picnic shelter etc</p>
Signage	<p>Improved signage required.</p> <p>Must consider all users.</p>
Viewing structure	Viewing structure/bird hide not appropriate.
Wash down facility	Facility would be beneficial to control spread of Phytophthora.

3. Response to Submissions

3.1 Car Park

Alternative locations for the proposed car park were identified. These included the use of the cemetery site (owned by Council on Stoney Rise Road) or the adjacent site at 57 Stoney Rise Road (privately owned). Similarly, the consultants considered the TasWater site (Williams Reservoir) as a potential location.

These locations were ruled out given the steep climb required to access the main trail area from the sites on Stoney Rise Road, the public access constraints on the Williams Reservoir site and the significant financial outlay required for the purchase of land not owned by Council (57 Stoney Rise Road).

It is further noted that the site proposed, which is within Kelcey Tier and therefore owned by Council; has been previously disturbed; is accessed off an existing public road; is positioned at the start of an up-hill track that accesses the mountain bike summit node launch pad to access two downhill trails and a longer easier ride (proposed trails); and places the user on the existing main trail which runs generally along the contour to the mountain bike north node.

Recommended Response: It is recommended that the proposed car park is retained in the final Kelcey Tier Master Plan.

3.2 Costings

The costings are an estimate and were for trails and infrastructure only, not the ongoing management, maintenance, operation costs or other costs associated with the implementation of the Kelcey Tier Master Plan such as the change in status of the Kelcey Tier under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* or the preparation and implementation of the signage strategy.

Recommended response: Provide clarification in Appendix B that the costing is for the physical infrastructure only.

3.3 Cultural Values

As described in Appendix D of the Draft Master Plan (section 3), the response from Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) conflicts with the position of an archeological survey undertaken in 1994. The concern raised regarding Cultural Values related to the response from AHT. It is further noted, that the most recently endorsed trail by Council (not as a planning authority) included advice from AHT that a further Aboriginal heritage assessment was not required. The Peace Pole is identified on the trail maps.

Recommended response: Amend Cultural Value Action CVA1 to be a high priority (from medium priority).

3.4 Environmental Values

The Natural Value Actions included as a high priority: that an ecological survey, together with a vegetation and weed management plan be prepared for the reserve (NVA1); as well as the protection of the scenic, biodiversity and landscape values be improved (NVA2); with (as an ongoing priority) all

future development (or existing development that has not had the necessary approvals) obtain the required permits with a key consideration of these permits being the environmental values (NVA3). Accordingly, subject to these actions being implemented, the ongoing protection of the environmental values of the reserve will be significantly improved.

Response: No change

3.5 Health Benefits

Identifying the health benefits (both mental and physical) of having a reserve within proximity to a population is beyond the scope of this project.

Response: No change

3.6 Process

The consultation process included a 3-hour workshop, a 2-hour drop-in session, a 14-day submission period, as well as one-on-one meetings with stakeholder groups during the preparation of the concept and review (Appendix D). Once the Draft Master Plan was prepared and endorsed by Council, to account for the holiday period over Christmas and New Year, a 9-week public exhibition period occurred during November, December and January. Such a document would commonly be placed on public exhibition for a period of 30 days. This is considered sufficient consultation.

Response: No change

3.7 Recreational Values

Finding the balance between all user groups and user values within a reserve of only 185ha is an important outcome of the Master Plan. It is noted that in equal proportions, concerns were raised regarding the number of new trails and not enough trails.

Response: No change to the trail map is considered necessary. Replace the picture on the front page to a more generic view of the Kelcey Tier (ie remove image of recently constructed mountain bike trail).

3.8 Technical Errors

The master plan is to be amended to refer to the Mersey Valley Devonport Cycling Club not the Kelcey Tier Mountain Bike Club.

Response: Amend accordingly (including Appendix D).

3.9 State/National destination

The Kelcey Tier is a relatively small area of bushland of only 185ha that has environmental, recreational and cultural values. The reserve is adjacent to a large population centre which, combined with its size, places a significant amount of pressure on these values. Moreover, with the recent increase in popularity of mountain bike riding, a significant number of additional trails have been constructed and/or proposed in the past few years. It is critical for the ongoing sustainability of the Kelcey Tier that all values are protected, and all user groups provided for.

Response: Include in the introduction of Section 4.1 (Recreation Values Management) that given the site is highly constrained, in terms of recreation values, the Kelcey Tier is considered to be a local recreation reserve only, utilised predominantly by the local community, not as a State or National mountain biking destination. Identifying the Kelcey Tier as a State or National mountain biking destination would create unsustainable pressure on the Kelcey Tier and the associated infrastructure required.

3.10 Signage

Signage needs to be inclusive of all user groups.

Response: Incorporate reference to all user groups under RVA4.

3.11 Viewing structure

The viewing structure was seen as a destination point for the walkers and bird watchers on the trail network, however was not welcomed by this user group.

Response: Remove recommendation for viewing structure from Master Plan.

3.12 Wash down facility

Wash down facilities are common at key mountain bike destinations and beneficial to preventing the spread of weeds and pathogens.

Response: Incorporate the consideration of washdown facilities along Tugrah Road and the proposed car park off Durkins Road; taking into account the amenity of nearby residents, access to water, water pressure and water management.

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Document Status

Author:	Clare Hester
Reviewer:	Anahita Jungawalla
Version:	Final for Council Officer Review
Date:	8 February 2019
Job Number:	1718-098 Kelcey Tier

5.6 DEVONPORT MEN'S SHED - PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

File: 34460 D583716

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 5.2.3 Encourage community action and participation that results in increased well-being and engagement

SUMMARY

This report is provided to assist the Council in considering the renewal of the **Partnership Agreement between Devonport Men's Shed Inc and Council** for a further three-year period.

BACKGROUND

Council has had a partnership agreement with the Devonport Men's Shed for the past two years providing financial assistance which enables them to undertake programs and deliver opportunities for members to socially interact and develop skills. The Men's Shed provides health and wellbeing activities and is run under the guidance of a volunteer supervisor.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Details relating to the financial impacts of the Agreement will be included in Council's Annual Report each year in accordance with Section 77 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

DISCUSSION

The Devonport Men's Shed is located at the Devonfield Complex, 133 Middle Road, Devonport and operates for men on Monday, Tuesday and Thursdays from 9am to 12 noon and has recently introduced a session for women on Wednesdays from 9am to 12 noon. Currently the program attendance averages between 120 and 160 people each month.

A draft of the partnership agreement is attached. It's the terms are consistent with the current agreement. It is proposed however, based on increased activity and numbers, and with sessions now being provided for women, that Council increase its financial assistance from \$7,000 per annum to \$8,000 per annum.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

There has been no community engagement undertaken as a result of this report.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Council has included an allocation in its Community Partnerships budget for partnership agreements in the draft 2019/20 budget.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

There is little risk in supporting the Devonport Men's Shed due to their continued growth and demand.

CONCLUSION

The Devonport Men's Shed provides significant benefits to the community by delivering projects and activities as well as providing social interaction. Increased participation numbers and sessions is indicative of its benefit to the community which continue to grow on an annual basis.

ATTACHMENTS

- [1.](#) Partnership Agreement 2019 - Mens Shed Inc

RECOMMENDATION

That Council, in relation to the Devonport Men's Shed Inc., receive and note the report and authorise the General Manager to finalise a new partnership agreement for a further period of three years.

Author:	Karen Hampton	Endorsed By:	Paul West
Position:	Community Services Manager	Position:	General Manager



**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
DEVONPORT MEN'S SHED INC
AND DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL**

**1.0 PURPOSE**

This Agreement establishes a set of principles and obligations in relation to funding arrangements and activities between the Devonport City Council (the Council) and the Devonport Men's Shed Inc (Men's Shed) to ensure the ongoing sustainability of the operations of the Men's Shed.

This agreement is for a period of THREE (3) years from the date of signing and is to be reviewed every twelve (12) months.

2.0 DEVONPORT STRATEGIC PLAN 2009-2030 RELEVANT PRIORITIES

Strategy 4.7.2 Encourage opportunities for active participation in community life

Strategy 4.7.3 Attract and promote equitable distribution and sharing of financial and other resources throughout the community

Strategy 5.1.3 Develop and maintain partnerships and advocate for improved service provision, funding and infrastructure that balances the needs of industry, business, community, government and the environment

3.0 DEVONPORT MEN'S SHED OVERVIEW

The Men's Shed (formerly known as the Mersey Community Men's Shed Group) was formed in 2003 as part of the Devonport Community House. The men's shed provides an inclusive program and delivers opportunities for all members to socially interact and develop skills; and to be involved in health and well-being activities. A volunteer supervisor commenced in 2009 with the group opening the shed four mornings per week. Average attendance has increased from 2-25 per month to 120-160 per month. The men also participate in outside activities, including regular bus trips and Tasmanian Men's Shed Association Meetings.

4.0 BENEFITS

The Agreement has the potential to results in a range of benefits including, but not limited to:

- 4.1 Increase volunteer base
- 4.2 Address social exclusion by connecting people with others, to work, education, volunteering and other opportunities as well as to the broader community and decision makers (assist with consultative processes)
- 4.3 Address difficulties that socially excluded groups have in navigating the increasingly complex array of services provided by both public and private providers
- 4.4 Provides an investment in community wellbeing in a similar way that financial capital can provide an investment in the economic growth of a community
- 4.5 Value add to increase services - as a non-profit community organisation the Men's Shed has access to grants and additional partnership opportunities not

available to Council, easing the potential impost on ratepayers and improving the potential income and services for the community.

5.0 PRINCIPLES

This Agreement is based upon a relationship between the parties emphasising cooperation and commitment to the following principles:

- 5.1 Understanding and respect for each party's mandates and responsibilities.
- 5.2 Each party is responsible for maintaining control of their own affairs.
- 5.3 Subject to relevant legislation and policies the transparency of financial relations between the Council and Men's Shed in order to enhance decision-making.
- 5.4 The fostering of opportunities to work collaboratively.
- 5.5 Shared focus on ensuring the ongoing sustainability of the operations of the Men's Shed.
- 5.6 Transparent and timely communication and consultation.
- 5.7 Understand that engagement and partnership between residents, community organisations and government is essential to improve quality of life for Devonport's residents.

6.0 OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES

The Council and Devonport Men's Shed agree to:

- 6.1 Engage in timely, cooperative and meaningful consultation and negotiation regarding the formulation of policies, plans and activities which affect this Agreement.
- 6.2 Relate to the other party in a manner that is coordinated and consistent.
- 6.3 Ensure that specific contracts, arrangements, policies and plans entered into or carried out by the parties are consistent with the Agreement.
- 6.4 Subject to privacy legislation and policies, share relevant data and information to inform strategic planning and service delivery.
- 6.5 Develop processes to promote a common understanding of mutual priority needs.
- 6.6 Develop a process for review of the effectiveness of this Agreement with progress assessed twelve months from the date that the Agreement comes into effect.

7.0 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 The Devonport City Council will:

Provide expertise and support in the development and maintenance of the Men's Shed infrastructure and services,

- 7.1.1 Consider occasional assistance with bigger cost items (such as building materials, rubbish removal)
- 7.1.2 Assist in the marketing and promotion of the Devonport Men's Shed and services through Council's communication mediums.

- 7.1.3 Actively engage the Men's Shed in relevant major projects and strategic planning activities of Council.
- 7.1.4 Make a payment of \$8,000 per year for three years to ensure ongoing operations of the Men's Shed.

7.2 The Devonport Men Shed Inc will:

- 7.2.1 Strive to attract additional resources and partnerships to ensure ongoing sustainability of the Men's Shed
- 7.2.2 Continue to employ staff and develop strategies to recruit, train and retain volunteers to operate the Men's Shed.
- 7.2.3 Continue to provide opportunities for skill development in the hope of leading towards eventual employment.
- 7.2.4 Assist Council to engage the broader community in consultation and community activities/events especially those individuals who are traditionally difficult to engage.
- 7.2.5 Provide relevant data to support Council's strategic planning and policies.
- 7.2.6 Promote Council support to customers, other community services and the media in a positive manner.
- 7.2.7 Include Council's branding in relevant promotional material.
- 7.2.8 Abide by the terms and conditions of lease documents.
- 7.2.9 Provide an annual report to Council of activities undertaken in relation to the Agreement and financial statement which outlines how partnership agreement funds were expended.

8.0 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following indicators will assist in measuring the effectiveness of The Agreement.

Indicator	Provided By	Frequency
9.1 Performance against strategies in Devonport Strategic Plan 2009-2030	Men's Shed	Annually
9.2 Increased participation by the broader community in Men's Shed activities	Men's Shed	Annually
9.4 Qualitative evidence on positive impact of services on individual residents	Men's Shed	Annually

9.0 KEY MILESTONES

Description	Provided By	Target Date
Payment 1	Council	31 July 2019
Annual report – Year 1	Men's Shed	30 June 2020
Payment 2	Council	31 July 2020
Annual report – Year 2	Men's Shed	30 June 2021
Payment 3	Council	31 July 2021

Annual report – Year 3	Men's Shed	30 June 2022
Agreement Reviewed	Council/Men's Shed	30 June 2022

10.0 MANAGING DIFFERENCE, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

The parties agree to work constructively to honour the terms of the Agreement.

The parties agree that in the event of a party stating that one or more undertakings in the Agreement is not being fulfilled that the parties will use best endeavours to ensure that the undertaking is satisfied or that an alternative solution is agreed.

If the Devonport Men's Shed otherwise fail to comply with the terms of the Agreement after having been given 30 days notice to rectify then the Council may terminate this Agreement. The Devonport Men's Shed may terminate the Agreement at any time providing Council with reasoning and 30 days notice. If the Agreement is terminated the Devonport Men's Shed will refund a proportion of monies paid in the given financial year on a pro rata basis.

The parties agree to monitor the implementation of the Agreement and evaluate its effectiveness on an annual basis; however, the Agreement can be amended with the agreement of both parties at any time.

Two-way feedback and monitoring will be through the Devonport Men's Shed Coordinator and Council's Community Services Manager.

11.0 SIGNATORIES OF THE PARTIES

Executed as an agreement on the _____ day of _____ 2019

Date

Witnessed By: _____ Name: _____

Paul West
General Manager
Devonport City Council

Date

Witnessed By: _____ Name: _____

6.0 INFORMATION

6.1 WORKSHOPS AND BRIEFING SESSIONS HELD SINCE THE LAST COUNCIL MEETING

Council is required by Regulation 8(2)(c) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015* to include in the Agenda the date and purpose of any Council Workshop held since the last meeting.

Date	Description	Purpose
27/05/2019	Draft Devonport Local Provisions Schedule	Follow up on information and documentation regarding the Draft Devonport Local Provisions Schedule.
03/06/2019	Planning Scheme	Further discussion on the documentation relating to the Draft Devonport Local Provisions Schedule.
	Budget Update	An update on the Budget preparation and review of the Media Release relating to budget impacts and the upcoming Community Information Session.
	Devonport Show Public Holiday	The issue of the Devonport Show Public Holiday was referred to Workshop by Council.
	LIVING CITY – Retail Stage	Discussion relating to the retail stage of the LIVING CITY Masterplan pending transfer of the former Library building to Council by the State Government.
	Providore Place	A status update.
12/06/2019	Waterfront Park	A presentation by Lyons Architects on the final construction plans for the Waterfront Park. Details relating to the arborist's report on the trees currently located in Roundhouse Park also discussed.
17/06/2019	Indie School	A presentation and discussion on proposal relating to the establishment of an Indie School in Devonport.

RECOMMENDATION

That the report advising of Workshop/Briefing Sessions held since the last Council meeting be received and the information noted.

Author: Position:	Robyn Woolsey Executive Assistant Management	General	Endorsed By: Position:	Paul West General Manager
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6.2 MAYOR'S MONTHLY REPORT

File: 22947 D563533

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

- Strategy 5.3.2 Provide appropriate support to elected members to enable them to discharge their functions

SUMMARY

This report details meetings and functions attended by the Mayor.

BACKGROUND

This report is provided regularly to Council, listing the meetings and functions attended by the Mayor.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

There are no statutory requirements which relate to this report.

DISCUSSION

In her capacity as Mayor, Councillor Annette Rockliff attended the following meetings and functions during 23 May and 19 June 2019:

- Council meeting, various Council Committee, Special Interest Group and Working Group meetings and workshops as required.
- Media as requested: Martin Agatyn (7AD) x2, Darren Kerwin (7AD), Brian Carlton (7AD), Belinda King (ABC Radio) x2, The Advocate x2
- Cradle Coast Authority Representatives' meeting
- Meeting of NW Mayors
- Met with several community members on a number of different issues
- Met with Dane Layton, President of the Devonport Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- **Attended Mersey Community Care Association Volunteers' Appreciation Lunch**
- Attended State Scouts AGM
- Attended Mersey Rowing Club Annual Dinner and Awards Night
- With Community Services Manager met with Devonport Regatta Committee
- Attended Reconciliation Week Breakfast
- Attended Tas Minerals/Migrant Resource Centre event in Burnie
- Attended **Mayors' Forum in Launceston**
- Attended CBMC Breakfast
- Attended Army Transport Association Annual Dinner
- Attended TS Mersey Parade event – presented volunteer certificates
- **Attended Gran's Van Association Volunteers Appreciation Afternoon Tea**
- With Community Services Manager met with Maidstone Park Executive members
- With General Manager met with Libby Bingham (The Advocate) re draft budget
- With Deputy General Manager, attended stakeholder consultation regarding proposed state-wide waste strategies
- Attended Exhibition Opening at the paranapple centre Art Gallery
- **Attended OA Association Queen's Birthday Luncheon**
- Presented medallions and trophies at the Devonport Junior Soccer Tournament
- Attended the official opening of the East Devonport Beach Access Ramp
- Attended the East Devonport Community House Committee meeting
- Attended the Maidstone Park Controlling Authority's AGM

Report to Council meeting on 24 June 2019

- Attended the Tasmanian Suicide Prevention Committee meeting
- Attended the Mersey Leven Emergency Management Committee meeting
- Hosted the Community Budget Briefing
- Attended the Australian Local Government Association General Assembly in Canberra.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That the Mayor's monthly report be received and noted.

6.3 GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT - JUNE 2019

File: 29092 D561414

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

- Strategy 5.8.2 Ensure access to Council information that meets user demands, is easy to understand, whilst complying with legislative requirements

SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the activities undertaken by the General Manager, 23 May to 19 June 2019. It also provides information on matters that may be of interest to Councillor's and the community.

BACKGROUND

A monthly report provided by the General Manager to highlight management and strategic issues that are being addressed by Council. The report also provides regular updates in relation to National, Regional and State based local government matters as well as State and Federal Government programs.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Council is required to comply with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* and other legislation. The General Manager is appointed by the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

DISCUSSION

1. COUNCIL MANAGEMENT

- 1.1. Attended and participated in several internal staff and management meetings.
- 1.2. Attended Workshops, Section 23 Committee and Council Meetings as required.
- 1.3. **Attended a meeting of the Council's Audit Panel.** The Audit Panel consists of two external appointees (Rob Atkinson and Tom Hughes) and two councillors (Cr Murphy and Cr Perry). Mr Atkinson is the Independent Chair of the Audit Panel.
- 1.4. During the period significant involvement in the development and finalisation of the 2019/20 budget estimates and annual plan.

2. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (RESIDENTS & COMMUNITY GROUPS)

- 2.1. Met with the Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra's CEO and Director Marketing and Communications. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss opportunities for the delivery of some Orchestra offerings in Devonport in the future.
- 2.2. Met with a property developer to discuss matters relating to his development at East Devonport.
- 2.3. With the Mayor met with a local resident to discuss the opportunity to pursue a greater university presence in Devonport. As a follow up a meeting was facilitated with representatives of UTAS.
- 2.4. With the Mayor presented a community information session relating to the proposed 2019/20 budget estimates and annual plan.

- 2.5. Met with a local contractor to discuss a matter relating to Council's statutory processes.

3. NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND STATE BASED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- 3.1. With the Mayor and Deputy Mayor attended a Cradle Coast Authority Representatives Meeting. Items considered on the agenda for this meeting included:
 - CEO Report and Update
 - Financial Statements
 - CCA Board Appointments
 - Annual Plan and Budget Estimates
 - Local Government Updates

4. OTHER

- 4.1. Council applied to Round 38 of the Tasmanian Community Fund (TCF) for funding to assist with the installation of 'Inclusive Play Equipment at the Mersey Bluff Playground'. Advice received from the TCF is that Council's application was successful with an amount of \$42,160 being approved. An allocation has been included in the 2019/20 Capital Works Program for this project to proceed.
- 4.2. The General Manager will be taking a period of long service leave, from 19 July to 1 October 2019. During this period, and in line with the Council's formal delegation, Matthew Atkins will be Acting General Manager.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The information included above details any issues relating to community engagement.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Any financial or budgetary implications related to matters discussed in this report will be separately reported to Council.

There is not expected to be any impact on the Council's operating budget as a result of this recommendation.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Any specific risk implications will be outlined in the commentary above. Any specific issue that may result in any form of risk to Council is likely to be the subject of a separate report to Council.

CONCLUSION

This report is provided for information purposes only and to allow Council to be updated on matters of interest.

ATTACHMENTS

1. [Current and Previous Minute Resolutions Update - June 2019](#)
2. CONFIDENTIAL - Current and Previous Minute Resolutions Update - Confidential June 2019

RECOMMENDATION

That the report of the General Manager be received and noted.

Author:	Paul West
Position:	General Manager

Current and Previous Minute Resolutions Update

OPEN SESSION Current Resolutions	
Resolution Title:	AM2019.02 Rezone from the General Industrial and Community Purpose Zones to the General Residential Zone – 117 Tasman Street (D579513)
Date:	27 May 2019
Minute No.:	89/19
Status:	In progress
Responsible Officer:	Development Services Manager
Officers Comments:	Rezoning has been placed on public exhibition
Resolution Title:	PA2019.0059 Visitor Accommodation – 36 Sorell Street Devonport (D580088)
Date:	27 May 2019
Minute No.:	90/19
Status:	completed
Responsible Officer:	Development Services Manager
Officers Comments:	Permit has been issued
Resolution Title:	Petition – Miandetta Park Toilet Facilities (D577722)
Date:	27 May 2019
Minute No.:	91/19
Status:	Completed
Responsible Officer:	Infrastructure and Works Manager
Officers Comments:	Project included in 2019-20 capital works program. Letter sent to petitioner 30 May 2019.
Resolution Title:	Tender 1332 – Devonport Sound and Light Show Design Consultancy (D580247)
Date:	27 May 2019
Minute No.:	92/19
Status:	Completed
Responsible Officer:	Deputy General Manager
Officers Comments:	Contract awarded
Resolution Title:	Change of Weekend Hours Bass Strait Maritime Centre (GFC 32/19 - 20 May 2019)
Date:	27 May 2019
Minute No.:	97/19
Status:	In progress
Responsible Officer:	Convention & Art Centre Director
Officers Comments:	To be implemented effective from Saturday 6 July 2019

Resolution Title:	Review of Special Interest and Working Groups (GFC 31/19 – 20 May 2019)
Date:	27 May 2019
Minute No.:	97/19
Status:	Completed
Responsible Officer:	Community Services Manager
Officers Comments:	Called for Expressions of Interest – to be presented to Council's July Council meeting

Previous Resolutions Still Being Actioned	
Resolution Title:	Surplus Property Disposal – 45-47 Stewart Street, Devonport (D551651)
Date:	29 April 2019
Minute No.:	71/19
Status:	In progress
Responsible Officer:	Deputy General Manager
Officers Comments:	Valuation requested.
Resolution Title:	Surplus Property Disposal – 92 Formby Road, Devonport (D574554)
Date:	29 April 2019
Minute No.:	72/19
Status:	In progress
Responsible Officer:	Deputy General Manager
Officers Comments:	Updated valuation requested.
Resolution Title:	Proposed Sale of Land – Canning Drive, East Devonport (GFC 21/19 – 18 March 2019)
Date:	25 March 2019
Minute No.:	58/19
Status:	In Progress
Responsible Officer:	Executive Manager Organisational Performance
Officers Comments:	Valuations required (OVG and independent market valuation) prior to listing for sale
Resolution Title:	Kelcey Tier Draft Master Plan (D567006)
Date:	25 February 2019
Minute No.:	27/19
Status:	In progress
Responsible Officer:	Community Services Manager
Officers Comments:	Workshop completed. Report to June Council meeting.

Resolution Title:	Bike Route Hierarchy (IWC 4/19 – Infrastructure Works and Development Committee - 11 February 2019)
Date:	25 February 2019
Minute No.:	33/19
Status:	In progress
Responsible Officer:	Infrastructure Works and Development Manager
Officers Comments:	Information being prepared for website and GIS
Resolution Title:	Future Visitation – Australian Navy Ships – Notice of Motion – Ald L M Laycock (D549874)
Date:	22 October 2018
Minute No.:	187/18
Status:	In progress
Responsible Officer:	Community Services Manager
Officers Comments:	Discussions commenced with TasPorts.
Resolution Title:	Disability/Equal Access and Inclusion (D491448)
Date:	25 September 2017
Minute No.:	181/17
Status:	In progress
Responsible Officer:	Community Services Manager
Officers Comments:	Feedback received on proposed draft actions – Strategy to be finalised.
Resolution Title:	Funding & Assistance – Home Hill – NOM – Ald Laycock
Date:	26 September 2016
Minute No.:	170/16
Status:	In progress
Responsible Officer:	Convention and Arts Centre Director.
Officers Comments:	Following a meeting with National Trust further review of the garden plan being undertaken by the consultants appointed by National Trust.

6.4 UNCONFIRMED MINUTES - CRADLE COAST AUTHORITY REPRESENTATIVES MEETING - 23 MAY 2019

File: 31710 D583182

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 5.1.4 Develop and maintain partnerships and advocate for improved service provision, funding and infrastructure

SUMMARY

To provide Council with the unconfirmed minutes of the Cradle Coast Authority Representative's meeting which was held on 23 May 2019.

BACKGROUND

As a member of the Cradle Coast Authority, Council is provided with a copy of the minutes.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

There are no statutory requirements which relate to this report. Under the Authority's Rules, minutes of Representatives meetings can be considered by Council in open session.

DISCUSSION

The unconfirmed minutes of the Cradle Coast Authority Representatives meeting which was held on 23 May 2019 are attached for consideration.

From the minutes it is noted that:

- The 2019-20 Annual Plan and Budget was endorsed by the CCA Representatives.
- Current Board Chairman, Mr Sid Sidebottom's term was extended for a further two year period.
- Contact to be made with Minister Jeremy Rockliff relaying concerns that a signed funding deed has not yet been received from the State Government for the Coastal Pathway and seeking confirmation that the \$4.4M promised by the State, is for the Latrobe to Sulphur Creek section and will not be repurposed to address erosion issues west of Burnie.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

There was no community engagement as a result of this report.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications as a result of this report.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

There are no risk implications as a result of this report.

CONCLUSION

The unconfirmed minutes of the Cradle Coast Authority Representatives meeting which was held on 23 May 2019 are presented.

ATTACHMENTS

- [1.](#) Minutes - Cradle Coast Authority - Representative's Meeting - 23 May 2019 - Open

RECOMMENDATION

That the unconfirmed minutes of the Cradle Coast Authority Representatives meeting which was held on 23 May 2019 be received and noted.

Author:	Paul West
Position:	General Manager

REPRESENTATIVES MEETING

23 May 2019



KEY POINTS

2019-20 Annual Plan and Budget

The CCA Representatives endorsed the 2019-20 Annual Plan and Budget.

Appointment of Chairman of the Board

The CCA Representatives extended the term of current Board Chairman, Mr Sid Sidebottom, for a further two years and noted the invaluable leadership and support that he has brought to the CCA.

CEO Report for Councillors

CCA CEO recently circulated the CEO's report to all elected members and will continue to do so prior to each Representatives' meeting.

KEY ACTION

1. CCA CEO to contact Minister Jeremy Rockliff and relay concerns from the CCA Representatives, that a signed funding deed has not yet been received from the State Government for the Coastal Pathway, and confirm that the \$4.4M promised by the State, is for the Latrobe to Sulphur Creek section and will not be repurposed to address erosion issues west of Burnie.

MEETING MINUTES
REPRESENTATIVES MEETING

Date: 23 May 2019
 Time: 10:00
 Location: 1-3 Spring Street, Burnie

1. MEETING OPEN

Chief Representative and meeting Chair, Mayor Jan Bonde, opened the meeting at 10:06 am, welcoming attendees.

Attendees and apologies are noted at Attachment 1.

2. STANDING ITEMS**2.1. Declarations**

Nil

2.2. Confirmation of Previous Minutes

Minutes of the 28 February 2019 Representatives Meeting were provided at Agenda Item 2.2.

Chief Representative Bonde noted that the CCA received a response from Minister Jeremy Rockliff in relation to the Bass Highway.

RESOLUTION

The Representatives ENDORSED the minutes from the meeting held 28 February 2019.

Moved: Mayor Quilliam / Seconded: Deputy Mayor Jarman / CARRIED

Action

1. EA to circulate the correspondence from Minister Rockliff with the minutes.

2.3. Activity Register

CCA CEO advised that he recently met with The Advocate's Editor, Mr Luke Sayer regarding the removal of the Coast to Coast section in the newspaper. Mr Sayer advised that he will prepare a proposal for councils to consider for better inclusion in the newspaper, however that information has not yet been received.

CCA CEO advised that The Cultivate Group provided a report recently to the CCA Board. The Board did not see any issues with the contract. The Cultivate Group are currently preparing a progress report to share with the Representatives.

Action

1. EA to circulate the update from The Cultivate Group, once received, with the minutes.

Representatives NOTED the Activity Register.

3. CRADLE COAST AUTHORITY UPDATE

3.1. CCA CEO Report

A briefing note was provided at Agenda Item 3.1.

CCA CEO recently circulated the CEO's report directly to all elected members.

Coastal Pathway

Representatives raised the issue that the CCA have not yet received a signed funding deed from the State Government for the Coastal Pathway and noted that the process is taking a long time to progress.

Representatives agreed that a map outlining where the Coastal Pathway will be constructed, and the status of the construction would be a useful tool for the community.

UPC Renewables

Central Coast Council raised that some ratepayers are concerned about the visual and health impacts of the transmission lines around Nietta / Gunns Plains.

RTO Situation

Chief Representative Bonde advised that the Transition Committee has concluded, and the Tourism Chair position is scheduled to be advertised next week.

RESOLUTION

The Representatives NOTED the CEO's Report.

Moved: Mayor Freshney / Seconded: Mayor Wilson / CARRIED

Actions

1. CCA CEO to contact Minister Jeremy Rockliff and relay concerns from the CCA Representatives, that a signed funding deed has not yet been received from the State Government for the Coastal Pathway and confirm that the \$4.8M promised by the State, is for the Latrobe to Sulphur Creek section and will not be repurposed to address erosion issues west of Burnie.
2. CCA to include a map in the communications plan for the Coastal Pathway for the community.

3.2. Financial Statements

A briefing note was presented at Agenda Item 3.2.

CCA CEO advised that he plans to progress a dashboard approach for financial reporting to ensure the report captures a good level of explanation and understanding.

RESOLUTION

The Representatives NOTED the Financial Report.

Moved: Mayor Quilliam / Seconded: Mayor Freshney / CARRIED

4. FOR DECISION

4.1. CCA Board Appointments

A briefing note was presented at Agenda Item 4.1.

RESOLUTIONS

That the Representatives:

1. Confirm the re-appointment of Mr Sid Sidebottom as Chairman for a further period of two (2) years;
2. Noting the current confusion around Board appointment terms, request the Board to provide a recommendation to the next Representatives' Meeting, of the appropriate term for all current Board Members, considering best practice;
3. The Chief Representative is to convene a selection panel as required, each panel must include one CCA Director, one CCA Representative and one independent member with relevant expertise, as well as the CEO, who will not be involved in scoring or voting but will advise; and
4. Deputy Chief Representative Freshney is appointed as the Representative on the REDSG selection panel.

Moved: Mayor Quilliam / Mr Gerald Monson / CARRIED

Mr Sidebottom left the meeting during the discussion around appointing the Board Chairperson.

CCA Representatives congratulated Mr Sidebottom on his reappointment and noted that he has added invaluable leadership and support to the CCA.

Action

1. EA to request a copy of Dulverton Waste Management's Rules to explore how incoming and outgoing Director terms are set.

4.2. 2019-20 Annual Plan and Budget

CCA CEO presented the 2019-20 Annual Plan and Budget.

RESOLUTION

The Representatives ENDORSED the 2019-20 Annual Plan and Budget.

Moved: Mayor Freshney / Seconded: Deputy Mayor Thwaites / CARRIED

5. GENERAL BUSINESS

Nil

6. MEETING CLOSE

Meeting closed at 1:25 pm.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday 23 August 2019 at the Cradle Coast Authority offices.

Unconfirmed

Attachment 1: Attendees, Observers and Apologies**Representatives**

Councillor Steve Kons	Mayor, Burnie City Council
Councillor Alwyn Boyd	Proxy for Deputy Mayor, Burnie City Council
Councillor Jan Bonde	Mayor Central Coast Council (Chief Representative)
Ms Sandra Ayton	General Manager, Central Coast Council
Councillor Daryl Quilliam	Mayor, Circular Head Council
Mr Paul West	General Manager, Devonport City Council
Councillor Alison Jarman	Deputy Mayor, Devonport City Council
Councillor Tim Wilson	Mayor, Kentish Council
Councillor Don Thwaites	Deputy Mayor, Kentish Council
Councillor Julie Arnold	Mayor, King Island Council (via video conference)
Councillor Peter Freshney	Mayor, Latrobe Council (Deputy Chief Representative)
Mr Gerald Monson	General Manager, Latrobe Council
Mr Shane Crawford	General Manager, Waratah-Wynyard Council
Mr David Midson	General Manager, West Coast Council (via teleconference)

Cradle Coast Authority

Mr Sid Sidebottom	Chairperson
Mayor Phil Vickers	Director
Mr Andrew Wardlaw	Director
Ms Kathy Schaefer	Director
Mr Peter Voller	Director
Mayor Annette Rockliff	Director
Mr Daryl Connelly	Industry Development Manager, A/Regional Tourism Manager
Ms Lauren Clarke	Executive Assistant, Meeting Secretariat

Apologies

Councillor Giovanna Simpson	Deputy Mayor, Burnie City Council
Ms Kate Mauric	Acting General Manager, King Island Council
Councillor Shane Pitt	Deputy Mayor, West Coast Council
Mr Scott Riley	General Manager, Circular Head Council
Councillor Robby Walsh	Mayor, Waratah-Wynyard Council
Mr Malcolm Wells	CCA Director

6.5 COUNCILLOR CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE REPORT

File: 22947 D583726

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 5.3.2 Provide appropriate support to elected members to enable them to discharge their functions

SUMMARY

This report details the congress attended by Cr L Laycock.

BACKGROUND

Cr Laycock has provided details of the ALGWA Conference held in Blacktown, New South Wales from 15-17 May 2019 she attended as a representative of Devonport City Council.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Clause 4.4 of the Payment of Councillor's Allowances, Expenses and Provisions of Facilities Policy applies:

"Councillors are to provide a report or summary, whether written or verbal, on each interstate conference attended within three (3) months of the conclusion of such conference and this report may be prepared individually by elected members or may be a joint report of the Councillors who attended."

ATTACHMENTS

[1.](#) ALGWA Report - Cr Lynn Laycock

RECOMMENDATION

That the report from Cr Laycock relating to her attendance at the ALGWA Conference held in Blacktown, New South Wales be received and noted.

Author:	Robyn Woolsey		Endorsed By:	Paul West
Position:	Executive Assistant General		Position:	General Manager
	Management			

2019 ALGWA NATIONAL CONFERENCE 15-17 MAY 2019

"SUSTAINABILITY IN OUR CITY"

Vanessa Parks – Blacktown City Council

The most effective ways to curb climate change might surprise you!

Top five:

1. Manage refrigeration chemicals. Equal to taking 600 Million cars off the roads.
2. Installing wind turbines
3. Cut down on food waste
4. Eat more plants and less meat
5. Restore our tropical forests

Some of the steps that Blacktown council have undertaken.

What are our current climate opportunities?

Growth, urban heat and trees.

Water in the landscape

Energy and solar

Waste management

Engaging in the community.

1. Reducing emissions
2. Helping our residents adapt to heatwaves
3. Increase urban tree coverage
4. Stormwater harvesting is the way to go.

Stormwater levy on all ratepayers for environmental stormwater.

First council to install roadside charging stations?

114,000 recycling bins each fortnight.

Community engagement, workshops for community.

Composting, re-useable bags etc.

Waste app - B informed.

Sends bin reminders, message council directly.

Reward ratepayers for recycling.

Green App

Adopt a Park

Worm farming.

Sustainable living e-newsletter.

Clean seas turn the tide on.

Plastic free July!!!!

See what you can do.

WORKPLACE GENDER EQUALITY AGENCY

Libby Lyons is a Director, Granddaughter of former PM Joseph Lyons and Dame Enid Lyons:

Thrilled to be here today! Dame Enid Lyons, had the honour October 1951.

76 years ago, she showed changed and then went on into cabinet. Worked in mining and IT, loves men but they do get an easy ride, when I walk into an important meeting, there may be only one woman there, I have to prove myself over and over again, prove her right to be there, just because of her gender. If it was hard for us, imagine how hard it was for

women in 1919, women normally working in areas like... a woman's place was clearly at home. Was a Year, two defining events, the World's leaders, including Billy Hughes they wanted to work out a peace treaty and influenza outbreak. Killed 15,000 in Australia. 1919 did see two milestone events, Susanne Grace Fenny in LG and in May 1919 Justice Higgins set the first minimum wage for women, Justice Higgins pondered the following questions ... the answer he came up with was 54% of men's wage... showed movie on women, with Berlei underwear. ...

Edith Cowan - Australia's first female parliamentarian in WA.

Quickly followed by Millicent Stanley in NSW.

Dame Nellie Melba on cover of Time magazine, first female.

1929 Women's surf carnivals ... at Bondi Beach.

Depression and World War 2, WW2 brought changes for women, greater access... 1950

Increased the wage to 70%. Women had to drink in ladies lounge...

1969 awarded women equal pay... Helen Reddy video and women sang.

Libby was ten when the song was released.

1972 ... extended concept to all award rates for women. 1970s

Gender pay gap still continues to drop... women paid 21.03% less than men.

39.01 percent of all managers. 43% of all promotions went to men. We should see equal representations in 2030. We must not become complacent. The path to leadership is slow for women.

Women still face significant barriers in achieving in their workplace. 17% in CEO's roles and female 26% on boards, haven't changed in five years... there are other things we can do, eg public spaces. ... eg bus stops, prams and walking aids... construction industries, close them down if they are working out of hours... tenderer, ask companies if they have a gender equality strategy in place, do they have flexible? Check website... make change happen. Back over past 100 years... we help shape our world... slide on Dame Enid Lyons:

"CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES: CAREERS, MOTHERHOOD AND DEALING WITH NEGATIVE PUBLICITY"

Deborah Thomas

Deborah is former councillor at Woollahra Municipal Council and Former Editor of the Australian Women's Weekly. Former CEO for Ardent Leisure (Dreamworld)

Deborah discussed a confidential item in regards to her role as CEO of Dreamworld! Her presentation was very emotional so much so that I don't think there was a dry eye in the house!

It was easy to see how the negative publicity and horrific accident at Dreamworld has impacted on Deborah and her family. We read the headlines so it was good to hear the behind the scenes account of what happened after the accident.

She reminded us that "A woman is like a teabag, you don't know how strong she is until she gets into hot water."

'ARE WE AT A TIPPING POINT FOR GENDER QUALITY?'**Victoria Weekes - Australian Gender Quality Council**

Women on Boards ASX 200 & AICD 30% club

Watch destroy the joint

Sexualized gender norms still evident

Women represent 57.5 of degree qualified work entrants and have exceeded male graduates since 1985.

Women currently represent 35% of MBA graduates in Australia

In 1995 women represented 28% of MBA graduates

5.5% women CEO's in the ASX 200 (11 women)

2,235 we might have parity!

What is the real pay gap?

Workforce composition unchanged. In November the pay gap was 17.7 in public sector.

Gender pay gap: average weekly fulltime remuneration in aus is 21.3%.

Women over 50 is quite significant in homelessness.

Australia drops 24 places in 14 years re gender gap. We are now placed at 30.

Kate Jenkins Australian Sex Discrimination Commissioner: (Via video, short presentation)

Sexual harassment is prevalent in Australian workplaces. One in four women have experienced harassment at work, and men's harassment of other men is also on the rise.

Nearly one in five complaints received by the Australia Human Rights Commission under the 'Sex Discrimination Act' relate to sexual harassment.

Most people who experience sexual harassment don't report it - many don't even recognise their experience of unwelcome sexual behaviour at work is against the law.

Employers and employees need to know where the line is when it comes to sexual harassment.

Focused on violence against women, 1 in 3 Australian workers have experience harassment at work, over age of 55 Years. Women are still not reaching CEO roles as they should.

Maryam Zahid "Afghan Women on the Move"

Story of arriving in Australia. Employed at SydWest Multicultural Services as Domestic Violence Prevention Officer. Good Woman and all the stories need to be told.

Programs and activities

Storytelling and sharing

Photographic exhibition

Cultural events

Create safe space for afghan women... and all women from multicultural background. Some of these programmes are called Safe Places for Women and are well attended.

"FROM ZERO TO HERO - CHANGING ATTITUDES TO WOMEN AT WORK"**Glennys Jame, Assistant GM & Director Planning & Development, Blacktown City Council.**

This was a presentation of Glennys' work journey over many years, her personal and professional growth and the growth of women in the workplace.

Her entire career has been based at Blacktown City Council where she started in 1970.

At that time there were no electronic devices at all! All maps had to be hand painted. If there was a mistake in council reports because of a typo the whole thing had to be redone.

It took many years before the men at council stopped asking her to fetch coffee and take minutes, in the early days she did that but then realised her own self worth and started to say no.

Glennys mentored many young women in the workplace over the years and never ever thought of leaving Blacktown Council.

Eleanor Shakibas author "Difficult People Made Easy"

How do you calm someone down and what do you do??

Difficult people are people who use challenging behaviours.

Main three steps:

Calibrate, Regulate and Communicate.

Calibration involves tracking cues and working out what they mean.

1. Watch body language.
2. Listen to speech patterns.

Regulation involves calming down and stepping into assertive mode.

1. Manage physiology
2. Manage selftalk.

Avoid pushing - respect safely - refuse to rescue - Be solution focused. Listening is the key to any heated discussion or argument, normally they then calm down and that's the time you ask them to sit down. If abuse happening on phone or one to one make it clear that if they continue to use bad language you will either hang up or end the discussion.

If people continually talk and won't listen they are usually insecure people and don't know what to do next, all else fails call the police and walk out of that situation.

For Councillors and staff: I have a workbook that I am happy to share.

"THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STRENGTH OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES"**Helen Lorenge President Watertown Hub Board**

Ageing well in your own neighbourhood.

Start a hub, consult with friends, neighbours and community to find out what they want.

There are a lot of lonely older residents in our municipalities.

How does local government help? Supply premises for events or they can rent a church or sporting halls.

Stronger communities are built on people getting together helping others and keeping themselves occupied.

Jessica Rowe liked my idea of a "Women's Space".

I intend to follow up what we are offering our older ratepayers and then follow through to bring some new ideas to fruition.

CR Coral Ross National President

Thanked Alwyn Friedstorff for all the great work she has done for ALGWA over the Years.

2019 important year for women in LG. 100th anniversary.

Edith Cowan first member of State Parliament

Dame Enid Lyons mentioned. 1950 Dorothy Edwards in Tasmania.

1951. LG formed. Dame Enid Lyons organised women together all around the country.

34.94 percent of councillors are women today.

Tasmania has overtaken Victoria. 39.01 percent top spot...

NSW below 30% percent only state.

Looking forward to the first state to get over 40%

68 years ago, 1951, only 1 percent were women on councils

We are part of National Rural Women's Ass. Members of Aust Gender equality council.

Check out "It's Time"

Code of Conduct in place in Victoria. Sexual harassment in our ??

Why do we need gender equality...?

PANEL DISCUSSION

Polly Makim: Mosman Municipal Council, Soraya Mahoney Mosman, Tessa Sullivan former councillor City of Melbourne.

Tess spoke about her experience with the Mayor Robert Doyle on a sexual harassment issue. Tessa said she felt very isolated as council was all silent on sexual harassment. Several prominent people (named) supported Doyle.

Tessa said that the media coverage was outrageous.

When asked what's ahead for her Tessa proudly announced that she had been accepted into Harvard and was keen to move forward as quickly as possible.

Soraya said that Mosman were leading by example, forward and open council and have more female engineers than other councils.

Polly who is an engineer at Mosman said that men are regarded as the engineers not women when they are about and about in the municipality and men have a career advantage as they are given the benefit of the doubt, more pressure on women to get it right...she would like to see that the industry is not all blokey, women have an entitlement to equality.

Need to be innovative on projects, find the trouble maker.

7.0 SECTION 23 COMMITTEES

7.1 PLANNING AUTHORITY COMMITTEE MEETING - 3 JUNE 2019

File: 29133 D582767

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 5.3.2 Provide appropriate support to elected members to enable them to discharge their functions

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to receive the minutes and note the recommendations provided to Council by the Planning Authority Committee meeting held on Monday, 3 June 2019.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Minutes - Planning Authority Committee - 3 June 2019

RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the Planning Authority Committee meeting held on Monday, 3 June 2019 be received and the recommendations determined be noted.

PAC 09/19 Planning Applications approved under Delegated Authority 1 May 2019 - 21 May 2019
(Approved under delegated authority)

PAC 10/19 PA2019.0061 Subdivision (4 lots) - 12 Clare Court Devonport
(Approved under delegated authority)

Author:	Robyn Woolsey			Endorsed By:	Paul West
Position:	Executive Assistant General			Position:	General Manager
	Management				

MINUTES OF A PLANNING AUTHORITY COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL HELD IN ABERDEEN ROOM, LEVEL 2, paranaple centre, 137 ROOKE STREET, DEVONPORT ON MONDAY, 3 JUNE 2019 COMMENCING AT 5:15PM

PRESENT: Cr A Rockliff (Mayor) in the Chair

Cr J Alexiou
Cr P Hollister
Cr S Milbourne
Cr L Murphy
Cr L Perry

Councillors in Attendance:

Cr G Enniss
Cr A Jarman
Cr L Laycock

Council Officers:

General Manager, P West
Deputy General Manager, M Atkins
Development Services Manager, K Lunson
Executive Manager Corporate Services, J Griffith
Planning Officer, A Mountney

Audio Recording:

All persons in attendance were advised that it is Council policy to record Council meetings, in accordance with Council's Audio Recording Policy. The audio recording of this meeting will be made available to the public on Council's website for a minimum period of six months.

1.0 APOLOGIES

There were no apologies received.

2.0 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no Declarations of Interest.

3.0 DELEGATED APPROVALS

3.1 PLANNING APPLICATIONS APPROVED UNDER DELEGATED AUTHORITY 1 MAY 2019 - 21 MAY 2019 (D580742)

PAC 09/19 RESOLUTION

MOVED: Cr Perry

SECONDED: Cr Murphy

That the list of delegated approvals be received.

	For	Against		For	Against
Cr Rockliff	✓		Cr Milbourne	✓	
Cr Alexiou	✓		Cr Murphy	✓	
Cr Hollister	✓		Cr Perry	✓	

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

4.0 DEVELOPMENT REPORTS

4.1 PA2019.0061 SUBDIVISION (4 LOTS) - 12 CLARE COURT DEVONPORT (D580732)
PAC 10/19 RESOLUTION

MOVED: Cr Perry
SECONDED: Cr Milbourne

That the Planning Authority, pursuant to the provisions of the *Devonport Interim Planning Scheme 2013* and Section 57 of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, approve application PA2019.0061 and grant a Permit to subdivide land identified as 12 Clare Court, Devonport for the following purposes:

- 4 lot subdivision (including demolition of flats and shed)

Planning Condition

1. The subdivision is to proceed generally in accordance with the subdivision plan and other documents referenced as:
 - (a) Subdivision Plan - Drawing No: 301129_D02, dated 29/04/19 by Veris; and
 - (b) Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report & Bushfire Hazard Management Plan - Job No RGA-B1118, dated 14 April 2019 by Rebecca Green & Associates.

Copies are attached and endorsed as documents forming part of this planning permit.

Infrastructure & Works Conditions

2. Stormwater discharge from the subdivision is to be adequately hydraulically detailed and designed by a suitably qualified hydraulic engineer, for all storm events up to and including a 100-year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI), and for a suitable range of storm durations, to adequately identify peak discharge piped and overland flows. All design calculations and drawings are to be submitted for approval by the City Engineer prior to commencing construction on site (refer to note).
3. Concentrated stormwater is to be discharged in accordance with the National Construction Code.
4. Lot 3 is to be serviced for vehicular access by utilising the existing driveway off Clare Court.
5. The driveways for lots 1, 2 and 4 are to be generally designed and constructed in accordance with the IPWEA Tasmanian Standard Drawings and to concrete standard. The size and location of each driveway is to be suitable for the proposed future use of the lots.
6. Any existing redundant driveways and associated infrastructure are to be demolished and reinstated to match adjoining infrastructure and generally in accordance with the relevant IPWEA Tasmanian Standard Drawings.
7. Any existing Council infrastructure impacted by the works is to be reinstated in accordance with the relevant standards.

TasWater Condition

8. The developer is to comply with the conditions contained in the Submission to Planning Authority Notice which TasWater has required to be included in the planning permit, pursuant to section 56P(1) of the *Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008*.

Notes: The following is provided for information purposes.

In regard to condition 2, the developer is to submit detailed design drawings prepared by a suitably qualified engineer detailing stormwater design compliance with current Tasmanian Standard Drawings and Tasmanian Subdivisional Guidelines, in this regard compliance must be demonstrated with:

- Methods of stormwater control and discharge to an approved stormwater reticulation system from the proposed lots;
- Each proposed lot is to be serviced by a 150mm dia stormwater service connection;
- Each proposed lot is to be adequately serviced to permit future development in accordance with the relevant authorities; and
- Where necessary building envelopes indicating limits of serviceability are to be indicated on the sealed plans.

The developer is encouraged to make available the bushfire hazard management plan to any prospective purchasers of the lot(s). This is to ensure they are aware of the bushfire development requirements.

The developer is to obtain advice from a registered building surveyor and Council's Plumbing Department to determine the applicable approval process required to demolish the existing flats and shed.

A permit to work within the road reserve must be sought and granted prior to any works being undertaken within the road reserve.

The developer is to manage any asbestos found during demolition in accordance with the Safe Work Australia "How to Safety Remove Asbestos" Code of Practice and the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2010*.

No burning of any waste materials is to be undertaken on site. Any waste material is to be removed and disposed of at a licensed refuse waste disposal facility.

Hours of demolition work shall be: Monday to Friday between 7:00am – 6:00pm, Saturday between 9:00am – 6:00pm and Sunday and statutory holidays 10:00am – 6:00pm.

With respect to future street addressing for the lots, the following is to apply:

Lot Number	Street Address
1	11 Coles Beach Road
2	10 Coles Beach Road
3	9 Coles Beach Road
4	12 Clare Court

The subdivider should contact Telstra and Tas Networks to assist them with their forward planning of infrastructure. It is encouraged that electricity reticulation is provided underground if plausible.

In regard to conditions 2-7 the applicant should contact Council's Infrastructure and Works Department – Ph 6424 0511 with any enquiries.

In regard to condition 8 the applicant/developer should contact TasWater – Ph 136 992 with any enquiries.

Enquiries regarding other the Planning condition and notes can be directed to Council's Development Services Department – Ph 6424 0511.

	For	Against		For	Against
Cr Rockliff	✓		Cr Milbourne	✓	
Cr Alexiou	✓		Cr Murphy	✓	
Cr Hollister	✓		Cr Perry	✓	

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

With no further business on the agenda the Chairperson declared the meeting closed at 5:18pm.

Confirmed

Chairperson

7.2 INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETING - 17 JUNE 2019

File: 29528 D585756

RELEVANCE TO COUNCIL'S PLANS & POLICIES

Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2030:

Strategy 5.3.2 Provide appropriate support to elected members to enable them to discharge their functions

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to receive the minutes and endorse the recommendations provided to Council by the Infrastructure Works and Development Committee meeting held on Monday, 17 June 2019.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Minutes - Infrastructure Works and Development Committee - 17 June 2019

RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the Infrastructure Works and Development Committee meeting held on Monday, 17 June 2019 be received and the recommendations contained therein be adopted.

IWC 21/19	Tender Report Contract 1331 Security Patrol & Associated Services
IWC 22/19	Tender Report - Mersey Vale Memorial Park - Children's Memorial Pavilion
IWC 23/19	Cemetery Strategy - Year Eight Status
IWC 24/19	CBD Stormwater Catchments Risk Assessment
IWC 25/19	Development and Health Services Report
IWC 26/19	Infrastructure and Works Report

Author:	Robyn Woolsey	Endorsed By:	Paul West
Position:	Executive Assistant General	Position:	General Manager
	Management		

MINUTES OF AN INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE
DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL HELD IN THE ABERDEEN ROOM, LEVEL 2, paranaple centre, 137
ROOKE STREET, DEVONPORT ON MONDAY, 17 JUNE 2019 COMMENCING AT 5:30PM

PRESENT: Cr L Laycock (Chairperson)
Cr G Ennis
Cr P Hollister
Cr A Jarman
Cr L Murphy

Councillors in Attendance:
Cr Milbourne
Cr Alexiou

Council Officers:
General Manager, P West
Deputy General Manager, M Atkins
Executive Manager Corporate & Business Services, J Griffith
Development Services Manager, K Lunson
Infrastructure and Works Manager, M Williams

Audio Recording:

All persons in attendance were advised that it is Council policy to record Council meetings, in accordance with Council's Audio Recording Policy. The audio recording of this meeting will be made available to the public on Council's website for a minimum period of six months.

1.0 APOLOGIES

The following apology was received for the meeting.

Cr L Perry	Leave of Absence
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2.0 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no Declarations of Interest.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRPERSON FOR THE MEETING IN THE ABSENCE OF CR PERRY

IWC 20/19 RESOLUTION

MOVED: Cr Jarman
SECONDED: Cr Murphy

That Cr Laycock be appointed to Chair this meeting of the Infrastructure, Works and Development Committee meeting.

	For	Against		For	Against
Cr Laycock	✓		Cr Jarman	✓	
Cr Ennis	✓		Cr Murphy	✓	
Cr Hollister	✓				

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

3.0 PROCEDURAL

3.1 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

DOUGLAS JANNEY – 23 WATKINSON STREET, DEVONPORT

Q1 The damage to the Armco railing at the Don River bridge has existed for some weeks. Why is it taking so long to repair the Armco railing at the west side of the low-level bridge over the Don River?

Response

The Infrastructure and Works Manager advised that the guard rail was damaged by a vehicle crash. Since the crash occurred Council had obtained three quotes for the repair. The contractor, who was the lowest price quoted, has not been able to undertake the work as yet. It is understood the works will be completed in July.

Q2 Sometime ago the pay as you go parking next to the old Harris Scarfe building has not existed. When will the road markings on Formby Road between Oldaker and Best Streets be changed to what exists?

Response

The Infrastructure and Works Manager advised that is unlikely to be changed as it still an access to the construction site for the Waterfront Park and potentially the hotel development, so heavy vehicles will need to be using that access from time to time, so it makes sense to leave it there, even though it is not a public access.

BOB VELLACOTT – 11 COCKER PLACE, DEVONPORT

Q1 I refer to page 15 of the December 2018 Discussion Paper in regard to Tasmania's Local Government Review copy attached/circulated. Does Council have a policy to firstly obtain estimates of ongoing maintenance and other costs as outlined in the LGA Review discussion page before expending, in some instances tens of thousands of dollars on consultants etc to assess whether or not Council should go ahead, or take over proposed infrastructure, such as the Mersey Bluff Walkway?

Response

The General Manager advised this is a review that is currently underway by the Tasmanian Government in relation to the legislative framework for local government. So the questions outlined are really exploring whether there needs to be some changes to the legislation, in particular the local government Act into the future. These questions were to illicit views from, not only Councils, but the community and anybody who has an interest in local government.

The work of the Local Government review process is ongoing and will be probably for the next twelve or eighteen months with the intention of I believe that they will be putting legislation into the Parliament sometime during 2020 or early 2021.

In relation to the process that Council currently follows, we obviously will make budget decisions that accord with the direction Council is taking at the time. There are opportunities for the review of costs to be built into the process, but the particular page you have provided tonight, certainly indicates that if there is a view from those stakeholders who are part of the review process, that some of those issues may be strengthened which may result in more prescription being included within the Act in the future about how councils goes about raising revenue and the level of community engagement etc that they might take during that process.

- Q2 I refer to the Agenda item in regard to the stormwater problems in the CBD and ask what is the scope of work of upgrading the old pipes and where in particular is the path to the river from the south east corner of Oldaker Street?

Response

The Infrastructure and Works Manager that the existing pipeline does a zig zag almost between the roundabout and the outlet which is just to the south of Mussel Rock. The new pipeline alignment is in the preliminary design phase but is a more direct route. Having said that, it has to dodge any other structures or the features of the Waterfront Park as well, so without being able to describe the exact detail to you, it is roughly a straight line.

DOUGLAS JANNEY – 23 WATKINSON STREET, DEVONPORT

- Q3 Item 4.1 page 7 of this agenda has two tables on tenderers listed. The status in each instance is conforming for the Security Patrol and the second table. From 1 to 5 for the Security Patrol the difference between the lowest and the highest is a factor of 6. In the second table it's just under 7. I find it a bit strange that all these tenders are conforming and yet there is such a spread of tender prices. Please explain if it's a conforming tender how you can get such a spread?

Response

The Infrastructure and Works Manager advised that this was discussed during the evaluation of the five tenders and we believe it is to do with the resourcing from each contractor, so for example for the Security Patrol there are two tenderers with roughly similar prices and then three with higher prices. We believe that the first two are able to integrate their patrols into existing patrols that they are already doing so the implemental cost is not very high, but the next three would be in a sense creating a new patrol for their staff so Council would be bearing the whole cost of that patrol.

Similarly in the CCTV and Intercom Monitoring contract where the four lowest tenderers are significantly lower than the fifth, we believe for example, Wilson Security Pty Ltd, Golden Electronics and the two other tenders have existing call centres which have capacity to accept the calls from the car park, whereas the fifth one may be providing additional staff to an existing call centre, or creating a new call centre

BOB VELLACOTT – 11 COCKER PLACE, DEVONPORT

- Q3 I note in The Advocate Community Notices page that, in an effort to encourage citizens to attend and participate, Latrobe Council informs ratepayers of when meetings are to be held. Will Council give consideration to take the opportunity to also advertise, as I understand free of charge, in the Community Notices page? I am sure Latrobe Council will have no objection to your following their good example.

Response

The General Manager advised that the process is, at the present time, Council complies with the legislation as far as advertising meetings are concerned. We can certainly find out from The Advocate as to whether there is an opportunity to put further information in the community announcement section. If it is seen that Council is just trying to avoid actually paying for a paid advertisement I would question as to whether that would be something the newspaper would want to do for all councils, but we can certainly make that approach and find out what the situation is.

In another attempt to make sure that people are aware of when Council meetings are, we do publish in the information flyer that goes out with the rates, the dates of all

of our various meetings. Any meeting that is scheduled, that is not a usual meeting that occurs on a set date, is always advertised separately in the Advocate as well.

3.2 QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS

Nil

3.3 NOTICES OF MOTION

Nil

4.0 TENDERS

4.1 TENDER REPORT CONTRACT 1331 SECURITY PATROL & ASSOCIATED SERVICES (D581075)

IWC 21/19 RESOLUTION

MOVED: Cr Hollister

SECONDED: Cr Enniss

That it be recommended to Council in relation to Contract 1331 Security Patrol and Associated Services, Council:

- a) award the contract for Security Patrol to JRB Protection for the schedule of rates estimated sum of \$33,587 per annum (ex GST); and
- b) award the contract for Multi-Level Carpark CCTV & Intercom Monitoring to Wilson Security Pty Ltd for the schedule of rates estimated sum of \$6,240 per annum (ex GST).

	For	Against		For	Against
Cr Laycock	✓		Cr Jarman	✓	
Cr Enniss	✓		Cr Murphy	✓	
Cr Hollister	✓				

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

4.2 TENDER REPORT - MERSEY VALE MEMORIAL PARK - CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL PAVILION (D582037)

IWC 22/19 RESOLUTION

MOVED: Cr Jarman

SECONDED: Cr Hollister

That it be recommended to Council that Contract CP0143, Children's Memorial Pavilion be:

- a) awarded to Vos Construction & Joinery for the revised tendered sum of \$180,873 (ex GST);
- b) note that access path for the project is estimated at \$3,500 (ex GST);
- c) note that design/project administration costs for the project are estimated at \$15,000 (ex GST);
- d) note a contingency allowance of \$5,000 (ex GST); and
- f) note that the additional budget allocation required to complete this project has been included in the draft 2019/20 capital works budget.

	For	Against		For	Against
Cr Laycock	✓		Cr Jarman	✓	
Cr Enniss	✓		Cr Murphy	✓	
Cr Hollister	✓				

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

5.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND WORKS REPORTS

5.1 CEMETERY STRATEGY - YEAR EIGHT STATUS (D576051)

IWC 23/19 RESOLUTION

MOVED: Cr Murphy

SECONDED: Cr Jarman

That it be recommended to Council that the report of the Infrastructure and Works Manager be received and Council note the status of actions listed in the Devonport City Council Cemetery Strategy.

	For	Against		For	Against
Cr Laycock	✓		Cr Jarman	✓	
Cr Enniss	✓		Cr Murphy	✓	
Cr Hollister	✓				

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

5.2 CBD STORMWATER CATCHMENTS RISK ASSESSMENT (D582023)

IWC 24/19 RESOLUTION

MOVED: Cr Jarman

SECONDED: Cr Murphy

That it be recommended to Council that the report of the Infrastructure and Works Manager regarding the CBD stormwater catchments be noted and that the recommended improvements be considered as part of future budget deliberations.

	For	Against		For	Against
Cr Laycock	✓		Cr Jarman	✓	
Cr Enniss	✓		Cr Murphy	✓	
Cr Hollister	✓				

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND WORKS BI-MONTHLY UPDATE

6.1 DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH SERVICES REPORT (D574447)

IWC 25/19 RESOLUTION

MOVED: Cr Murphy

SECONDED: Cr Hollister

That it be recommended to Council that the Development and Health Services Report be received and noted.

	For	Against		For	Against
Cr Laycock	✓		Cr Jarman	✓	
Cr Enniss	✓		Cr Murphy	✓	
Cr Hollister	✓				

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND WORKS REPORT (D576053)

IWC 26/19 RESOLUTION

MOVED: Cr Jarman

SECONDED: Cr Murphy

That it be recommended to Council that the Infrastructure and Works report be received and noted.

	For	Against		For	Against
Cr Laycock	✓		Cr Jarman	✓	
Cr Enniss	✓		Cr Murphy	✓	
Cr Hollister	✓				

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

7.0 CLOSURE

There being no further business on the agenda the Chairperson declared the meeting closed at 5:52pm.

Confirmed

Chairperson

8.0 CLOSED SESSION

RECOMMENDATION

That in accordance with Regulation 15 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, the following be dealt with in Closed Session.

Item No	Matter	<i>Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015</i> Reference
8.1	Confirmation of Closed Minutes - Council Meeting - 27 May 2019	15(2)(g)
8.2	Application for Leave of Absence	15(2)(h)
8.3	Unconfirmed Minutes – Joint Authorities	15(2)(g)
8.4	92 Formby Road, Devonport – Offer to Lease	15(2)(f)
8.5	92 Formby Road, Devonport – Sale Options	15(2)(f)
8.6	General Manager's Performance Review 2019	15(2)(a)

OUT OF CLOSED SESSION

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (a) having met and dealt with its business formally move out of Closed Session; and
- (b) resolves to report that it has determined the following:

Item No	Matter	Outcome
8.1	Confirmation of Closed Minutes - Council Meeting - 27 May 2019	Confirmed
8.2	Application for Leave of Absence	
8.3	Unconfirmed Minutes - Joint Authorities	Noted
8.4	92 Formby Road, Devonport - Offer to Lease	
8.5	92 Formby Road, Devonport - Sale Options	
8.6	General Manager's Performance Review 2019	

9.0 CLOSURE

There being no further business the Mayor declared the meeting closed at <insert time> pm.
