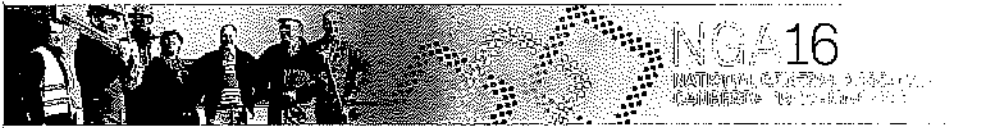




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Registration Form

By submitting this form you agree to the terms of the [cancellation policy](#).

All prices quoted are in Australian Dollars and are inclusive of GST. ALGA ABN: 31 008 613 876
 The data in this form is not recorded until the SUBMIT button is pushed. The **SUBMIT** button is at the **bottom** of this form.

NOTE: You will receive a confirmation via email of your registration (which will also be your tax invoice) within seven days from Conference Co-ordinators.

If you do not receive written confirmation please contact Conference Co-ordinators on +61 (0)2 6292 9000 or via email at nga@confco.com.au.

This form is for **NEW REGISTRATIONS ONLY**. To make an **AMENDMENT** contact Conference Co-ordinators

Personal Details

Please **DO NOT** type in **ALL CAPITALS**

Title		First Name		Surname	
Position					
Council/Organisation					
Address					
Suburb		State			
	Postcode				
Phone		Fax		Mobile	
Delegates Email					
	This email will be used to send your confirmation letter to you and any event updates				
Reconfirm Email					
	Re-enter your email address here to ensure it is correct				
Name for Badge					
	Organisation and State as provided above will also be included on your badge				

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: Including Dietary (eg Vegetarian) AND Additional Information required (eg Mobility)

How did you find out about the National General Assembly?

- ALGA
 State/Territory Association
 Council
 ALGA News
 Registration Brochure
 Website
 Other Please Specify

Privacy Disclosure

I **Select** consent to my name appearing in the 2016 NGA List of Participants (name, organisation and state only disclosed).

I **Select** consent to ALGA disclosing my personal contact information as outlined in the privacy disclosure.

Registration Fees

National General Assembly Registration Fees (Monday 20 June - Wednesday 22 June)

Total

Business Papers will be provided to you in hard copy on arrival at the NGA, they will be available electronically approximately 2 weeks prior to the event.

Not sending a hard copy will help reduce to carbon footprint of the event however if you do require a hard copy prior to the event please advise.

No an electronic copy in advance with hard copy on arrival is

Regional Development Forum Registration Fees (Sunday 19 June)

Total

Accompanying Partners Registration Fees

Total

Accompanying Partners Details

Title First Name Surname

Partners Special Requirements eg diet

State of the Regions Report - On-line License Purchase

You may purchase either of the following licenses

Single License: Single user access to the on-line version \$240.00

Organisational License: Access to the online version for unlimited number of users within a single council, library, educational institution, government department or organisation \$700.00

1-103

--- Select which license you would like to purchase ---

Total

Social Functions Included in Fees

One ticket to each of the following functions is included in the full National General Assembly Registration and/or accompanying partners' registration fee. Please confirm if you will be attending by selecting the appropriate boxes. To purchase additional tickets to any of the functions please indicate the number required.

Registered Delegates and Partners: Welcome Reception, Sunday 19 June

I/we will attend Delegate Partner Number of Additional Tickets @ Total
 \$50.00 each

Registered Partners: Day Tour 1, Monday 20 June

Partner Number of Additional Tickets @ Total
 \$110.00 each

Registered Partners: Day Tour 2, Tuesday 21 June

Partner Number of Additional Tickets @ Total
 \$110.00 each

Optional Social Functions (additional fee applies)

Tickets to these functions are **not included** in the National General Assembly registration fee or accompanying partners' registration fee. To purchase tickets to any of the following functions please indicate the number required.

Buffet Dinner, Monday 20 June

Number of Tickets required @ \$100.00 each Total

NGA Dinner at Parliament House, Tuesday 21 June

Number of Tickets required @ \$130.00 each Total

GRAND TOTAL

Registration and Social Function Payment Details

- I am forwarding a cheque made payable to ALGA
- Please issue an invoice (Invoices are automatically issued on receipt of registrations)
- I have transacted an Electronic Funds Transfer to the ALGA Conference Account.

Transaction reference number

ALGA Account: **Bank:** Commonwealth **Branch:** Curtin **BSB No:** 062 905 **Account No:** 10097760.

NOTE This account is specifically for conference payments ONLY

- Please charge my credit card the total noted above MasterCard VISA

Card Number Expiry Date

Name of the person who signs the card

NOTE: Credit cards are not automatically charged when you submit this form. Cards are processed within 5 working days of submission.

Accounts Contact

If you would like a copy of your invoice sent directly to your accounts section please provide an email and contact name below...

Accounts Contact: Title First Name Surname

 Accounts Email

Accommodation

If you DO NOT require accommodation proceed to the **SUBMIT** button at the bottom of the page

To book your accommodation at the rates listed below complete this section of the registration form. Bookings are subject to availability and should be made prior to 6 May 2016. All cancellations or amendments must be made in writing to Conference Co-ordinators and will be acknowledged by facsimile.

All accommodation bookings must be accompanied by a credit card in order to secure your reservation. The credit card will be not charged unless you fail to give 21 days notice in writing of your cancellation. You are required to pay for your full accommodation account and any incidental expenses incurred during your stay when checking out of the hotel.

If you wish for the hotel to settle the account with a credit card of which the delegate is not a signatory, you must provide written authority to the hotel to do so. **Please download the credit card authority autorisation form here**, and send it to conference@confco.com.au when you have registered.

Crowne Plaza Hotel Information

Superior Room	\$295 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double
Deluxe Room	\$345 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double

Avenue Hotel Hotel Information

Hotel Room	\$230 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double
1 Bedroom Apartment	\$280 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double

Waldorf Apartments Hotel Information

Studio	\$200 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double
1 Bedroom Apartment	\$220 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double

Medina Apartment Hotel Hotel Information

1 Bedroom Apartment	\$210 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double
2 Bedroom Apartment	\$260 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double

Qt Canberra Hotel Information

Standard Room	\$249 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double

Novotel Hotel Information

1-105

Standard Room	\$265 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double
Executive Room	\$295 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double

Mantra on Northbourne Hotel Information

Hotel Room	\$219 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double
1 Bedroom Apartment	\$259 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double

Peppers Gallery Hotel Hotel Information

Standard Room	\$264 per night	<input type="radio"/> Single	<input type="radio"/> N/A Twin
			<input type="radio"/> Double

Please indicate your second and third choices of accommodation below should your first choice not be available.

2nd Choice

3rd Choice

USE date format dd/mm/yyyy you MUST use the / key

Date of Arrival Date of Departure
(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

Estimated Time of Arrival Sharing with (if applicable)

Special Requirements eg Diet, Mobility

I understand that neither Conference Co-ordinators or the hotel will make any charges against my card unless I fail to give at least 21 days notice in writing of my cancellation. Cancellations or reductions to your booking made less than 21 days prior to your arrival will require payment in full unless the room(s) can be resold. Full payment of the account will be required at the time of departure.

Accommodation Credit Card Guarantee Details

Please use the credit card details provided above (to pay for my registration) to guarantee my accommodation

OR Please use the following credit card to guarantee my room MasterCard VISA

American Express Expiry

Card Number Card Signatories Name

Cancellation Policy

I understand that by submitting this registration form I agree to the terms of the cancellation policy.

[Click here to view the cancellation policy.](#)

If your submission is successful a page will display that thanks you for your registration and provides further details. If the Thank-you page does not display contact Conference Co-ordinators on +61 2 6292 9000 or email nga@confco.com.au

1-107



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2016 PROVISIONAL PROGRAM

Sunday 19 June 2016

8.00am Registration Opens

5.00pm **WELCOME RECEPTION**

Monday 20 June 2016

8.00am Registration Opens

9.00am **Opening Ceremony**

9.20am Prime Minister, the Hon Malcolm
Turnbull MP (invited)

10.00am **Keynote Speaker**
Innovation and its role in prosperity

10.30am **MORNING TEA**

11.00am **Panel Session**
The future of Local Government

12.30pm **LUNCH**

1.30pm Debate on Motions
Leader of the Australian Greens,

2.30pm Senator Dr Richard Di Natale
(invited)

3.00pm **AFTERNOON TEA**

3.30pm Debate on Motions

5.00pm Close Day 1

7.00pm **BUFFET DINNER, National
Convention Centre**

Tuesday 21 June 2016

8.00am Registration Opens

Minister for Major Projects, Territories
and Local Government, the Hon Paul
Fletcher MP (invited)

Keynote Speaker

9.30am Pip Marlow, Managing Director,
Microsoft

10.00am Innovation Discussion

10.30am **MORNING TEA**

11.00am **Panel Session**
Innovation through digital
transformation

12.30pm **LUNCH**

1.30pm **Concurrent Sessions**

- Transforming Australian communities
- The infrastructure challenge
- Innovative approaches to the environment
- Northern Australia

3.00pm **AFTERNOON TEA**

3.30pm Debate on Motions

4.30pm Leader of the Opposition, the Hon Bill
Shorten MP (invited)

5.00pm Close Day 2

7.00pm

**OFFICAL DINNER, Parliament
House**

Wednesday 22 June 2016

- Shadow Minister for Regional
- 9.00am Development and Local Government,
the Hon Julie Collins MP (invited)
- 9.30am Debate on Motions
- 10.30am **MORNING TEA**
- 11.00am **Panel Session**
Facilitating prosperity
- 12.30pm **Keynote Speaker**
Robert de Castella
- 1.00pm **LUNCH/CLOSE**

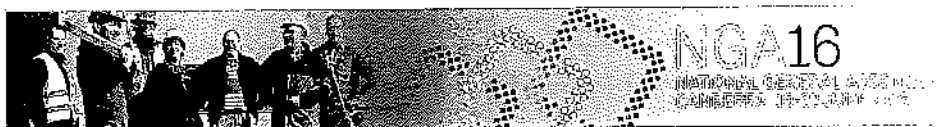
CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT: CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATORS

Phone: 02 6292 9000 Email: NGA@confco.com.au

Fax: 02 6292 9002 Address: PO Box 4994 CHISHOLM ACT 2905



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2016 SESSIONS OVERVIEW

PARTNERS IN AN INNOVATIVE AND PROSPEROUS AUSTRALIA

Panel sessions

MONDAY: The Future of Local Government

As the role of local government continues to change, anticipating the challenges of the next 20 years and determining how councils are best placed to respond is critical. As the level of government closest to Australians, local government must continue to provide high quality services and respond to the myriad of challenges faced by local communities. External factors such as rate capping, amalgamation processes and a reduction in grant funding are placing increasing pressure on councils' ability to perform. However, it is often under these conditions that innovation thrives as councils look to deliver more with less. How can your council innovate to enhance prosperity in your community?

TUESDAY: Innovation through Digital Transformation

Technology can be an important enabler to innovation. Local government has a long history of being an early-adopter of new technologies and of using its own resources to drive innovation based on local knowledge and expertise. Technology can improve collaboration between the public, private and not-for-profit sectors to drive innovation, solve municipal problems and enhance community engagement. How can technology be used to drive and enable innovation in your council?

WEDNESDAY: Facilitating Prosperity

Local government strives, wherever possible, to assist communities to enhance their capacity to respond to challenges and identify opportunities to build resilience and increase overall prosperity. Strong leadership and the ability to access social and economic capital are crucial preconditions for prosperity. In fact being able to identify additional funding opportunities and to grow social capital are fundamental for every prosperous organisation and community. What strategies can your council employ to foster prosperity in your community and region?

Concurrent sessions

Transforming Australian communities

Smart Cities refers to cities using information and communication technologies to enhance quality, performance and interactivity of urban services, to reduce costs and resource consumption and to improve contact between citizens and government. As our cities become smarter councils need more carefully consideration of three main areas, these are the technologies, infrastructure and planning, and regulation and markets. In this session delegates will have the opportunity to explore the content covered in the

Innovation through Digital Transformations panel session in more detail through greater access and interaction with the panel speakers.

The infrastructure challenge

Community infrastructure underpins and binds many communities. For many Australians the local community facilities are where their club meets, where their kids play at the local oval and the pool where their families learn to swim. Council-managed community infrastructure provides the fabric of our communities. This session will provide the opportunity for delegates to explore the role of community infrastructure in supporting community development and in enhancing social cohesion and the challenge we face in maintaining our community infrastructure.

Innovative approaches to the environment

The challenges we are facing in managing our environment are some of the most significant for councils. From the operational management of nature reserves, beaches and parks to the future challenges of meeting emissions targets and planning to accommodate environmental changes, councils will increasingly be forced to innovate and to develop new approaches to their work. This session provides delegates with access to key leaders in the field and the opportunity to explore innovative approaches to the environment.

Northern Australia

Advancing sustainable economic outcomes for communities in Northern Australia through existing programs and services, knowledge sharing and new business development opportunities is important for not only Northern Australia but for all of Australia. The session will address some of the many issues regarding economic development and opportunity in Northern Australia and will also draw on the recent report of the Council of Australian Government investigation into Indigenous land administration. The Report, among other things, addresses how the Indigenous land administration systems can effectively support Indigenous land owners and native title holders to leverage their land assets for economic development.

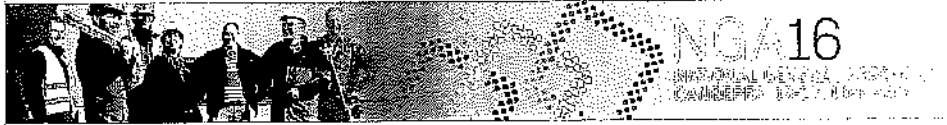
CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT: CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATORS

Phone: [02 6292 9000](tel:0262929000) Email: NGA@confco.com.au

Fax: 02 6292 9002 Address: PO Box 4994 CHISHOLM ACT 2905



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[Registration Fees](#) [Partners Fees](#) [Cancellation Policy](#) [Privacy Disclosure](#) [Photography](#) [Dress Code](#) [Coach Transfers](#) [Parking](#)

GENERAL REGISTRATION DETAILS

General Assembly Registration Fees

Registration Fees – Early bird (payment received by Friday 6 May 2016)	\$925.00
Registration Fees – Standard (payment received on or before Friday 3 June 2016)	\$1029.00
Registration Fees – Late (payment received on or after Friday 3 June 2016)	\$1250.00

General Assembly Registration Includes

- Attendance at all General Assembly sessions
- Morning tea, lunch and afternoon tea as per the General Assembly program
- One ticket to the Welcome Drinks, Sunday
- General Assembly satchel and materials

Day Registration Fees

Monday 20 June 2016	\$489.00
Tuesday 21 June 2016	\$489.00
Wednesday 22 June 2016	\$280.00

Day Registration Includes

- Attendance at all General Assembly sessions on the day of registration
- Morning tea, lunch and afternoon tea as per the General Assembly program on that day
- General Assembly satchel and materials

Sunday Regional Development Forum Registration Fees (Sunday 19 June 2016)

1-112

Forum Only	\$425.00
NGA Delegate (Delegates attending the Regional Form and the NGA are entitled to this discount)	\$225.00

Accompanying Partners Registration Fees

Accompanying Partners Registration Fee	\$260.00
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Accompanying Partners Registration Includes

- 1 ticket to the Welcome Reception, Sunday 19 June
- Day tour Monday 20 June
- Day tour Tuesday 21 June
- Lunch with General Assembly Delegates on Wednesday 22 June

Payment Procedures

Payment can be made by:

- Credit card – MasterCard, Visa and American Express
- Cheque made payable to ALGA
- Electronic Funds Transfer: **Bank:** Commonwealth **Branch:** Curtin **BSB No:** 062905 **Account No:** 10097760 **NOTE** If paying via EFT you must quote your transaction reference number on the registration form.

Cancellation Policy

All alterations or cancellations to your registration must be made in writing and will be acknowledged by post, facsimile or email. Notification should be sent to:

Conference Co-ordinators

PO Box 4994,

CHISHOLM ACT 2905

Facsimile (02) 6292 9002

E-mail conference@confco.com.au

An administration charge of \$110.00 will be made to any participant cancelling before Friday 6 May 2016. Cancellations received after Friday 6 May 2016 will be required to pay full registration fees. However, if you are unable to attend, substitutes are welcome at no additional cost.

By submitting your registration you agree to the terms of the cancellation policy.

Privacy Disclosure

ALGA collects your personal contact information in its role as a peak body for local government. ALGA may disclose your personal contact information to the sponsors of the event for the purposes of commercial business opportunities. If you consent to ALGA using and disclosing your personal contact information in this way, please tick the appropriate box on the registration form.

Importantly, your name may also be included in the General Assembly List of Participants. You must tick the appropriate box on the registration form if you wish your name to appear in this list.

Photographs

During the National General Assembly there will be a contracted photographer, the photographer will take images during the sessions and social functions. If you have your picture taken it is assumed that you are giving consent for ALGA to use the image.

1-113

Images may be used for print and electronic publications.

Canberra Weather in June

Winter days in Canberra are characterised by clear sunny skies but the days are cool at around 12-15C and temperatures do drop to 1c on average in the evenings, so be sure to bring a warm jacket. Mornings can be foggy so keep this in mind when booking flights. It is best to avoid early arrivals or departures in case of delays due to fog.

Venue and Dress Code**Exhibition Opening and Welcome Reception**

Venue: National Convention Centre, Constitution Ave, Canberra City

Dress code: Smart casual

General Assembly Business Sessions

Venue: National Convention Centre, Constitution Ave, Canberra City

All plenary sessions will be held in the Royal Theatre at the National Convention Centre

Dress code: Smart casual

Exhibition

Venue: National Convention Centre, Constitution Ave, Canberra City

The exhibition is being held in the Exhibition Hall of the National Convention Centre.

Dress code: Smart casual

Buffet Dinner

Venue: The dinner is being held in the Ballroom at the National Convention Centre.

Dress code: Smart casual

General Assembly Dinner

Venue: Parliament House

The General Assembly Dinner is being held in the Great Hall.

Dress code: Lounge suit/collar and tie for men and cocktail style for women

Coach Transfers**Welcome Reception and Exhibition Opening - Sunday 19 June 2016**

Coaches will collect delegates from all General Assembly hotels (except Crowne Plaza Canberra) at approximately 4:45pm. The return coaches will depart at 7:00pm.

Daily Shuttles to and from the National Convention Centre

A shuttle service between all General Assembly hotels (except Crowne Plaza Canberra) and the National Convention Centre will operate between 8:00am and 8:30am. Return shuttles will depart the National Convention Centre at 5:30pm.

Buffet Dinner – National Convention Centre – Monday 20 June 2016

Coaches will collect delegates from all General Assembly hotels (except Crowne Plaza Canberra) at approximately 6:45pm. A return shuttle service will commence at 10:15pm.

General Assembly Annual Dinner – Parliament House – Tuesday 21 June 2016

Coaches will collect delegates from all General Assembly hotels (INCLUDING Crowne Plaza Canberra) at approximately 6:45pm. A return shuttle service will operate between 10:30pm and 11:45pm.

Car Parking

1-114

Parking for delegates is available underneath the National Convention Centre for a cost of approximately \$18.00 per day. Alternative parking is available to the rear of civic pool at approximately \$14.90 per day, it is a 7 minute from from this location.

CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT: CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATORS

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Fax: 02 6292 9002 Address: PO Box 4994 CHISHOLM ACT 2905



**AUSTRALIAN LOCAL
GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION**

**National General Assembly of Local
Government**

19 - 22 June 2016

Call for Motions Discussion Paper

**'Partners in an Innovative and
Prosperous Future'**

Motions should be lodged electronically at www.alga.asn.au no later than

11:59pm on Friday 22 April 2016.

Submitting Motions

The National General Assembly of Local Government is an important opportunity for you and your council to influence the national policy agenda.

To assist you and your council to identify motions that address the theme of the NGA, the ALGA Secretariat has prepared this short discussion paper. You are encouraged to read all of the sections of the Paper, but are not expected to respond to every question in each section. Your motion/s can address one or all of the issues identified in the discussion paper.

To be eligible for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers, and then debate on the floor of the NGA, motions must be consistent with the following principles:

1. be relevant to the work of local government nationally
2. be consistent with the themes of the Assembly
3. complement or build on the policy objectives of your state and territory local government association
4. propose a clear action and outcome, and
5. not be advanced on behalf of external third parties that may seek to use the NGA to apply pressure to Board members or to gain national political exposure for positions that are not directly relevant to the work of, or in the national interests of, local government.

Motions should generally be in a form that seeks the NGA's support for a particular action or policy change at the Federal level which will assist local governments to meet local community needs. For example: *That this National General Assembly call on the Federal Government to restore indexation to local government financial assistance grants.*

Motions should be lodged electronically using the online form available on the NGA Website at: www.alga.asn.au. All motions require, among other things, a contact officer, a clear national objective, a summary of the key arguments in support of the motion, and endorsement of your council. Motions should be received by ALGA no later than 11:59pm on Friday 22 April 2016, electronically in the prescribed format.

Please note that for every motion it is important to complete the background section on the form. Submitters of motions should not assume knowledge. The background section helps all delegates, including those with no previous knowledge of the issue, in their consideration of the motion.

All motions submitted will be reviewed by the ALGA Board's NGA Sub-Committee as well as by state and territory local government associations to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers. When reviewing motions, the sub-committee considers the importance and relevance of the issue to local government. Please note that motions should not be prescriptive in directing how the matter should be pursued. Motions may be edited before inclusion in the Business Papers to ensure consistency. If there are any questions about the substance or intent of a motion, ALGA will raise these with the nominated contact officer. Any motion deemed to be primarily concerned with local or state issues will be referred to the relevant state or territory local government association, and will not be included in the Business Papers.

For more information, please contact Clare Hogan at ALGA on (02) 6122 9400.

Preamble

The 2016 National General Assembly (NGA) is most likely to be held in the lead up to the next Federal election. During this time, all national political parties focus on leadership, key messages, marginal seats and political campaigning. National policy initiatives enter the public domain and all Australians are asked to engage in the political process and choose between competing ideas, election promises and the numerous candidates across the nation.

Last year's NGA theme was *'Closest to the People - Local government in the Federation'*. The theme reinforced the vital role of local government in Australia's system of government. It built on the Government's Federation White Paper process, which sought to clarify roles and responsibilities of the levels of government and potentially better align funding with respective responsibilities. It also acknowledged the development of a Green Paper on Taxation. The NGA greatly assisted ALGA in its advocacy and participation in the reform process.

Since then there has been much debate on taxation reform, which will culminate at the 2016 Federal election.

In December 2015 the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) reset the national political dialogue. COAG committed to:

'... close collaboration in areas of shared responsibility, including competition, tax, innovation, infrastructure, cities and regulation, as well as in health and education.'

COAG leaders agreed the principles for a new national economic reform agenda should be:

'...to deliver for all Australians no matter where they live:

- a stronger, more productive and more innovative Australian economy, with more jobs, more opportunities and higher living standards
- fairness and equity, with protection for disadvantaged and lower income Australians, and
- more efficient and high quality services.'

The theme of the 2016 NGA – *'Partners in an Innovative and Prosperous Future'* – invites councils from across Australia to consider the role of local government in this agenda, and how councils can play their role in the delivery of these objectives.

Many of the services and infrastructure provided by councils are not only critical to the social, cultural and environmental well-being of their communities, but also to the economic prosperity of their regions and the nation more broadly.

The NGA debate on motions and associated discussions will seek to highlight how local government can be more agile in delivering those services to communities, as well as send a strong and unified message to the Commonwealth.

Introduction

The 2016 NGA theme is '*Partners in an Innovative and Prosperous Future*'.

This year, the NGA debate on motions and associated discussions will seek to highlight how local government can be more efficient and effective. The discussions will look at how local government, working in partnership with other levels of government, the private sector and the not-for-profit sector, can innovate and create a prosperous future for the community it serves.

This year's theme builds on the work of the 2015 NGA which focused on local government's role in the Federation. The Commonwealth Federation Discussion Paper 2015 sets a context in which motions for this year's NGA should be developed.

The theme '*Partners in an Innovative and Prosperous Future*' seeks to focus attention on the role that local government can play in creating a prosperous Australia. The Federation Discussion Paper notes that Australia today is very different from the country it was at the time of Federation and poses the fundamental question: '... does [the Federation] provide the system of national governance that Australians need right now, and will it help or hinder efforts to adapt and thrive in the vastly different economic, political and social realities of the 21st century?'

To put this question in a local government context:

Are the government systems (including our own), processes and priorities, in many cases set up decades ago, still appropriate today?

Are they delivering accessible and fair systems and are they a help or hindrance? Do they facilitate business activity and contribute to higher living standards, or are they a drag on the local economy? Are they necessary or do they duplicate effort?

Technological change has created opportunities, making many traditional models of business and government obsolete. Have these opportunities been taken up?

Participatory democracy is being enhanced through empowering individuals and local communities with new knowledge and new ways of engaging with each other and with governments. Are these opportunities being captured?

Australian productivity and living standards are comparatively high by world standards. However, the current national productivity and reform debate recognises that without reform, Australia risks being left behind on the world stage—meaning fewer jobs, lower economic growth, and reduced living standards.

COAG has responded positively to this challenge. All governments have committed to collaborate particularly in areas of shared responsibility, including competition, tax, innovation, infrastructure, cities and regulation, as well as health and education.

The 2016 NGA seeks motions that suggest reform, innovation in government operations and opportunities to partner with local government that will support Australia's prosperity.

Local government role in national productivity

Over several decades, the NGA has called on the Australian Government to recognise the importance of greater levels of investment in local and regional infrastructure. This advocacy has been, in part, built on equity considerations as well as productivity considerations.

The NGA has called on the Australian Government to increase Financial Assistance Grants and Roads to Recovery (R2R) funding. These calls have been predominantly based on the need for the Commonwealth to help achieve horizontal equity (i.e. an equitable level of municipal services across the country) and the need to assist local councils to rebuild and maintain local infrastructure, particularly roads.

The rationale for permanent R2R funding and additional freight investment is that essentially the purpose of R2R is to restore the capacity of local roads to a standard able to sustain social and economic services, whereas additional funding through freight investment would be required to improve the standard of roads to meet the higher service levels required to handle higher productivity vehicles and significantly higher volumes of freight traffic.

The NGA's calls to the Australian Government have also sought recognition that local infrastructure provides important economic services. Local roads, for example, are an essential component of the national road network and therefore add to local and regional productivity and, in aggregate, make a significant contribution to state and national productivity.

Community infrastructure also plays an important role in local and regional economic development by enhancing the quality of life for residents as well as helping to attract and retain population, skilled workers and a local and regional workforce. The State of the Regions Report in 2015, commissioned by ALGA and written by National Economics, showed that there is a strong economic rationale for ensuring that all regions in Australia prosper. The report confirmed OECD findings that regional inequality reduces national productivity.

Local government's objectives in local economic development are diverse. They recognise local circumstances, availability of resources and the impact of external factors such as privatisation, technological change, globalisation and structural industry changes. For some councils, particularly in rural and regional areas, the focus is on stemming the decline in population, loss of businesses and local employment. For others, it is a focus on working with local businesses and the local community to optimise economic development and opportunities for the area.

Local government can facilitate and support economic development but it is frequently criticised for impeding economic development by imposing additional costs on business including through regulation, creating red-tape, providing unsuitable infrastructure etc.

Australian councils contribute significantly to the productivity and economy of their regions by focusing their efforts in three key strategic areas:

- creating and maintaining the investment environment – ensuring the availability of appropriate physical and social infrastructure, striving to deliver a quality public domain, and ensuring sufficient housing diversity and lobbying on behalf of local and regional communities for sufficient community services such as education and training, health and well-being, community safety and emergency services
- facilitating new local investment – actively promoting business development through facilitating local economic development, strategic planning, working with business

associations/main street organisations, and active involvement with tourism or other business activities, and

- attracting external investment through the creation of new business and capital – working with regional bodies such as RDA, Austrade and developers to attract and create new businesses and investment.

Local government has a key role to play in the provision of support services and infrastructure that underpins local and regional economic development, and therefore local government plays an essential part in achieving higher productivity. In broad terms, actions geared to creating and maintaining the investment environment in local and regional communities are considered to be of prime importance to a majority of local councils and it is this area that ALGA has focused its greatest attention.

Local government is a natural leader in local economic development because councils know their local business communities, workforce and comparative advantages better than anyone else. Local people and businesses are the key to economic growth and development and councils are perfectly positioned to work with local stakeholders to drive a bottom-up, place-based approach to achieve prosperity. Every council's economic development activity will be different according to the unique structures and needs of their local economies, as well as the capacity of the council and community.

Questions

Given the importance of local and regional infrastructure are there any national initiatives that could further assist local government to support local and regional productivity?

Are there areas of reform that local government can explore to enhance economic development and productivity?

Partnering

The term *partner* as a noun is defined as '... a person who takes part in an undertaking with another or others, especially in a business or firm with shared risks and profits.' In the context of the 2016 NGA, it can be interpreted as '... how councils can take part in an undertaking with others, including sharing the risk, for the benefit of the community'.

Local government provides a vast array of services and local infrastructure, often in partnership with others including other governments, the private sector, the community and not-for-profit sector.

Example of partnerships include:

- the provision of a local swimming pool in partnership with the private sector, or a not-for-profit organisation, that provides the management service of that facility
- the provision of Meals on Wheels in partnership with the community not-for-profit sector delivering meals to residents at their homes, and
- the provision of Home and Community Care (HACC) to targeted groups of clients in the municipality, in partnership with the federal and state governments which provide funding.

Other examples include:

- councils partnering with a university to provide locally-relevant research to inform decisions on issues such as development applications in areas that could be effected by sea level change
- partnering with other councils to share resources and skills, and
- partnering with the private sector to develop new and innovative ways of delivering services, such as electronic planning or apps to report pot holes.

A key feature of each of these examples is that each party brings different expertise, skills, resources and experiences to the specific undertaking. The combination of these skills, expertise and resources frequently results in innovation and the provision of a service in a way that would not be possible by either party separately.

An alliance between local government and other partners creates new opportunities for business as well as innovative services, increased efficiency, cost savings and more accessible service to the benefit of the community.

Questions

Please note, where local government is mentioned in the following questions it refers to local government as a whole, not specific proposals for partnerships at a single council level. Questions are designed to draw out new ideas that could transform the delivery of services and infrastructure at a systemic level.

Are there new opportunities for the Australian Government to partner with local government to deliver Commonwealth services at the local level? What would be the role of the Commonwealth in such a partnership? How would this benefit the community?

Are there partnerships that could be developed to maximise the opportunities to innovate and provide simpler, smarter and more reliable services and infrastructure at the local level? If so, what are these opportunities and what would be the role of the Commonwealth in supporting these partnerships?

Are there opportunities for the private sector to partner with local government to speed up and improve a local government service or function? What role could the Commonwealth play in facilitating these opportunities?

Innovation

The Australian Government has declared its strong support for innovation. The Government's National Innovation and Science Agenda says innovation is:

'... at the heart of a strong economy—from IT to healthcare, defence and transport—it keeps us competitive, at the cutting edge, creates jobs and maintains our high standard of living. It's not just about new ideas, products and business models; innovation is also about creating a culture where we embrace risk, move quickly to back good ideas and learn from mistakes.'

The statement has a focus on a range of objectives including:

- entrepreneurship and leveraging our public research
- increasing collaboration between industry and researchers to find solutions to real world problems and to create jobs and growth
- developing and attracting world-class talent for the jobs of the future, and
- government leading by example by embracing innovation and agility in the way we do business.

Questions

What is the role of local government in this innovation agenda?

Are these objectives relevant to local government itself? For example, is its role in increasing collaboration between industry and researchers to find solutions to real-world problems and to create jobs and growth? If so, how can these solutions be shared to the benefit of all councils and their communities. How could the Australian Government help this to occur?

What can local government bring to the table as a partner? For example, does local government hold data that, having regard to privacy issues, could be shared with the private sector which could put it to innovative uses? How could the Australian Government support this?

Are there digital innovations that could be introduced to local government that would increase the efficiency of businesses working with local government and vice-versa. How could the Australian Government support this?

Is there a role for local government to help innovative start-ups to rapidly transform their ideas into globally competitive businesses by giving them mentorship, funding, resources, knowledge and access to business networks? If so, how could the Australian Government support this?

Resourcing

In the 2014-15 Federal Budget, the Government committed to provide \$2.2867 billion in Local Government Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs). However, the Government also announced it would pause the indexation of FAGs for the three years following that budget.

FAGs are a Commonwealth Specific Purpose Payment to local government paid through the State and Territory Governments. Payments are made to councils by jurisdictional Treasurers on the advice of state and territory Local Government Grants Commissions under the provisions of *the Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995*.

The objects of the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* enable the Commonwealth Parliament to provide assistance to the states for the purposes of improving:

- (a) the financial capacity of local governing bodies
- (b) the capacity of local governing bodies to provide their residents with an equitable level of services
- (c) the certainty of funding for local governing bodies
- (d) the efficiency and effectiveness of local governing bodies, and
- (e) the provision by local governing bodies of services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Freezing the indexation of FAG's will reduce Commonwealth expenditures (and grants to councils) by more than \$925 million over the forward estimates. The freeze also means that the aggregate level of FAGs will be permanently reduced by almost 13 per cent, unless there is a future government decision to restore this base with a catch-up payment.

Councils are invited to submit motions to address this issue.



Local Government Association Tasmania

GOV 15

Our Ref:KS/CA
File No.:

10 February 2016

Mr Des Jennings
Northern Midlands Council
PO Box 156
LONGFORD TAS 7301

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL					
Location					
File No.					
Property					
Attachments					
REC'D 12 FEB 2016					
GM		A	MYR		A
P&DM			CRS		
CSM			PLAN		
E&DM			BLD		
WM			HLT		
HR			CF		

Dear Des

**Annual General Meeting and General Meeting
20 July 2016**

In accordance with the Rules of the Association, I give formal notice of the Annual General Meeting and the General Meeting of the Association to be held at the C₃ Convention Centre, South Hobart, commencing at 11.00am on Wednesday 20 July, 2016.

Councils are invited to submit motions on matters connected with the objectives of the Association or of common concern to members for inclusion in the agenda of the General Meeting.

It is planned to distribute the agenda on Wednesday 22 June 2016 and motions will need to be received at the Association's offices by no later than close of business, Friday 29 April, 2016. This lead time will ensure relevant matters can be forwarded to the State Government for comment in accordance with the Communication and Consultation Protocol Agreement. The responses from State Government will then be included with the agenda to provide councils with a full briefing of the issues to be considered.

Councils are reminded that opportunities are available at every General Meeting of the Association to submit motions for deliberation and do not have to be restricted to the General Meeting attached to the AGM. Councils are encouraged to consider this matter in terms of ensuring more robust and broader debate across all General Meetings in the year but note that State Government comment is not sought in advance for other meetings. Additionally, for any meeting, Members may submit items for Topical Discussion.

If councils consider a matter is of significant concern but may struggle to be supported it is suggested that conversations ensue with potential like minded councils to ensure procedural issues such as having a motion seconded can occur. This assists both the council/community where the issue exists and provides the opportunity for more rigorous debate and points of contention to be canvassed.

A standard template is attached but electronic versions are available on our website or will be forwarded by email upon request. Please note that detailed background comments are important in terms of ensuring there is an understanding by the reader of what is being sought. If possible, the motion should make clear either the action being asked of the Association or the policy position that the mover would like the sector to take. Where possible there should be consideration of how the motion aligns with the Association's strategic plan.

Please note, the Rules of the Association do not provide for the preparation of a Supplementary Agenda.

Should you require any assistance or advice on the background to issues of concern to your Council, the procedures to bring them forward or the wording of motions, Association staff would be only too pleased to assist. There are likely many matters that have previously been addressed or others that might be able to be dealt with administratively. Please keep this in mind and take advantage of the opportunity to discuss with the Association.

Yours sincerely



Katrena Stephenson
Chief Executive Officer



Local Government Association Tasmania

Call for Submission of Motions
To be Included in the
General Meeting Agenda papers
Wednesday 20 July, 2016

Councils are invited to submit motions for debate.

Motions can:

- address the objectives of the Association
- relate to matters of common concern to Councils
- recommend priorities to be followed by LGAT in pursuit of the State Agenda
- direct LGAT to undertake certain priorities
- refer to public policy generally.

*LGAT staff are happy to assist you in developing your motion.
Please phone 03 6233 5964 in the first instance.*

Name of Council :

Contact person (name, title)

Phone: **Fax:** **Email:**

Motion: (should clearly articulate the action required of LGAT or the policy position for the sector)

.....
.....
.....

Background Comments:

.....
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.....
.....
.....

For Information Only:

Has a similar motion been considered by the General Meeting in the last 12 months?

Yes/No

Does the motion align with LGAT's strategic plan? Yes/No

If Yes – which Strategic Priority Area?.....

A copy of the LGAT Strategic Plan is available at - <http://www.lgat.tas.gov.au/page.aspx?u=751>

Post or Email by no later than close of business, Friday 29 April, 2016

Energy Efficient Street Lighting Business Case Update



NORTHERN
MIDLANDS
COUNCIL

February 2016

Prepared for
Northern Midlands Council

Prepared by
Ironbark Sustainability
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About Ironbark Sustainability

Ironbark Sustainability is a specialist local government consultancy that works with councils around Australia by assisting them to reduce energy and water usage through sustainable asset and data management and on-the-ground implementation.

Ironbark has been operating since 2005 and brings together decades of technical and financial analysis, maintenance and implementation experience in the areas of energy & water auditing, and public lighting technologies and management.

Ironbark provides public lighting support nationally including technology advice, technology approvals, business cases and project management. Ironbark delivers strategic and specific advice and support for the establishment of effective environmental management systems for government and business clients. We pride ourselves on supporting our clients to manage their operations more sustainably.

Our Mission

Ironbark's mission is to facilitate progressive sustainability outcomes through practical and realistic support for councils and their communities.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	3
Summary of Tables and Figures	3
1 Summary	5
2 Background to Council's Residential Street Lighting Assets	7
2.1 Mercury Vapour Technology.....	8
2.2 Energy Efficient Technologies – Luminaires.....	9
3 Bulk Change Business Case Model	10
3.1 Scenario Details	10
3.2 Ownership Options	10
3.3 Economic Outlook.....	11
4 Bulk Change Business Case Results.....	12
4.1 Results of the modelling - Ownership Options.....	12
4.2 Economic Outlook Modelling of Selected Scenarios	13
4.2.1 Scenario 1 Economic Outlook Modelling.....	13
4.2.2 Scenario 2 Economic Outlook Modelling.....	14
4.2.3 Scenario 4 Economic Outlook Modelling.....	15
5 Social Implications	16
6 Relevant regulation and pricing.....	17
7 External funding	19
8 Recommended Next Steps	20
Appendix 1: Assumptions for Modelling.....	21
Appendix 2: Cash Flow Tables (Average Economic Outlook)	23

Summary of Tables and Figures

Figure 1: Scenario 1 economic outlook cumulative net simple savings	13
Figure 2: Scenario 2 economic outlook cumulative net simple savings	14
Figure 3: Scenario 4 economic outlook cumulative net simple savings	15
Table 1: Scenarios used in the business case modelling	5
Table 2: Summary of scenarios	6
Table 3: Summary of Council's streetlights	7
Table 4: Mercury Vapour: B2224 Specifications	8
Table 5: Mercury Vapour: Suburban Specifications	8
Table 6: Compact Fluorescent specifications	9
Table 7: LED specifications	9
Table 8: Scenarios used in the Draft Business case modelling.....	10
Table 9: Assumptions for each Model.....	11
Table 10: The impact of different Ownership options	12
Table 11: Scenario 1 economic outlook summary table	13
Table 12: Scenario 2 economic outlook summary table	14
Table 13: Scenario 4 economic outlook summary table	15
Table 14: Scenario 1b annual cash flow	23
Table 15: Scenario 2b annual cash flow	23
Table 16: Scenario 3b annual cash flow	24
Table 17: Scenario 4b annual cash flow	25

Definitions

AER	Australian Energy Regulator
AS/NZS 1158	Australian and New Zealand standards for lighting for roads and public spaces.
Category P	Pedestrian Category Roads
Category V	Vehicle Category Roads
CFL	Compact fluorescent lamps are a fluorescent lamp designed to replace HID (High-intensity Discharge Lamps) and incandescent lamps
Colour temperature	The measurement of light colour expressed in Kelvin (K). The lower the Kelvin rating the “warmer” or more yellow the light is. The higher the Kelvin rating the “cooler” or more blue the light is.
Control gear	An internal component of a street light that ignites the lamp and/or provides a regular flow of electric current to the lamp
HPS	High Pressure Sodium lamp
Lamp (globe)	The lamp emits light and is located within the luminaire (lantern).
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LGAT	Local Government Association of Tasmania
Luminaire	A device that distributes, filters or transforms the light emitted by a lamp or lamps and which includes all the items necessary for fixing and protecting these lamps.
MH	Metal Halide lamp
MV	Mercury Vapour lamp
PE Cell	Photoelectric Cell. Common switching mechanism for street lighting that turns lights on at dusk when ambient light levels drop below a set point. Vice-versa for dawn.
Spacing	Spacing refers to the distance between two road lights
T5	A new tubular fluorescent lamp providing lower energy use than most current lamps.
TN	TasNetworks
WDV	Written Down Value (also known as residual value). A regulated figure that relates to the book value of the existing assets. When the assets are replaced this figure must be paid out.

I Summary

Northern Midlands Council has engaged Ironbark Sustainability to produce a Street Lighting Business Case update for the changeover to residential energy efficient street lights (LED), taking into account changes in costs, funding opportunities and updates to maintenance prices. This business case takes into account new LED technology and the latest billing and asset information from Council.

Council has a total of 1,069 residential streetlights in residential streets.¹ Of which, 2 of these are privately owned and 1,067 are managed by the distribution business (TN). Council pays a service charge to the distributors to maintain the light and pole over its life.



These streetlights can be replaced by LED streetlights, which reduce energy usage by as much as 77%, compared to the existing Mercury Vapour streetlights. In addition to offering lower costs, energy consumption and greenhouse emissions, the new lights provide better lighting outcomes for the community, including:

- Greater uniformity of light across and along the street,
- Better colour rendering and visibility,
- Less depreciation of the light output over time, and
- Lower glare.

LED technologies are viable replacements of all current residential street lighting options from a technical and cost perspective. This report assess' the cost and greenhouse savings of different options available to Council currently.

Councils typically have the option of direct procurement of this program from the distributor, collective procurement (regionally or through the LGAT), or as an individual Council procuring to the market. Councils in the region are already well advanced in negotiating a preferred delivery model with TN.

The *Scenarios* considered for the purpose of this financial analysis are detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Scenarios used in the business case modelling

Scenario	Description
1*	TN owned and maintained, replace all residential lights (excluding CFLs)
2*	Council owned, TN maintained, replace all residential lights (excluding CFLs)
3^	TN owned and maintained, replace all residential lights
4*	Council owned, TN maintained, replace all residential lights

*All three models (pessimistic, average and optimistic) have been applied to these scenarios

^Only the average model has been applied to this scenario

Table 2 (below) demonstrates that the projects considered in this analysis are expected to cost between \$79,000 and \$761,000. Net lifetime simple cost savings (after project costs are recovered) are projected to range from a loss of -\$189,000 through to a net profit of \$1.88 million.

¹ At this stage, decorative lights have been excluded from the business case.

This table summarises the different scenarios covered in this business case. Scenario 4, which replaces all lights excluding CFLs with Council ownership of the asset, has the highest cumulative net savings and one of the shortest payback periods. This scenario also has the highest NPV and greenhouse gas savings over 20 years.

Table 2: Summary of scenarios

Scenario	1*	2*	3	4*
Scenario details				
Ownership	TN owned	Council owned	TN owned	Council owned
All Lights Excluding CFLs	X	X		
Replace ALL Lights			X	X
Discount Rate	3%	3%	3%	3%
Scenario Results				
Number of lights changed	938	938	1,069	1,069
Total cumulative cost	\$79k to \$99k	\$447k to \$641k	\$128k	\$537k to \$761k
Cumulative net simple savings	-\$189k to \$606k	\$1.04m to \$1.83m	\$67k	\$1.03m to \$1.88m
Net Present Value	-\$142k to \$431k	\$673k to \$1.29m	\$27k	\$636k to \$1.31m
Year cash flow is positive	4 to N/A**	5 to 8	13	6 to 9
Cumulative greenhouse savings from commencement (t CO ₂ -e)	930	930	973	973
Average greenhouse savings pa (t CO ₂ -e)	44	44	46	46

*Scenario includes economic outlook (pessimistic, average and optimistic) modelling

**Pessimistic scenario makes a net loss over 20 years

The financial analysis shows that under most models it does not make sense for Council to implement a scenario whereby TN retains ownership of the street lighting assets. If this was implemented there would be a reasonable expectation of a negative financial result for councils.

When considering the two Scenarios where Council owns the assets (Scenarios 2 and 4), including CFLs in the bulk replacement adds to the total cost of the project. However, this is offset by the increase in electricity and maintenance savings in turn, increasing overall net simple savings. Greenhouse savings are around 5% higher when including the CFL lights.

2 Background to Council’s Residential Street Lighting Assets

Council has a total of 1,069 residential streetlights in residential streets (excluding decorative lights). Of which, 2 of these are privately owned and 1,067 are managed by the distribution business (TN). Council pays a service charge to the distributors to maintain the light and pole over its life.

The following table shows the breakdown of these lights that are the subject of this business case:

Table 3: Summary of Council's streetlights

Luminaire Type	Light Type	Private/Public	Number of lights
Pole Top - unspecified make and model	MV_80	Private	1
General - unspecified make and model	MV_125	Private	1
Sylvania Suburban	CFL_42	Public	1
Sylvania Suburban Eco	CFL_42	Public	127
Sylvania	CFL_42	Public	2
Sylvania Suburban Aeroscreen	CFL_42	Public	1
Sylvania	MV_50	Public	1
Sylvania B2224	MV_80	Public	325
Betacom Gough	MV_80	Public	325
Sylvania Suburban	MV_80	Public	277
Sylvania Suburban Eco	MV_80	Public	2
Sylvania	MV_80	Public	1
Pole Top - unspecified make and model	MV_80	Public	3
General - unspecified make and model	MV_80	Public	2

2.1 Mercury Vapour Technology

High Intensity Discharge (HID) street lighting makes up the majority of Australia's current street lighting inventory. There are three common varieties of HID lamps: High Pressure Sodium (HPS), Metal Halide (MH) and Mercury Vapour (MV). Of these, Mercury Vapour is the most energy inefficient.

Energy efficient alternatives to MV technology include High Pressure Sodium for major roads and Fluorescent and LED technology for residential streets. The most common MV light is the 80-Watt Mercury Vapour street light (80W MV).

80W MV lights are the current standard for residential street lighting. In Australia they number in the hundreds of thousands. When considering that as much as 77% in energy savings can be realised for these lights, they are obvious target for replacement.

Table 4: Mercury Vapour: B2224 Specifications



B2224			
Description	Technical Data		Image
The B2224 is the most common 80W MV in Australia, having been the category P light of choice for around two decades. It is expected that B2224 make up in excess of 90% of all 80W MV streetlights. Most B2224 currently in operation will be nearing or beyond their typical life-span of 20 years.	Manufacturer	Sylvania	
	Lamp	80W MV	
	System wattage	96W	
	Life Span	20 Yrs	
	Max P5 Spacing	75.6m	
	Max P4 Spacing	54.6m	

Table 5: Mercury Vapour: Suburban Specifications

Suburban			
Description	Technical Data		Image
By the late 1990s the Suburban replaced the B2224 for new installations. Better light distribution and spacing was achieved. Usually 5-10% of overhead power networks have these lights in Vic. In underground powered areas they are more frequently found.	Manufacturer	Sylvania	
	Lamp	80W MV	
	System wattage	96W	
	Life Span	20 Yrs	
	Max P5 Spacing	81.5m	
	Max P4 Spacing	58.8m	

2.2 Energy Efficient Technologies – Luminaires

Standard luminaire replacement options are limited to a select range of approved technologies. This is due to the combined effects of limited competition, stringent Australian Standards and meticulous approvals processes. Alternate luminaires are added periodically to the approved lists.

The following table provides an overview of the current “standard” energy efficient replacement options for 80-Watt Mercury Vapour street lights.

In Tasmania the use of 42W CFL lights has been predominant for the past few years. Recently TN has approved the use of LED residential street lights. This business case considers the replacement of lighting to LED and includes the option to replace the current CFL lights within this project.

Table 6: Compact Fluorescent specifications



32W/42W Suburban Eco HE CFL			Image
Description	Technical Data		
The 32W Suburban Eco HE has been the preferred CFL replacement of choice in Tasmania. The 42W unit has been used in preference to the 32W unit.	Manufacturer	Sylvania	
	Lamp	32/42W CFL	
	System wattage	36.6/46.4W	
	Max P5 Spacing	84.9/84.2m	
	Max P4 Spacing	61.4/60.7m	

Table 7: LED specifications

LED (example using the StreetLED 22W)			Image
Description	Technical Data		
LEDs are now approved for use in the Tasmania. There are several being considered with the StreetLED the first confirmed as approved. The StreetLED is a P Category LED which is the lowest Wattage option but also the highest cost. It has a serviceable lifespan of 20 years, including the LED chips themselves.	Manufacturer	Sylvania	
	Lamp	19W	
	System wattage	22W	
	Max P5 Spacing	90.1m	
	Max P4 Spacing	75.8m	

3 Bulk Change Business Case Model

The business case model that we have used for this analysis is discussed in detail in this section. It is structured in the following manner:

- 3.1 Overall Scenarios considered
- 3.2 Ownership options that Council can pursue
- 3.3 Economic outlook modelling

Please note that all figures are estimates based on the information provided in Appendix 1. These figures should be reviewed during any procurement process undertaken to implement the program in order to confirm outcomes. Many variables model conditions over a 20-year period and do not model actual outcomes but are the best estimates of the range of outcomes that could occur over that time period.

Refer to Appendix 2 for detailed annual cash flows of every scenario covered in this report.

3.1 Scenario Details

The *Scenarios* considered are detailed in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Scenarios used in the Draft Business case modelling

Scenario	Description
1*	TN Ownership, replace all lights excluding CFLs
2*	Council Ownership, replace all lights excluding CFLs
3^	TN Ownership, replace all lights
4*	Council Ownership, replace all lights

*All three models (pessimistic, average and optimistic) have been applied to these scenarios

^Only the average model has been applied to these scenarios

Important Note

Prices for LED lights change often and without notice. This business case is based on the current prices at time of writing. In the case of a multi-year program, it is important to reassess the costs and any approved comparison technologies before each phase of implementation. The cost of this assessment has not been included by Ironbark.

3.2 Ownership Options

The ownership options modelled in this report that Council can potentially pursue are as follows:

Ownership Options	Arrangements
Scenario 1 and 3	TN owned and maintained
Scenario 2 and 4	Council owned, TN maintained

Under Scenarios 1 and 3 TN will fund the replacement of the current light to LEDs and then charge councils for this replacement cost over the life of the light. This results in lower capital costs but higher operating costs. Under Scenarios 2 and 4 Council funds the replacement in order to achieve lower operating costs over time.

3.3 Economic Outlook

Depending on variables such as the rate of energy price increases, and the increase in maintenance tariffs, the savings of the transition will vary.

This analysis considers a range of outlooks when choosing LED street lights to demonstrate to councils the possible range of outcomes from the project. There are nearly endless assumptions that can be applied, however to keep it simple we have specifically considered three distinct “outlooks” that are applied to each of the “scenarios” described above:

- (a) **Pessimistic** - *High Cost, Low Savings*. Whereby the capital costs and ongoing operating costs are high.
- (b) **Average** - *Moderate Cost & Savings*. Whereby the capital costs and ongoing operating costs are average.
- (c) **Optimistic** - *Low Cost, High Savings*. Whereby the capital costs and ongoing operating costs are low.

To give a sense of the likelihood of each outlook, we consider the *Average* model to be realistic. Some items could be achievable in the short term (e.g. reduced capital cost of the program) whilst some will take a little longer to negotiate (ongoing maintenance pricing). The *Optimistic* outlook is ambitious, and, although similar outcomes have been achieved in other jurisdictions, this should be considered “optimistic”. The *Pessimistic* outlook is what could be achieved now with little negotiation.

Within this report all *Scenarios* except for scenario 3 have all three outlooks outlined. The variables considered and the differences in each *Model* are summarised in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Assumptions for each Model

Variables	Optimistic	Average	Pessimistic
Electricity Price Growth Scenarios	High	Med	Low
Scenario 1 & 3 Maintenance price rises	Low	Med	High
Scenario 2 & 4 Maintenance price rises	High	Med	Low
Project Cost	Low	Med	High
Written Down Value	Low	Med	High

One of the main inputs to the modelling outlined in the table above is the electricity price forecast. The effect of future electricity prices on energy savings cannot be understated as this affects the long term savings of the project. The maintenance pricing is currently applied as a flat rate across all lights and is based on the range of values provided by Council. Because this is a periodic cost which is applied to all lights, it has a large impact on the overall cash flow of the project.

As mentioned above, the range of values presented in this table will provide insight into the best and worst outcomes which will in turn help Council choose future action to suit its risk appetite.

4 Bulk Change Business Case Results

4.1 Results of the modelling - Ownership Options

Please Note: The modelling is deliberately broad in order to demonstrate the range of potential outcomes (both good and bad) from a large scale LED replacement program. For detail of the range of capital costs and savings for each Scenario please see the Optimistic, Average and Pessimistic modelling that has been carried out for each Scenario further in this section.

In order to compare the choice of ownership options we have considered all Scenarios using the *average economic outlook*, which would be the most likely outcome.

For Scenarios 1 and 3, where TN retains ownership of the lights, the replacement program could result in savings of \$67,000 to \$215,000 (over 20 years). For Scenarios 2 and 4, where Council owns the replaced assets, the program could result in savings of \$1.42m to \$1.44m (over 20 years).

For all Scenarios, the investment is expected to result in paybacks of between 6 and 13 years.

Greenhouse savings are estimated at 44 tonnes per year if all lights are replaced and 46 tonnes per year if all CFLs were excluded from the project. This translates to 930 tonnes to 973 tonnes of greenhouse gas savings over 20 years. Table 10 below outlines a summary of these project costs and savings from replacing all lighting to LEDs.

Table 10: The impact of different Ownership options

Scenario	1b	2b	3	4b
Scenario Details				
Economic Outlook	Average	Average	Average	Average
Ownership Options	TN owned	Council owned	TN owned	Council owned
All Lights Excluding CFLs	X	X		
Replace ALL Lights			X	X
Discount Rate	3%	3%	3%	3%
Scenario Results				
Number of lights changed	938	938	1,069	1,069
Net cost savings in 1st year	\$13,082	\$72,569	\$9,346	\$77,141
Cumulative cost savings	\$302,201	\$1,958,394	\$195,309	\$2,082,804
Total cumulative cost	\$86,814	\$541,580	\$128,295	\$646,573
Cumulative capital cost	\$0	\$454,766	\$0	\$518,278
Cumulative WDV	\$86,814	\$86,814	\$128,295	\$128,295
Cumulative net simple savings	\$215,387	\$1,416,814	\$67,014	\$1,436,231
Net Present Value	\$150,527	\$969,635	\$27,056	\$960,560
Year cash flow is positive	6	7	13	7
Cumulative greenhouse savings from commencement (t CO ₂ -e)	930	930	973	973
Average greenhouse savings pa (t CO ₂ -e)	44	44	46	46

4.2 Economic Outlook Modelling of Selected Scenarios

This section considers a range of outcomes when choosing LED street lights to demonstrate to Council the possible range of outcomes from the project. There are nearly endless scenarios you could apply, however to keep it simple we have specifically modelled the following scenarios based on the three economic outlooks (pessimistic, average and optimistic). We have excluded Scenario 3 from this section as it is the worst performing of the Scenarios considered so far.

- Scenario 1 – TN Ownership, replace all lights excluding CFLs
- Scenario 2 – Council Ownership, replace all lights excluding CFLs
- Scenario 4 – Council Ownership, replace all lights

In order to get a sense of the cash flows for the project we have modelled the following LED bulk change scenarios for optimistic, average and pessimistic outlooks in the following sections.

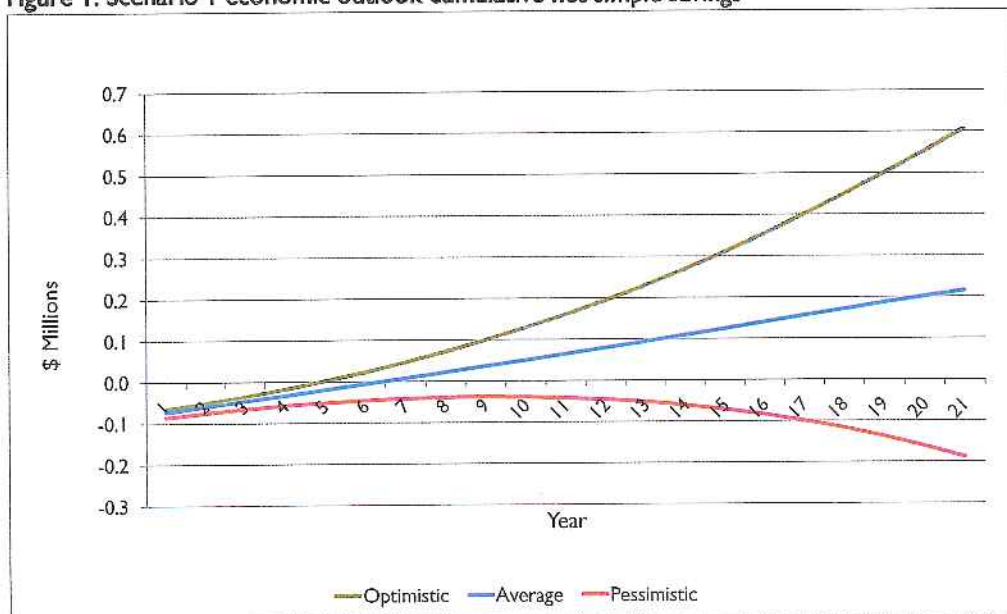
4.2.1 Scenario 1 Economic Outlook Modelling

The following table provides the summary figures modelled for the three economic outlooks.

Table II: Scenario 1 economic outlook summary table

Scenario Results	Pessimistic	Average	Optimistic
Number of lights changed	938	938	938
Net cost savings in 1st year	\$10,188	\$13,082	\$13,791
Cumulative cost savings	-\$90,056	\$302,201	\$685,198
Total cumulative cost	\$99,137	\$86,814	\$78,811
Cumulative capital cost	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cumulative WDV	\$99,137	\$86,814	\$78,811
Cumulative net simple savings	-\$189,192	\$215,387	\$606,387
Net Present Value	-\$141,720	\$150,527	\$430,625
Year cash flow is positive	NA	6	4
Cumulative greenhouse savings from commencement (t CO ₂ -e)	930	930	930
Average greenhouse savings pa (t CO ₂ -e)	44	44	44

Figure 1: Scenario 1 economic outlook cumulative net simple savings



The graph above illustrates the cumulative cash flow of the different *outlooks* for this Scenario (using the simple savings model). The pessimistic outlook is negative because of the high LED maintenance costs which more than offset the savings in electricity over the life of the asset.

4.2.2 Scenario 2 Economic Outlook Modelling

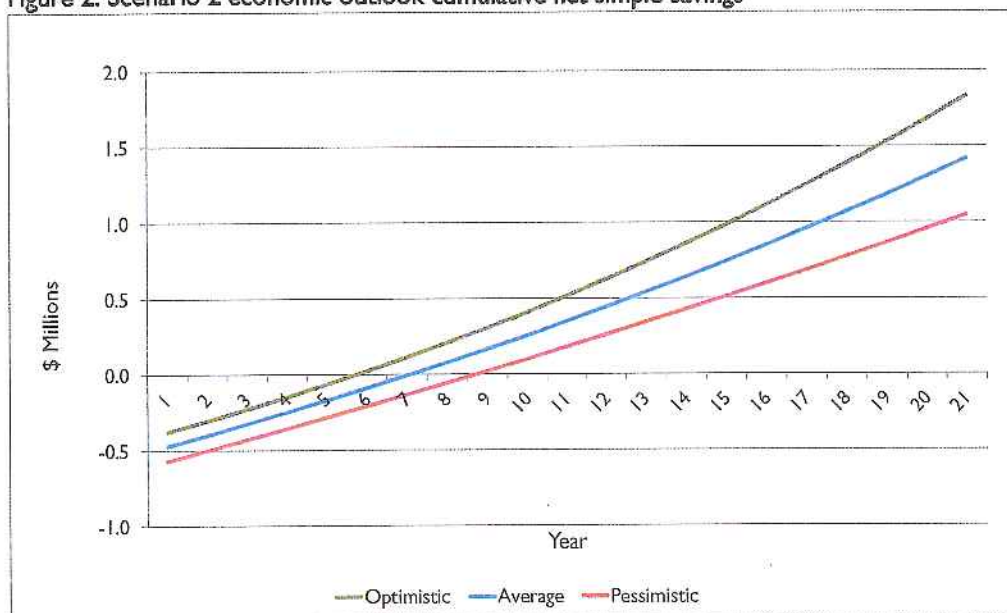
The following table provides the summary figures modelled for the three economic outlooks.

Table 12: Scenario 2 economic outlook summary table

Scenario Results	Pessimistic	Average	Optimistic
Number of lights changed	938	938	938
Net cost savings in 1st year	\$69,970	\$72,569	\$72,984
Cumulative cost savings	\$1,683,669	\$1,958,394	\$2,275,879
Total cumulative cost	\$640,728	\$541,580	\$446,742
Cumulative capital cost	\$541,592	\$454,766	\$367,931
Cumulative WDV	\$99,137	\$86,814	\$78,811
Cumulative net simple savings	\$1,042,940	\$1,416,814	\$1,829,137
Net Present Value	\$672,847	\$969,635	\$1,289,539
Year cash flow is positive	8	7	5
Cumulative greenhouse savings from commencement (t CO ₂ -e)	930	930	930
Average greenhouse savings pa (t CO ₂ -e)	44	44	44

The following graph illustrates the cumulative cash flow of the different *outlooks* for this Scenario (using the simple savings model). The far-left dip in the graph represents the initial capital outlay. Maintenance and energy savings for each subsequent year results in a gradual erosion of the initial capital outlay until cash flow is positive. After this point "profit" is accumulated.

Figure 2: Scenario 2 economic outlook cumulative net simple savings



4.2.3 Scenario 4 Economic Outlook Modelling

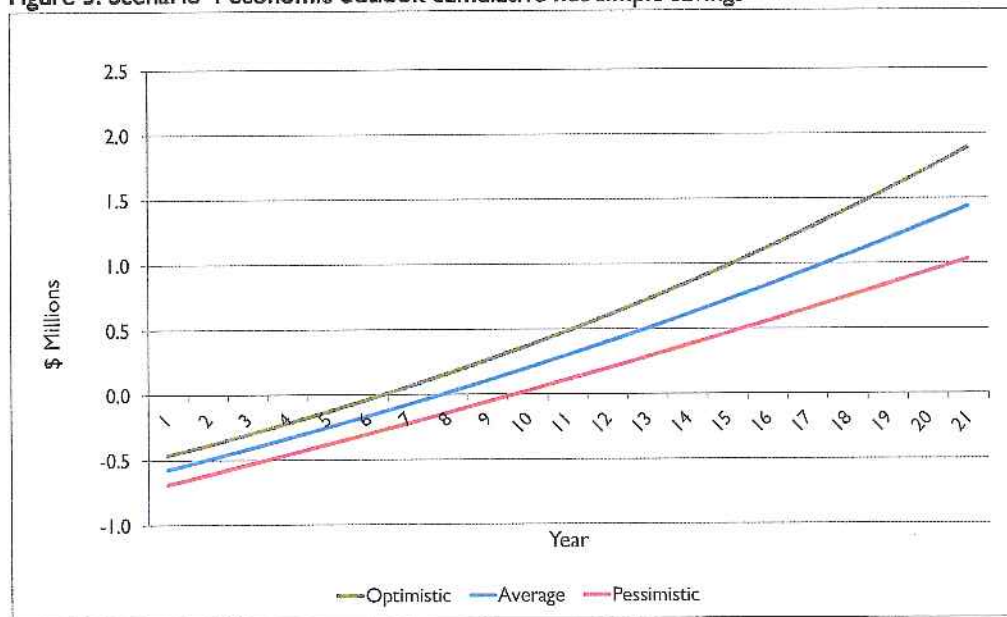
The following table provides the summary figures modelled for the three economic outlooks.

Table 13: Scenario 4 economic outlook summary table

Scenario Results	Pessimistic	Average	Optimistic
Number of lights changed	1,069	1,069	1,069
Net cost savings in 1st year	\$74,404	\$77,141	\$77,592
Cumulative cost savings	\$1,790,411	\$2,082,804	\$2,420,997
Total cumulative cost	\$760,613	\$646,573	\$536,842
Cumulative capital cost	\$617,230	\$518,278	\$419,315
Cumulative WDV	\$143,383	\$128,295	\$117,527
Cumulative net simple savings	\$1,029,798	\$1,436,231	\$1,884,155
Net Present Value	\$636,219	\$960,560	\$1,310,007
Year cash flow is positive	9	7	6
Cumulative greenhouse savings from commencement (t CO ₂ -e)	973	973	973
Average greenhouse savings pa (t CO ₂ -e)	46	46	46

The following graph illustrates the cumulative cash flow of the different models for this Scenario (using the simple savings model). The far-left dip in the graph represents the initial capital outlay. Maintenance and energy savings for each subsequent year results in a gradual erosion of the initial capital outlay until cash flow is positive. After this point "profit" is accumulated.

Figure 3: Scenario 4 economic outlook cumulative net simple savings



5 Social Implications

The energy efficient options all perform comparably under a range of social criteria. All are a significant improvement on the existing 80W Mercury Vapour lamps, particularly in terms of evenness of light spread and reduced mercury content.

Many are manufactured in Australia and are Australian owned technologies.

Safety and amenity for pedestrians and cyclists

Generally, it is undesirable to light residential streets above the minimum required standard. Doing so creates unnecessary cost and greenhouse emissions. In many areas, residents have a preference for low levels of lighting.

However, in some areas, higher levels of lighting may be desirable to encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport. In areas where there are concerns about safety at night, it may improve perceptions of safety and residential amenity to exceed the Australian Standards for lighting levels. Council may also have specific policy objectives (such as pedestrian connectivity between transport nodes and shopping centres) that can be supported with higher levels of light in strategic locations.

Extra lights or higher wattage lights incur extra cost to purchase and to operate. Because consultation has not yet been undertaken to determine priority areas, Ironbark cannot accurately estimate the cost implications of this approach. However, it is very likely that the cost of these brighter lights would be insignificant in the context of the wider changeover with significant opportunity to take advantage of improved social outcomes.

This can be planned for in the standard bulk replacement program.

Public Awareness

The majority of residents and visitors are unlikely to notice the outcomes of an energy efficient street lighting upgrade scheme. Complaints for LED installations are low as there is minimal light spill with these fittings so it would be very unusual to have to install glare shields.

However, it is recommended that during the bulk replacement program a communication process for dealing with any glare issues is implemented.

Council may deem it appropriate to provide communications about the program to residents via mail-outs, local newspapers, the web and other media outlets. This will raise Council's position as a leading player in the promotion of energy efficient practices in the community.

6 Relevant regulation and pricing

The main regulation that governs public lighting services in Tasmania is the National Electricity Law (NEL) and National Electricity Rules (NER). TN are required to comply with the NEL and the NER. These do not apply to councils providing public lighting services for their own assets. Under the NEL, the prices for public lighting services in Tasmania are largely regulated by the Australian Energy Regulator (AER).

TasNetworks tariff arrangements

TN currently offers two tariff types:

1. *Private Contract Public Lights* (also referred to as Contract Lights) means brackets and luminaires on TN poles and connected to public lighting circuit or on private poles and buildings. All components of the installation including light fittings and arm are maintained at the customer's expense, except for replacement of the globe, which is covered by TN as part of the Contract Lighting tariff. The lamp type and wattage must comply with TN's Network Tariffs.
2. *Public Lights* means those public lighting assets, fixtures and fittings owned by TN, which may be on TN's poles and buildings or on private poles and buildings. The repair, replacement and maintenance of all components of the installation, including the light fitting, arm and globe are the responsibility of TN.



Hobart and Glenorchy Councils are currently attempting to negotiate a third price type:

3. *Council owned and fully maintained Public Lights*. Whereby council negotiates an Access price with TN and then councils can select maintenance providers for the assets. Council then directly funds all repair, replacement and maintenance activities on these assets. The negotiations around this option are not yet finalised and are not expected to be finalised until at least 2016.

The legal framework for unmetered public lighting services is complicated and invites differing interpretations of the law. What is clear is the following:

On the ownership of public lighting assets

1. Councils can own assets (in Tasmania currently under the Private Contract tariff)
2. TN currently owns approximately 96% of the public lighting luminaires in Tasmania (excluding the newly installed LED lights in Hobart/Glenorchy)
3. Councils cannot compulsorily acquire TN assets although the Tasmanian State Government can
4. Councils can own the assets after completing a technology change (and paying out the written down value of the existing assets). This is the model that is currently being used after the Hobart/Glenorchy LED replacement

On the ability to tender for unmetered public lighting services

1. Councils cannot tender for services on TN owned assets without the approval of TN
2. Councils can *in theory* tender for maintenance services of these assets. In practice agreement on this is required with TN. This is currently not formally accessible for councils in Tasmania except for isolated cases (e.g. management of non-standard assets in some city centres) Negotiations between Hobart and Glenorchy councils and TN are aimed at making this option more common place for LED lighting
3. Councils will need to negotiate/agree to an access (and pay and access fee) with TN to be able to tender maintenance services for the majority of public lighting assets in future
4. This access price can be regulated by the Australian Energy Regulator
5. Access prices negotiated nationally with DNSPs as part of the National Broadband Network have been widely reported to be around \$60-\$150 per pole

On the role of TN, if public lighting services are tendered by councils to a third party

- I. TN have a responsibility for safe access and operation of the distribution network, this typically means TN would have a role in:
 - a. Accrediting/managing the access of third party contractors councils may wish to use for public lighting services
 - b. Approving unmetered assets (including light types) to be used on the network



7 External funding

Over the last 5 years, there have been a range of funding and financing opportunities available for street lighting projects and Ironbark has been assisting councils with these options. Many of these are no longer running (such as the Community Energy Efficiency Program (CEEP)). One avenue that may be available to council is the Federal Government's Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF) and external financing.

Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF)

Funding type: Reverse-auction carbon abatement scheme

Funding Amount: Depends on auction process and bid (the average price for the first auction in April 2014 was \$13.95 per tonne of greenhouse emissions)

Amount per Council: Limited by emission reductions

Jurisdiction: Australia

Availability: from 2015

Information:

Often referred to as the "centrepiece" of the Federal Government's Direct Action Plan, the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF) is a fund dedicated to the purchase of carbon emissions reductions from a wide range of sources. The ERF is underpinned by a series of "reverse auctions" where the Clean Energy Regulator (CER) will purchase emissions reductions from businesses, land owners and other organisations at the lowest available cost.

It is not direct energy efficiency funding. Councils could submit a street lighting project, along with analysis, data, plans and the level of abatement expected to achieve. If successful in this reverse auction, then Council would receive payment for this abatement.

In many ways this is similar to "white certificate schemes" such as VEET (Victoria) and ESS (NSW). The scheme will favour lowest cost of abatement projects so bigger projects with economies of scale and lower transaction costs will be more attractive. Street lighting projects are covered by one of the approved methodologies, however the project must also satisfy a range of "additionality" criteria. This means the project must be "new" (the project has not begun or project implementation has not yet begun); it cannot be something that a council is legally obliged to undertake; and it cannot be part of another government program such as the NSW Energy Savings Scheme (ESS) or Victorian Energy Efficiency Target (VEET). Finally, the Government has set a minimum bid size of 2,000 tonnes of CO₂-e per year over the life of the contract.

Ironbark has developed a free Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF) Guide for Australian Councils as well as the ERF Street Lighting Calculation Tool where you can type in an estimate of the "reverse auction" bid price that Council could bid in an upcoming ERF auction. The tool will then calculate the potential funding².

CEFC and Other Financing

The Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) is a financing mechanism for energy efficiency projects. It has been in operation since 2012 and provides financing to businesses and councils for energy efficiency projects. Energy efficient street lighting projects have been approved by the CEFC over the past 4 years³. The CEFC has also partnered with larger lending institutions and banks who indicated that they are ready to provide finance for these types of projects because of the guaranteed energy savings and relatively low risk profile.

² The ERF Guide for Australian Councils is available at <http://goo.gl/gFY3vN> and the ERF Street Lighting Calculation Tool available from <http://goo.gl/CikSHR>

³ See for example <http://goo.gl/A3fny4>

8 Recommended Next Steps

Based on the information provided within this preliminary business case and Ironbark's experience, the following steps are recommended to progress the bulk change further:

1. **Prepare financial analysis** (*complete*)
 - a. Develop clear business case.
 - b. Present business case to Council to gauge interest in the program. This can also be the right time to check timeframes for the roll out.
2. **Apply for funding and or financing** (*complete/underway within the region*)
 - a. Investigate all internal and external avenues.
3. **Define Council's requirements for the program** (*underway within the region*)
 - a. Develop Lighting Design Plan to drive the bulk change.
 - b. Consult around the requirements for the new lights (in particular around safety and the treatment of public transport).
 - c. Assess current lighting treatment within this context and compile the final design and specification for Council's required replacement program.
4. **Procure the bulk change** (*negotiation underway within the region*)
 - a. Consider options for procurement including tendering or direct engagement with the relevant distribution authority (taking into consideration the Local Government Act and the best cost solution).
 - b. Procure based on this consideration.
5. **Manage the bulk change**
 - a. Ensure clear communication during the bulk change program occurs including consideration of media, complaints, timelines, variations, invoicing and incident provisions.
 - b. Post-project follow-up.

8.1 Northern Councils Street Lighting Program

Within the region councils have been working collaboratively to engage with TasNetworks and work to develop a regional program to improve the efficiency and maintenance practices for street lighting. Launceston are co-ordinating this work and have indicated that once this business case is complete the following immediate steps and timelines are of relevance.

1. Determine whether council will commit to the project and determine which light types will be replaced - 25 March 2016
2. Design of the lighting network - April - June 2016
3. Complete price and contract negotiations with TNs - April - June 2016
4. TN to tender works - June - July 2016
5. Project complete - December 2017

For councils who are interested in the project, but cannot deliver the approvals within this timeline, LGAT are collecting interested councils for future regional projects and will be planning to liaise directly with TN for these projects.

Appendix I: Assumptions for Modelling

Energy Price Projections

As with any long-term economic projections, the modelling of energy price increases over the next two to four decades is difficult. Any number and combination of factors can render projections obsolete within a number of years, if not months.

Ironbark relies on relatively conservative price modelling. The source of information used in this business case is as follows:

- 2016 to 2022 modelling is based on AEMO forecasts (*Detailed summary of 2015 electricity forecasts.pdf, pg. 83*) (Tasmanian modelling used)
- Beyond 2022
 - energy price increases for the **pessimistic** scenarios is based on AEMO data (sourced from correspondence with AEMO) (Tasmanian modelling used)
 - energy price increases for the **optimistic** scenarios is the average of the optimistic scenarios from
 - AEMO data June 2015
 - data provided on Page 123 Australian Government 2011, *Strong Growth, Low Pollution: Modelling a Carbon Price* (national average used)
 - energy price increases for the **average** scenarios is the average of the optimistic and pessimistic scenarios

Price increases are based upon low energy price rise (conservative) or the high price in the model above. An average of the two is also used. The initial electricity price is based on invoice data provided by councils and LGAT.

Technology Power Consumption

The true power consumption wattage of a light is different to the nominal lamp rating. For example an 80W MV has a power consumption of 95.8 Watts. All data sourced from the AEMO Public Lighting Load Table except LED where an estimate has been used based on manufacturer data.

General

- 5.00% WACC used for Third Party Asset depreciation
- 7.15% WACC used for TN Asset depreciation
- Existing maintenance prices are for 2015-16 as stipulated in DNSP pricing documents and Council bills
- All savings and cost figures are GST Exclusive
- 12.5 hrs per day in Tasmania
- 0.14 kgCo₂-e per kWh (Scopes 1-3, National Greenhouse Account Factors August 2015)
- NPV Discount rate is 2.5% (based on 10 Yr. Australian Government Bond Rate Feb. 2016 of 2.5%)

Input for economic outlook modelling

Variable	High	Average	Low
Description	The capital costs and ongoing operating costs are high.	The capital costs and ongoing operating costs are average.	The capital costs and ongoing operating costs are low.
Scenario 1 & 3 Maintenance price rises	1.5%	3.0%	4.5%
Scenario 2 & 4 Maintenance price rises	4.5%	3.0%	1.5%
Energy price rises	High	Average	Low
Project costs	\$383	\$471	\$559

LED maintenance cost assumptions

LED Maintenance costs	High	Average	Low	Comment
Scenario 1: TN Owned and maintained (p.a. per light)	\$ 128.04	\$128.04	\$128.04	Regulated tariffs 2015-16
Scenario 2: Council Owned and TN maintained (p.a per light.)	\$ 66.47	\$ 66.47	\$ 66.47	Regulated tariffs 2015-16

Appendix 2: Cash Flow Tables (Average Economic Outlook)

Table 14: Scenario 1b annual cash flow

Year	Thousands of \$				
	Annual OMR Cost Savings	Annual Energy Cost Savings	Council Project Cost	Annual Net Cash Flow	Cumulative Simple Project Cash Flow
2016	-\$38.70	\$53.65	\$86.81	-\$71.87	-\$71.87
2017	-\$39.87	\$52.95	\$0.00	\$13.08	-\$58.79
2018	-\$41.06	\$54.28	\$0.00	\$13.22	-\$45.57
2019	-\$42.29	\$55.64	\$0.00	\$13.35	-\$32.22
2020	-\$43.56	\$57.04	\$0.00	\$13.48	-\$18.75
2021	-\$44.87	\$58.47	\$0.00	\$13.60	-\$5.15
2022	-\$46.22	\$59.94	\$0.00	\$13.72	\$8.58
2023	-\$47.60	\$61.51	\$0.00	\$13.91	\$22.48
2024	-\$49.03	\$63.12	\$0.00	\$14.09	\$36.57
2025	-\$50.50	\$64.77	\$0.00	\$14.27	\$50.84
2026	-\$52.02	\$66.47	\$0.00	\$14.45	\$65.29
2027	-\$53.58	\$68.21	\$0.00	\$14.63	\$79.92
2028	-\$55.18	\$69.99	\$0.00	\$14.81	\$94.73
2029	-\$56.84	\$71.83	\$0.00	\$14.99	\$109.72
2030	-\$58.54	\$73.71	\$0.00	\$15.16	\$124.88
2031	-\$60.30	\$75.64	\$0.00	\$15.34	\$140.22
2032	-\$62.11	\$77.62	\$0.00	\$15.51	\$155.73
2033	-\$63.97	\$79.27	\$0.00	\$15.29	\$171.02
2034	-\$65.89	\$80.95	\$0.00	\$15.05	\$186.08
2035	-\$67.87	\$82.66	\$0.00	\$14.80	\$200.87
2036	-\$69.91	\$84.42	\$0.00	\$14.51	\$215.39
Total	-\$1,109.92	\$1,412.12	\$86.81	\$215.39	

Table 15: Scenario 2b annual cash flow

Year	Thousands of \$				
	Annual OMR Cost Savings	Annual Energy Cost Savings	Council Project Cost	Annual Net Cash Flow	Cumulative Simple Project Cash Flow
2016	\$19.05	\$53.65	\$541.58	-\$468.88	-\$468.88
2017	\$19.62	\$52.95	\$0.00	\$72.57	-\$396.31
2018	\$20.21	\$54.28	\$0.00	\$74.49	-\$321.82
2019	\$20.82	\$55.64	\$0.00	\$76.46	-\$245.37
2020	\$21.44	\$57.04	\$0.00	\$78.48	-\$166.89
2021	\$22.08	\$58.47	\$0.00	\$80.55	-\$86.33
2022	\$22.75	\$59.94	\$0.00	\$82.68	-\$3.65
2023	\$23.43	\$61.51	\$0.00	\$84.94	\$81.29

Thousands of \$					
Year	Annual OMR Cost Savings	Annual Energy Cost Savings	Council Project Cost	Annual Net Cash Flow	Cumulative Simple Project Cash Flow
2024	\$24.13	\$63.12	\$0.00	\$87.25	\$168.54
2025	\$24.86	\$64.77	\$0.00	\$89.63	\$258.16
2026	\$25.60	\$66.47	\$0.00	\$92.07	\$350.23
2027	\$26.37	\$68.21	\$0.00	\$94.58	\$444.81
2028	\$27.16	\$69.99	\$0.00	\$97.15	\$541.96
2029	\$27.97	\$71.83	\$0.00	\$99.80	\$641.77
2030	\$28.81	\$73.71	\$0.00	\$102.52	\$744.29
2031	\$29.68	\$75.64	\$0.00	\$105.32	\$849.60
2032	\$30.57	\$77.62	\$0.00	\$108.19	\$957.79
2033	\$31.49	\$79.27	\$0.00	\$110.75	\$1,068.54
2034	\$32.43	\$80.95	\$0.00	\$113.38	\$1,181.92
2035	\$33.40	\$82.66	\$0.00	\$116.07	\$1,297.99
2036	\$34.41	\$84.42	\$0.00	\$118.82	\$1,416.81
Total	\$546.27	\$1,412.12	\$541.58	\$1,416.81	

Table 16: Scenario 3b annual cash flow

Thousands of \$					
Year	Annual OMR Cost Savings	Annual Energy Cost Savings	Council Project Cost	Annual Net Cash Flow	Cumulative Simple Project Cash Flow
2016	-\$44.71	\$56.13	\$128.30	-\$116.87	-\$116.87
2017	-\$46.05	\$55.40	\$0.00	\$9.35	-\$107.53
2018	-\$47.43	\$56.79	\$0.00	\$9.36	-\$98.17
2019	-\$48.86	\$58.22	\$0.00	\$9.36	-\$88.81
2020	-\$50.32	\$59.68	\$0.00	\$9.35	-\$79.46
2021	-\$51.83	\$61.18	\$0.00	\$9.34	-\$70.11
2022	-\$53.39	\$62.71	\$0.00	\$9.32	-\$60.79
2023	-\$54.99	\$64.36	\$0.00	\$9.37	-\$51.42
2024	-\$56.64	\$66.04	\$0.00	\$9.40	-\$42.02
2025	-\$58.34	\$67.77	\$0.00	\$9.43	-\$32.59
2026	-\$60.09	\$69.54	\$0.00	\$9.46	-\$23.14
2027	-\$61.89	\$71.37	\$0.00	\$9.47	-\$13.66
2028	-\$63.75	\$73.23	\$0.00	\$9.49	-\$4.18
2029	-\$65.66	\$75.15	\$0.00	\$9.49	\$5.31
2030	-\$67.63	\$77.12	\$0.00	\$9.49	\$14.80
2031	-\$69.66	\$79.14	\$0.00	\$9.48	\$24.28
2032	-\$71.75	\$81.21	\$0.00	\$9.46	\$33.75
2033	-\$73.90	\$82.94	\$0.00	\$9.03	\$42.78
2034	-\$76.12	\$84.69	\$0.00	\$8.58	\$51.35

Thousands of \$					
Year	Annual OMR Cost Savings	Annual Energy Cost Savings	Council Project Cost	Annual Net Cash Flow	Cumulative Simple Project Cash Flow
2035	-\$78.40	\$86.49	\$0.00	\$8.09	\$59.44
2036	-\$80.75	\$88.33	\$0.00	\$7.57	\$67.01
Total	-\$1,282.18	\$1,477.49	\$128.30	\$67.01	

Table 17: Scenario 4b annual cash flow

Thousands of \$					
Year	Annual OMR Cost Savings	Annual Energy Cost Savings	Council Project Cost	Annual Net Cash Flow	Cumulative Simple Project Cash Flow
2016	\$21.11	\$56.13	\$646.57	-\$569.33	-\$569.33
2017	\$21.74	\$55.40	\$0.00	\$77.14	-\$492.19
2018	\$22.39	\$56.79	\$0.00	\$79.18	-\$413.01
2019	\$23.07	\$58.22	\$0.00	\$81.28	-\$331.72
2020	\$23.76	\$59.68	\$0.00	\$83.44	-\$248.29
2021	\$24.47	\$61.18	\$0.00	\$85.65	-\$162.64
2022	\$25.20	\$62.71	\$0.00	\$87.92	-\$74.72
2023	\$25.96	\$64.36	\$0.00	\$90.32	\$15.59
2024	\$26.74	\$66.04	\$0.00	\$92.78	\$108.37
2025	\$27.54	\$67.77	\$0.00	\$95.31	\$203.69
2026	\$28.37	\$69.54	\$0.00	\$97.91	\$301.60
2027	\$29.22	\$71.37	\$0.00	\$100.58	\$402.18
2028	\$30.10	\$73.23	\$0.00	\$103.33	\$505.51
2029	\$31.00	\$75.15	\$0.00	\$106.15	\$611.66
2030	\$31.93	\$77.12	\$0.00	\$109.05	\$720.71
2031	\$32.89	\$79.14	\$0.00	\$112.03	\$832.74
2032	\$33.87	\$81.21	\$0.00	\$115.08	\$947.82
2033	\$34.89	\$82.94	\$0.00	\$117.82	\$1,065.65
2034	\$35.94	\$84.69	\$0.00	\$120.63	\$1,186.28
2035	\$37.01	\$86.49	\$0.00	\$123.51	\$1,309.78
2036	\$38.12	\$88.33	\$0.00	\$126.45	\$1,436.23
Total	\$605.31	\$1,477.49	\$646.57	\$1,436.23	



Project Brief

Investigation of Shared Service Model

December 2015

1. Background:

The Tasmanian State Government, by way of a proposal presented by the Minister for Planning and Local Government, Peter Gutwein MP in February 2015, has asked local government within Tasmania to look at opportunities for voluntary amalgamation and/or resource sharing/shared service opportunities.

Eight Councils from the northern region of Tasmania – Break O’ Day, Dorset, Flinders, George Town, Launceston City, Meander Valley, Northern Midlands and West Tamar have had discussions regarding possible resource sharing/shared services within the context of improving their capacity and performance.

Minister Gutwein’s proposal outlined four principles that must be met for amalgamations/shared services to be considered. Pursuant to these principles, amalgamations must:

- Be in the best interest of ratepayers
- Improve the level of services for communities
- Preserve and maintain local representation and
- Ensure the financial status of the entities is strengthened

This project seeks to investigate the benefits of a shared services model which offers efficiencies and improved performance benefits.

The project will investigate and conclude on whether a shared services model can meet the test of the four principles enunciated by the Minister. Launceston City Council is the largest of the eight Councils. Three out of the eight Councils (Meander Valley, Northern Midlands and West Tamar) are all deemed to be medium sized Councils, however each vary in population, area and rateable assessments. The remaining Councils (Break O’ Day, Dorset, Flinders and George Town) are classified as small Councils. Please see demographics in the table below:

Council	Break O’ Day	Dorset	Flinders	George Town	Launceston City	Meander Valley	Northern Midlands	West Tamar
Population	6,430	7,158	784	6,828	67,035	19,543	12,754	23,012
Rateable assessments	6,357	5,207	1,207	4,442	30,831	9,678	6,713	11,300
Area Size in Square Kilometres	3,526	3,228	1,997	653	1,414	3,330	5,137	691

It has been agreed that the first steps in this process should be a benchmarking exercise, looking into the financial and service delivery measures of each Council. This should be undertaken by an independent consultant who has experience in local government areas and include a summary of existing key services across councils.

2. Objective:

The objective of the consultancy is to undertake a benchmarking process involving Councils in northern Tasmania which establishes a standardised evidence base providing data on both quantitative and qualitative aspects of operations and which additionally identifies from the data areas of potential for resource and service sharing and other collaboration between the Councils.

Required Outcomes:

The required outcomes of the consultancy are:

1. Review the base data utilised to establish Council KPIs as identified in the Tasmanian Auditor General's report to ensure that the specific base data establishes a consistent comparison for each Council.
2. Benchmark each Council's KPIs as identified in the Tasmanian Auditor General's report, in addition to any other KPIs considered relevant, for example this should include key measures of operational efficiency such as:
 - a. Human resource management;
 - b. Corporate service function (financial management, reporting, compliance, rates);
 - c. Asset management planning, service levels, condition assessment and engineering;
 - d. Asset maintenance;
 - e. Animal management;
 - f. Planning and development;
 - g. Procurement;
 - h. Waste management;
 - i. Public and environmental health;
 - j. Emergency management; and
 - k. Information technology systems (security, software and hardware)
3. Identify the services provided by each Council and to what level these services are provided including any relevant contextual information on service differentials.

4. Compare the services identified in point 3 and conduct comparison with the benchmark base line identified in point 2.
5. Provide an analysis of the future demographic profile of the region – current and projected to 2025, for example:
 - a. age;
 - b. population;
 - c. population per square kilometre; and
 - d. economic growth and tourismand include any major changes in service delivery needs.
6. Make recommendations on where improvements/efficiencies can be made in each area of each Council.
7. Recommend resource sharing/service collaboration opportunities including
 - a. the services that could be regionalised and how;
 - b. the potential for cost savings, service improvements and efficiency improvements to council operations, and any other stakeholders;
 - c. the potential for improved risk management;
 - d. other potential financial benefits and impacts from a shared service delivery model;
 - e. the impacts on employment numbers, potential improvements in staff skills and potential impacts on existing employment arrangements including Enterprise Agreements; and
 - f. appropriate governance arrangements.
8. Develop an evaluation framework which includes baseline data, benchmarks and performance indicators (identified in the area outlined in 2 as a minimum) for evaluating the success of the services. The framework should also include the ability to assess the improvement to the ongoing viability of the councils involved.

3. Methodology:

The methodology of the consultancy should include:

- Establish a review team within each Council
- Analyse existing data (ensuring that base data allows the comparison of consistent comparative data for each Council)
- Identify the 'gap', strengths and opportunities for improvement, including comparisons to national local government data
- Recommend resource sharing/service collaboration opportunities

- Report to Councils and the State Government.

4. Project Management:

The project will be managed by the eight General Managers of the Councils, plus a representative from the Local Government Division, Department of Premier and Cabinet, who will be the Steering Committee for the project and meet as required.

A Memorandum of Understanding will be signed with the State Government which will confirm funding arrangements and the roles and responsibilities of councils and the State Government.

5. Deliverable:

The consultancy outputs shall be delivered in two stages:

- Stage One – Draft Investigation of a Benchmarking and Shared Service Model to be presented to Steering Committee for review and endorsement
- Stage Two – Final Investigation of Shared Service Model to include full costing of nominated resource sharing/service collaboration opportunities as identified by the Steering Committee

6. Timeframes:

The required timeframes for the project is:

- Stage One – not more than 12 weeks after the consultant is engaged
- Stage Two – not more than 5 weeks after stage one outputs are delivered
- Or by negotiation with the Steering Committee

7. Budget and Payment Schedule:

A formal contract will be signed with the consultant.

The payment schedule will be:

- First payment (20% of total) upon commencement of the project
- Second payment (40% of total) on the satisfactory completion of stage one
- Final payment (40% of total) upon satisfactory completion of stage two

8. Reporting:

All reports are to be presented in:

- Hard copy form;
- Electronic form; and

- A presentation to the State and participating councils on the outcomes of the study.

9. Intellectual Property Ownership and Research/Investigation Documentation:

Any intellectual property rights associated with this project will be assigned to the respective Councils. On completion of the study all materials produced in the course of the project will be delivered to the Councils and the State Government

10. Selection Criteria:

Proposals will be assessed by the Steering Committee on the basis of:

- Demonstration of the approach required:
 - Details of the methodology and scope of works to be conducted. The consultant's understanding of the nature and scope of the project and the need to appreciate and manage stakeholder interests and expectations
- Demonstration of experience on similar projects:
 - Description of similar projects undertaken by the consultant
- Demonstrated capacity to undertake the work:
 - Qualifications and availability of consultants to be assigned to the task and qualifications and availability of planned sub-consultants
- Indication of management systems required:
 - Outline of systems to manage costs, time and quality associated with the task
- Financial considerations:
 - The proposed budget for the consultancy

11. Tenders Addressing Selection Criteria:

Tenders addressing the selection criteria will be invited by public advertisement with direct invitations to consultants.

Tenders are to be submitted to Ian Pearce by email Ian.Pearce@wtc.tas.gov.au by 5.00pm on xx (insert closing date).

12. Further Information:

Further information can be obtained from Ian Pearce of West Tamar Council on 03 6323 9344 or by emailing Ian.Pearce@wtc.tas.gov.au.

Department of Premier and Cabinet

Executive Building 15 Murray Street HOBART TAS 7000 Australia
GPO Box 123 HOBART TAS 7001 Australia
Ph: 1300 135 513 Fax: (03) 6233 5685
Web: www.dpac.tas.gov.au



Mr Ian Pearce
General Manager
West Tamar Council
PO Box 59
BEACONSFIELD TAS 7270

Dear Mr Pearce

The Minister for Planning and Local Government, the Hon Peter Gutwein MP, has asked that I write to you to confirm the future arrangements for State Government assistance towards feasibility studies for local government reform.

You would be aware that in 2015 the Government established a Tender Panel to undertake the feasibility studies. The Panel is contracted till 31 May 2016 and consultants from the Panel are currently undertaking two feasibility studies for the Greater Hobart and the South East Councils. The Minister is expecting that further feasibility studies will be undertaken, however, the Government is unable to extend the Panel beyond 31 May 2016. For this reason, the selection process to engage a consultant to undertake any new feasibility study will need to be via a competitive selection process run by the councils.

The process for engaging the Tender Panel and the consultants for the Greater Hobart and South East Councils proposals was thorough and comprehensive. From this process the Government has gained a good understanding of the costs associated with a feasibility study into amalgamation and strategic resource sharing options.

The Government expects that the cost for a feasibility study that only considers strategic resource sharing, such as that proposed by the northern councils, will represent value for money relative to that of the feasibility studies for the Greater Hobart and South East Councils which also included amalgamation options. Noting also that the North West strategic resource sharing model is expected to cost not more than \$200 000.

Funding assistance provided by the Government will therefore be determined once the cost of a study is identified. It is also expected that any funding will, at the very minimum, be matched dollar for dollar by the participating councils.

If you would like to discuss this further, please feel free to contact me by email at phillip.hoysted@dpac.tas.gov.au or by phone on 03 6232 7014

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "P. Hoysted".

Phillip Hoysted
Director of Local Government

3 March 2016

ATO demand for Annual Tax Returns from not-for-profit community groups since commencement

Background

On 25th February 2016 the Greater Esk Tourism (GET) not-for-profit community volunteer group whose main purpose is to promote the Fingal Valley received a letter from the Australian Taxation Office demanding the lodgement of overdue Tax Returns, since the date GET commenced. The ATO was contacted and the group was questioned "Why did you assume you did not have to lodge a Tax Return?" Some not-for-profit groups may not have to lodge an annual Tax Return but they need to fit into particular categories. But I was assured that all not-for-profit would receive letters and all would be expected to comply.

Community organisations such as Progress Associations, groups who organise community Christmas parties, local Tourist organisations, visitor centre and museum groups, P+F / School Associations and many other community groups are going to be caught up in this ATO requirement. Most of these groups are incorporated; submit Annual Returns and many, even some who come within the \$40,000 threshold, have their books audited. They hold AGM's, have dedicated volunteers as committee members and work tirelessly for their communities and many give from their own pocket without expecting recompense to do this and the time given cannot be measured.

However this added requirement to complete an Annual Tax Return and to make sure that each year since their community group began that an Annual Tax Return is lodged is an unfair impost on volunteers who have already given so much and who are the 'glue' that keep communities alive and well. Very few community groups are going to be able to manage this.

The demand for Annual Tax Returns retrospectively is going to cause angst in the community. Only one of the groups I am involved in has had this request so far, but the ATO assured me that all not-for-profit groups will be receiving a demand to submit Tax Returns. Many groups will not even have the information from years ago, most will not be able to afford to "just download and print it off", and many will not have the expertise to complete the forms which will be intimidating to some locals who put their hands up to be a Treasurer for a local community group. These groups are unlikely to afford to employ Tax Agents.

According to the ATO the cut-off annual income allowed to be obtained by community groups is \$417. No group can function on less than this - Children's Christmas parties cost much more to co-ordinate, local town maps and regional tourism pamphlets and maps cost much more, Progress Associations raise funds so they can have community BBQs, town clean-up events, cater for community events and many seek funding for infrastructure such as kitchens, building maintenance and improvements to community assets.

If the income received from memberships, local Councils or fundraisers attracts tax then these demands will cause even more grief. Very few community groups would be doing the wrong thing; all funding received from grants goes to the projects it was intended for and funding bodies expect any left-over funds to be returned to them. Several groups do have funds in their bank accounts and may have earned a bit of interest in the past, but all monies are destined for community projects, if not now, then in the future.

ATO information

Types of income tax exempt organisations Not all not-for-profit organisations (NFP) are exempt from income tax. The tax law tells us the types of NFP organisations that can be exempt from income tax.

Registered charities are a type of exempt entity. There is an endorsement process for charities to be exempt from income tax. They cannot self-assess whether they are exempt.

All of the organisations listed below can self-assess their income tax exempt status if they are not also a charity and meet all the requirements for exemption under that exempt entity type. Follow the links below for information on:

- [Community service organisations](#)
- [Cultural organisations](#)
- [Educational organisations](#)
- [Health organisations](#)
- [Employment organisations](#)
- [Resource development organisations](#)
- [Scientific organisations](#)
- [Sporting organisations](#)

Examples of Community Service and Educational organisations

Community service organisations

A community service organisation is a not-for-profit (NFP) society, association or club established for community service purposes except political or lobbying purposes.

Income tax exemption checklist – Community service organisations

Your organisation will be exempt from income tax, and can self-assess its exemption, if it meets all of the following requirements:

- it is a not-for-profit society, association or club
- it is established for community service purposes (except political or lobbying purposes)
- it is not a charity
- it meets one of the three following tests
 - physical presence in Australia test
 - DGR test
 - prescribed by law test

- it complies with all the substantive requirements in its governing rules
- it applies its income and assets solely for the purpose for which it is established.

Purposes

The main purpose of the organisation must be community services. To work out your organisation's main purpose, look at your organisation's constituent documents, activities, use of funds and history. Any other purpose of the organisation must be incidental, ancillary or secondary to the community service purpose.

Community service purposes are altruistic. This means they are established and operated for the wellbeing and benefit of others.

Community service organisations promote, provide or carry out activities, facilities or projects for the benefit or welfare of the community or any members who have a particular need by reason of youth, age, infirmity or disablement, poverty or social or economic circumstances.

Community service organisations include:

- associations of Justices of the Peace
- associations of play groups
- traditional service clubs
- community service clubs
- pensioner or senior citizens associations.

Organisations that seek to advance the common interests of their members are not altruistic and cannot be community service organisations. If an organisation's main purpose is lobbying or political, its income will not be exempt.

Organisations that are not community service organisations include:

- clubs that promote public speaking or debating
- clubs that provide a social forum for retired or semi-retired business people, senior public servants and similar groups
- clubs that provide a social forum for expatriates of a particular country
- pensioner associations that conduct significant political or lobbying activities
- military service unit organisations
- social clubs for newcomers to a particular residential area.

Public educational institution

A public educational institution is an institution that is available or open to the public or a section of the public and whose sole purpose is providing education. Any other purpose of the organisation must be incidental or ancillary to providing public education. Education in this context does not extend to merely providing information or lobbying.

Public educational institutions include:

- universities or colleges managed by public bodies
- grammar schools
- primary and secondary schools run by churches or religious bodies
- NFP business colleges.

Organisations that are not public educational institutions include:

- colleges run for the profit of the private owners
- associations operated for their members' professional benefit
- promotional and lobbying bodies.

Many other organisations connected with education are not public educational institutions.

Examples are:

- parents and friends committees
- scholarship providers.

Recommendation

That Council to write to Federal and State politicians, put a Motion to LGAT and raise the issue with ALGA requesting support to forestall this unfortunate circumstance being caused by the ATO's 'crackdown' on not-for-profit community groups and encourage the Federal Government to include a classification that covers community not-for-profit groups whose sole purpose is to support their community in the list of tax exempt organisations.

Northern Midlands Council Account Management Report

Income & Expenditure Summary for the Period Ended 29 February 2016 (67% of Year Completed)

Line Item Summary Totals	Operating Statement		Corporate Services		Economic & Community Dev		Planning & Development		Works		Total Operating Statement		% of Budget
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual	
Wages	292,283	201,512	546,051	363,757	480,935	255,645	568,390	350,923	1,507,255	862,239	3,394,924.00	2,024,075.00	59.82%
Material & Services Expenditure	428,175	295,086	350,487	173,689	246,856	173,689	579,889	283,622	3,151,661	1,771,271	4,797,068.00	2,919,231.00	60.85%
Depreciation Expenditure	47,360	31,600	53,040	35,369	69,030	45,990	16,620	11,000	4,861,900	3,004,780	5,047,850.00	3,128,790.00	61.98%
Government Levies & Charges	7,360	238	565,650	165,570	10,020	4,354	0	592	79,590	43,241	662,620.00	213,995.00	32.30%
Councillors Expenditure	187,332	104,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187,332.00	104,365.00	55.71%
Other Expenditure	491,087	101,849	408,336	421,600	0	0	19,988	9,765	112,295	84,719	1,156,875.00	688,538.00	59.52%
Oncost	126,192	87,914	234,471	138,883	80,150	48,742	0	0	557,928	327,828	1,236,661.00	743,924.00	60.16%
Internal Plant Hire/Rental	19,290	13,840	17,810	17,628	18,760	12,696	67,320	43,150	829,490	529,618	952,670.00	616,932.00	64.76%
Internal Rental/Rates	300	0	590	0	20	0	0	0	11,250	0	12,160.00	0.00	0.00%
Other Internal Transfers Expenditure	4,000	8,866	6,502,628	4,296,798	18,200	13,372	0	0	26,550	17,750	6,551,378.00	4,336,786.00	66.18%
Oncosts Paid - Payroll	52,459	25,466	106,498	91,386	110,800	109,662	120,482	98,974	294,980	209,874	685,149.00	535,362.00	78.14%
Oncost Paid - Non Payroll	92,806	57,065	159,730	94,807	133,933	70,745	189,309	112,053	461,126	282,868	1,036,904.00	617,538.00	59.66%
Plant Expenditure Paid	11,150	9,888	4,920	3,557	20,650	9,291	25,620	13,471	596,080	323,893	658,420.00	360,100.00	54.69%
	1,759,794	937,689	8,990,211	6,013,899	1,314,523	814,801	1,825,518	1,064,167	12,489,965	7,458,081	26,380,011	16,288,637	61.75%
Rate Revenue	0	0	(8,749,507)	(8,595,962)	0	0	(22,531)	(22,644)	(658,923)	(670,057)	(9,430,961.00)	(9,288,663.00)	98.49%
Recruitment Grant Revenue	(2,000)	(1,600)	(1,238,554)	(801,275)	(252,166)	(193,449)	0	0	(1,185,523)	(907,505)	(2,678,243.00)	(1,903,828.00)	71.08%
Fees and Charges Revenue	0	0	(210,382)	(131,966)	(357,523)	(200,917)	(751,671)	(621,384)	(401,758)	(308,319)	(1,721,334.00)	(1,262,566.00)	73.35%
Interest Revenue	(352,000)	(163,101)	(45,000)	(55,222)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(397,000.00)	(218,323.00)	54.99%
Reimbursements Revenue	(2,600)	(1,569)	(39,018)	(23,476)	(15,269)	(35,520)	(26,440)	(26,400)	(18,749)	(30,170)	(102,076.00)	(117,135.00)	11.47%
Oncost Recoveries - Internal Tier	(18,217)	(98,515)	(234,141)	(139,916)	(777,285)	(46,099)	(258,453)	(143,198)	(690,387)	(453,110)	(1,378,483.00)	(870,838.00)	63.17%
Plant Hire Income - Internal Tier	(17,500)	(22,984)	(15,030)	(15,964)	(15,110)	(13,399)	(50,990)	(41,915)	(1,049,510)	(739,506)	(1,148,140.00)	(828,784.00)	72.18%
Other Internal Transfers Income	(33,641)	(22,441)	(451,925)	(20,550)	(545,687)	(365,820)	(656,448)	(444,168)	(5,253,479)	(3,473,897)	(6,941,180.00)	(4,326,880.00)	62.34%
Other Revenue	(1,007,923)	(456,080)	(7,701)	(6,222)	(25,897)	(13,145)	(52,857)	(50,206)	(57,267)	(53,553)	(1,151,645.00)	(581,206.00)	50.47%
	(1,533,881)	(758,290)	(10,991,258)	(9,785,573)	(1,288,937)	(868,349)	(1,819,390)	(1,349,915)	(9,315,596)	(6,636,117)	(24,949,062)	(19,598,243)	77.75%
Underlying (Surplus) / Deficit Before	225,913	179,399	(2,001,047)	(3,771,674)	25,586	(53,548)	6,128	(285,748)	3,174,369	821,964	1,430,949	(3,109,606)	
Gain on sale of Fixed Assets	(60,000)	(60,001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(60,000)	(60,001)	
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	180,000	180,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	450,000	67,994	630,000	247,994	
Net Loss On Disposal of Fixed Assets	120,000	119,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	450,000	67,994	570,000	187,993	
Underlying (Surplus) / Deficit	345,913	299,398	(2,001,047)	(3,771,674)	25,586	(53,548)	6,128	(285,748)	3,624,369	889,958	2,000,949	(2,921,613)	
Capital Grant Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3,163,550)	(927,446)	(3,163,550)	(927,446)	
Subdivider Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(350,000)	0	(350,000)	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3,513,550)	(927,446)	(3,513,550)	(927,446)	
Operating (Surplus) / Deficit	345,913	299,398	(2,001,047)	(3,771,674)	25,586	(53,548)	6,128	(285,748)	110,819	(37,488)	(1,512,601)	(3,849,059)	



NORTHERN
MIDLANDS
COUNCIL

Northern Midlands Council Account Management Report for year to February 2016

	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Budget Variance	Annual Budget %
Capital Expenditure - Governance					
Fleet, Plant & Equipment					
780006 Gov - Office Equipment Purchases	\$2,000	\$1,320	\$2,635	-\$635	132%
780029 Gov - Council Chambers Additional Flag pole	\$0	\$0	\$8,170	-\$8,170	0%
Total Fleet, Plant & Equipment	\$2,000	\$1,320	\$10,806	-\$8,806	540%
Total Capital Expenditure - Governance	\$2,000	\$1,320	\$10,806	-\$8,806	540%
Grand Total	\$2,000	\$1,320	\$10,806	-\$8,806	540%

1-163



NORTHERN
MIDLANDS
COUNCIL

Northern Midlands Council Account Management Report for year to February 2016

	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Budget Variance	% Annual Budget
Capital Expenditure - Corporate Services					
Equipment & Buildings - Corporate Services					
700007 Fleet - F7 Pool Vehicle	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
715300 Corp - Computer System Upgrade	\$173,000	\$115,320	\$110,790	\$62,210	64%
715310 Corp - Purchase Office Equipment	\$2,000	\$1,320	\$1,113	\$887	56%
720113 Corp - Office / Council Chambers Improvements	\$50,000	\$33,320	\$3,925	\$46,075	8%
Total Equipment & Buildings - Corporate Services	\$225,000	\$149,960	\$115,827	\$109,173	51%
Total Capital Expenditure - Corporate Services	\$225,000	\$149,960	\$115,827	\$109,173	51%
Grand Total	\$225,000	\$149,960	\$115,827	\$109,173	51%

1-164



Northern Midlands Council

Account Management Report
for year to February 2016

	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Budget Variance	% Annual Budget
Capital Expenditure - Economic & Community Develop					
Equipment & Buildings					
707929 Evan - Aged Care Units Carpet Replacement	\$5,000	\$3,320	\$0	\$5,000	0%
750202 Ec & Comm Dev - Sports Centre Equipment Purchases / Improvements	\$10,000	\$6,680	\$0	\$10,000	0%
780025 Ec & Comm Dev - Purchase of Office Equipment	\$2,000	\$1,320	\$0	\$2,000	0%
791097 Rural & Remote Child Care - Minor Equipment	\$17,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total Equipment & Buildings	\$17,000	\$11,320	\$0	\$17,000	0%
Tourism/Economic Development					
780028 Tourism - Public WiFi Touchscreens	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$0	\$20,000	0%
Total Tourism/Economic Development	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$0	\$20,000	0%
Total Capital Expenditure - Economic & Communit	\$37,000	\$24,640	\$0	\$37,000	0%
Grand Total	\$37,000	\$24,640	\$0	\$37,000	0%



NORTHERN
MIDLANDS
COUNCIL

Northern Midlands Council Account Management Report for year to February 2016

	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Budget Variance	% Annual Budget
Capital Expenditure - Planning & Development					
Fleet, Plant & Equipment					
700027 Fleet - F27 Animal Control	\$18,000	\$12,000	\$0	\$18,000	0%
700182 Fleet - F182 Planner	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$15,000	0%
715330 Plan & Dev - Purchase of Office Equipment	\$2,000	\$1,320	\$1,291	\$709	65%
Total Fleet, Plant & Equipment	\$35,000	\$23,320	\$1,291	\$33,709	4%
Total Capital Expenditure - Planning & Development					
Grand Total	\$35,000	\$23,320	\$1,291	\$33,709	4%



NORTHERN
MIDLANDS
COUNCIL

Northern Midlands Council Account Management Report for year to February 2016

Capital Expenditure - Works Department

Fleet, Plant & Depot

	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Budget Variance	% Annual Budget
Fleet - F1 Works Managers Vehicle	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$0	\$20,000	0%
Fleet - F5 Works Supervisors Vehicle	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$15,000	0%
Fleet - F11 Light Truck	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$30,000	0%
Fleet - F12 Light Truck Litter Collection North	\$25,000	\$16,668	\$0	\$25,000	0%
Fleet - F23 Utility Litter & Garbage Collection	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$19,819	\$181	99%
Fleet - F25 Utility Vehicle	\$21,000	\$14,000	\$0	\$21,000	0%
Fleet - F30 Flacon	\$200,000	\$133,320	\$0	\$200,000	0%
Fleet - F35 Street Sweeper	\$350,000	\$233,320	\$0	\$350,000	0%
Fleet - F47 Grader & Roller	\$300,000	\$200,000	\$265,631	\$34,369	89%
Fleet - F59 Forklift	\$38,000	\$25,320	\$120	\$37,880	0%
Fleet - F53 Mower Reserves South	\$40,000	\$26,668	\$50,478	-\$10,478	126%
Fleet - F54 Tractor	\$66,000	\$44,000	\$0	\$66,000	0%
Fleet 110 - Mower Avoca Reserves	\$0	\$0	\$568	-\$568	0%
Fleet - F179 Building Management and Maintenance	\$38,000	\$25,332	\$38,002	-\$2	100%
Fleet - F184 4X2 Utility	\$0	\$0	\$17,569	-\$17,569	0%
Works - Purchase Small Plant	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$5,865	\$14,135	29%
Works - CCTV Installation	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$15,000	0%
Works - Office Equipment Purchases	\$2,000	\$1,320	\$271	\$1,729	14%
Works - Longford Depot Improvements	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$1,494	\$13,506	10%
Works - Clown Depot Improvements	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$10,935	\$4,065	73%
lfd - Archive Storage at Works Depot	\$50,000	\$33,332	\$3,288	\$46,712	7%
Total Fleet, Plant & Depot	\$1,280,000	\$853,240	\$414,038	\$865,962	32%

Recreation

707719	Ross - Cannon at War Memorial Restoration	\$0	\$0	\$1,300	-\$1,300	0%
707752	Lfd - Sports Centre Landscaping	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$0	\$20,000	0%
707774	Evan - Lamp Posts Main Street	\$25,000	\$16,680	\$3,445	\$21,555	14%
707792	Lfd - Recreation Ground Raw Water Watering System	\$5,000	\$3,320	\$6,118	-\$3,118	162%
707801	Rec - Private Power Poles All Areas	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$5,137	\$9,863	34%
707805	Clown - War Memorial Oval Amenities Upgrade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
707814	Rec - Street Tree Program All Areas	\$80,000	\$53,320	\$0	\$80,000	0%
707824	Clown - Pool Chlorine Weigh System Indicator	\$0	\$0	\$1,476	-\$1,476	0%
707825	Cry - Pool Chlorine Weigh System Indicator	\$0	\$0	\$1,476	-\$1,476	0%
707826	Ross - Pool Chlorine Weigh System Indicator	\$0	\$0	\$1,476	-\$1,476	0%
707827	Lfd - NMC Marquee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
707835	Lfd - Recreation Ground Topdressing	\$10,000	\$6,680	\$10,979	-\$979	110%
707855	All Areas - Town Entrance Landscaping/Beautification	\$50,000	\$33,320	\$225	\$49,775	0%
707887	Lfd - St Georges Square Bike Park Redevelopment	\$0	\$0	\$287	-\$287	0%
707899	Various - Signage Projects	\$45,000	\$30,000	\$20,648	\$24,352	46%
707913	Cry - Recreation Ground Sewer Dump Point	\$8,000	\$5,320	\$0	\$8,000	0%
707923	Cry - Recreation Ground Building Improvements	\$25,000	\$16,680	\$0	\$25,000	0%
707924	Cry - Pool Roller cover and Signage	\$5,000	\$3,320	\$0	\$5,000	0%
707935	Cry - Main Road Reserve Childcare Turning Head	\$2,000	\$1,320	\$0	\$2,000	0%
707936	Evan - Falls Park Fence	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%

Northern Midlands Council

Account Management Report

for year to February 2016

	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Budget Variance	Annual Budget %
Buildings					
707871.1	\$42,000	\$28,000	\$35,742	\$6,258	85%
707877	\$40,000	\$26,680	\$10,543	\$29,457	26%
707882	\$0	\$0	\$17,933	-\$17,933	0%
707902	\$5,000	\$3,336	\$2,441	\$2,559	49%
707920	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$5,185	\$13,815	31%
707921	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$0	\$20,000	0%
707922	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$15,000	0%
707925	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$0	\$20,000	0%
707926	\$10,000	\$6,680	\$0	\$10,000	0%
707927	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$15,000	0%
707928	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$1,545	\$18,455	8%
707930	\$25,000	\$16,680	\$0	\$25,000	0%
707931	\$39,000	\$26,000	\$440	\$38,560	1%
707932	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$15,000	0%
707933	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$3,000	0%
707934	\$150,000	\$100,000	\$5,067	\$144,933	3%
715350	\$64,118	\$42,746	\$0	\$64,118	0%
	\$503,118	\$335,402	\$79,897	\$423,221	16%
Waste Management					
712952	\$25,000	\$16,680	\$0	\$25,000	0%
728755	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$7,902	\$22,098	26%
	\$55,000	\$36,680	\$7,902	\$47,098	14%
Roads					
Town - Bond St Grant to High Reconstruction					
750156	\$115,000	\$76,680	\$20,880	\$94,110	18%
750156.1	\$0	\$0	\$20,635	-\$20,635	0%
750156.2	\$0	\$0	\$23,212	-\$23,212	0%
750156.3	\$0	\$0	\$12,482	-\$12,482	0%
750156.4	\$0	\$0	\$5,708	-\$3,708	0%

Northern Midlands Council Account Management Report for year to February 2016

	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Budget Variance	% Annual Budget
750156.5	\$0	\$0	\$6,012	-\$6,012	0%
750156.7	\$0	\$0	\$8,415	-\$8,415	0%
750156.8	\$0	\$0	\$6,090	-\$6,090	0%
750156.9	\$0	\$0	\$4,988	-\$4,988	0%
750156.91	\$0	\$0	\$20,983	-\$20,983	0%
750175	\$10,000	\$6,668	\$5,922	\$4,078	59%
750175.1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750175.2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750175.3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750175.4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750175.5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750175.9	\$0	\$0	\$1,535	-\$1,535	0%
Total Ctown - Bond St Grant to High Reconstruction	\$125,000	\$83,348	\$134,873	-\$9,873	108%
Ctown - Glenelg St Ch 0.285 to Ch 0.640	\$350,000	\$233,320	\$47,445	\$302,555	14%
750493	\$0	\$0	\$57,908	-\$57,908	0%
750493.1	\$0	\$0	\$60,310	-\$60,310	0%
750493.2	\$0	\$0	\$49,283	-\$49,283	0%
750493.3	\$0	\$0	\$9,076	-\$9,076	0%
750493.4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750493.5	\$0	\$0	\$24,662	-\$24,662	0%
750493.7	\$0	\$0	\$4,415	-\$4,415	0%
750493.8	\$0	\$0	\$972	-\$972	0%
750493.9	\$0	\$0	\$21,032	-\$21,032	0%
750493.91	\$0	\$0	\$275,104	\$74,896	79%
Total Ctown - Glenelg St Ch 0.285 to Ch 0.640	\$350,000	\$233,320	\$275,104	\$74,896	79%
Cry - Delmont Rd Reconstruction Ch 1.800 to 2.485	\$180,000	\$106,680	\$61	\$159,939	0%
750361	\$0	\$0	\$20,329	-\$20,329	0%
750361.1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750361.2	\$0	\$0	\$100,876	-\$100,876	0%
750361.3	\$0	\$0	\$101,575	-\$101,575	0%
750361.4	\$0	\$0	\$10,401	-\$10,401	0%

Northern Midlands Council

Account Management Report

for year to February 2016

	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Budget Variance	% Annual Budget	
750361.5	Cry - Delmont Rd Reconstruction Ch 1.800 to 2.485 Seal	\$0	\$0	\$93,217	-93,217	0%
750361.8	Cry - Delmont Rd Reconstruction Ch 1.800 to 2.484 Driveways	\$0	\$0	\$2,114	-\$2,114	0%
750361.9	Cry - Delmont Rd Reconstruction Ch 1.800 to 2.485 Other	\$0	\$0	\$24,651	-\$24,651	0%
750361.91	Cry - Delmont Rd Reconstruction Ch 1.800 to 2.485 Other	\$0	\$0	\$865	-\$865	0%
	Total Cry - Delmont Rd Reconstruction Ch 1.800 to 2.485	\$160,000	\$106,680	\$354,089	-\$194,089	221%
Cry - Gatenby St Macquarie to Spencers Lane						
750460	Cry - Gatenby St Macquarie to Spencers Lane K&G	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$7,120	\$12,880	36%
750460.1	Cry - Gatenby St Macquarie to Spencers Lane Excavation	\$0	\$0	\$8,605	-\$8,605	0%
750460.2	Cry - Gatenby St Macquarie to Spencers Lane Subbase	\$0	\$0	\$8,455	-\$8,455	0%
750460.3	Cry - Gatenby St Macquarie to Spencers Lane Excavation	\$0	\$0	\$6,353	-\$6,353	0%
750460.4	Cry - Gatenby St Macquarie to Spencers Lane Prep for Seal	\$0	\$0	\$2,535	-\$2,535	0%
750460.5	Cry - Gatenby St Macquarie to Spencers Lane Seal	\$0	\$0	\$4,788	-\$4,788	0%
	Total Cry - Gatenby St Macquarie to Spencers Lane	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$37,855	-\$17,855	189%
Cry - Macquarie Rd Ch 10.680 to 11.675 Reconstruct						
750755	Crown - Macquarie Rd Ch 10.680 to 11.675 Reconstruct	\$275,000	\$183,332	\$1,505	\$273,495	1%
750755.1	Crown - Macquarie Rd Ch 10.680 to 11.675 Excavation	\$0	\$0	\$6,922	-\$6,922	0%
750755.2	Crown - Macquarie Rd Ch 10.680 to 11.675 Subbase	\$0	\$0	\$6,831	-\$6,831	0%
750755.3	Crown - Macquarie Rd Ch 10.680 to 11.675 Base	\$0	\$0	\$5,550	-\$5,550	0%
750755.4	Crown - Macquarie Rd Ch 10.680 to 11.675 Prep for Seal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750755.5	Crown - Macquarie Rd Ch 10.680 to 11.675 Seal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750755.8	Crown - Macquarie Rd Ch 10.680 to 11.675 Driveways	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750755.9	Crown - Macquarie Rd Ch 10.680 to 11.675 Other	\$0	\$0	\$896	-\$896	0%
750755.91	Crown - Macquarie Rd Ch 10.680 to 11.675 Stormwater	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
	Total Cry - Macquarie Rd Ch 10.680 to 11.675 Reconstruct	\$275,000	\$183,332	\$21,704	\$253,296	8%
Cry - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby						
750784	Cry - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby K & G	\$60,000	\$40,000	\$14,025	\$45,975	23%
750784.1	Cry - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby Excavation	\$0	\$0	\$12,891	-\$12,891	0%
750784.2	Cry - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby Subbase	\$0	\$0	\$5,511	-\$5,511	0%
750784.3	Cry - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby Base	\$0	\$0	\$10,226	-\$10,226	0%
750784.4	Cry - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby Prep for Seal	\$0	\$0	\$2,984	-\$2,984	0%
750784.5	Cry - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby Seal	\$0	\$0	\$8,000	-\$8,000	0%
750784.6	Cry - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby Footpath	\$0	\$0	\$85	-\$85	0%
750784.7	Cry - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby Nature Strip	\$0	\$0	\$1,440	-\$1,440	0%
750784.8	Cry - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby Driveways	\$0	\$0	\$5,564	-\$5,564	0%
750784.9	Cry - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby Other	\$0	\$0	\$1,816	-\$1,816	0%
750784.91	Cry - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby stormwater	\$0	\$0	\$793	-\$793	0%

Northern Midlands Council Account Management Report for year to February 2016

	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Budget Variance	% Annual Budget
Total Crv - Macquarie St, Main to Gatenby					
Evan - Logan Rd Verge Reconstruction No 48 to 58					
750718	\$81,000	\$54,000	\$1,326	\$79,674	2%
750718.1	\$0	\$0	\$14,194	-\$14,194	0%
750718.2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750718.3	\$0	\$0	\$6,274	-\$6,274	0%
750718.4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750718.7	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750718.8	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
750718.9	\$0	\$0	\$234	-\$234	0%
750718.91	\$0	\$0	\$11,531	-\$11,531	0%
1 Total Evan - Logan Rd Verge Reconstruction No 48 to 58	\$81,000	\$54,000	\$33,559	\$47,441	41%
Evan - Relbia Rd Ch 1.375 to 2.530					
751050.901					
Edale - Relbia Rd Reconstruction Chn 1.375 to 2.530		\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Other		\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total Evan - Relbia Rd Ch 1.375 to 2.530		\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Pth - Fore St Construct Turning Head					
750446	\$56,000	\$37,320	\$12,754	\$43,246	23%
750446.1	\$0	\$0	\$6,542	-\$6,542	0%
750446.2	\$0	\$0	\$3,411	-\$3,411	0%
750446.7	\$0	\$0	\$52	-\$52	0%
750446.9	\$0	\$0	\$2,076	-\$2,076	0%
750446.91	\$0	\$0	\$1,459	-\$1,459	0%
Total Pth - Fore St Construct Turning Head	\$56,000	\$37,320	\$26,294	\$29,706	47%
Ross Streetscape Improvements					
714846	\$60,000	\$40,000	\$9,330	\$50,670	16%
714846.24	\$0	\$0	\$8,271	-\$8,271	0%
714846.25	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	0%
Total Ross Streetscape Improvements	\$60,000	\$40,000	\$17,601	\$42,399	29%
Resealing Program					
715005	\$640,000	\$426,668	\$0	\$640,000	0%
715005.015	\$0	\$0	\$4,822	-\$4,822	0%
Total Resealing Program	\$640,000	\$426,668	\$4,822	\$635,178	1%

Northern Midlands Council

Account Management Report

for year to February 2016

	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Budget Variance	% Annual Budget
715125 Southern - Resheeting	\$200,000	\$133,332	\$29,625	\$170,375	15%
715460 Roads Northern - Resheeting	\$200,000	\$133,332	\$113,816	\$86,184	57%
Total Resheeting Program	\$400,000	\$266,664	\$143,441	\$256,559	36%
Black Spot Projects					
750401 Pth - Elizabeth / Main Street Intersection	\$51,432	\$34,288	\$76,959	-\$25,527	150%
Total Black Spot Projects	\$51,432	\$34,288	\$76,959	-\$25,527	150%
Footpath Construction Program					
750037.6 Pth - Arthur St Fairlough to Clarence Footpath	\$110,000	\$73,320	\$12,413	\$97,587	11%
750088.6 Pth - Banksia Grove Phillip to End Footpath	\$20,000	\$13,320	\$21,145	-\$1,145	106%
750234.6 Pth - Callistemon Court Arthur to End of Bowl Footpath	\$22,000	\$14,680	\$0	\$22,000	0%
750433.6 Pth - Fairlough St Highway to Doctors	\$24,000	\$16,000	\$20,014	\$3,986	83%
750446.6 Pth - Footpath Fore St, Frederick to End	\$0	\$0	\$38	-\$38	0%
750446.8 Pth - Fore St Construct Turning Head Driveways	\$0	\$0	\$104	-\$104	0%
750460.6 Pth - Gatenby St No. 10 to Spencers Lane	\$23,000	\$15,320	\$30,044	-\$7,044	131%
750460.8 Pth - Gatenby St Macquarie to Spencers Lane Driveways	\$0	\$0	\$12,609	-\$12,609	0%
750460.9 Pth - Gatenby St Macquarie to Spencers Lane Other	\$0	\$0	\$944	-\$944	0%
750460.91 Pth - Gatenby St to Spencers Lane Stormwater	\$0	\$0	\$2,162	-\$2,162	0%
750473.6 Pth - George St Fairlough to Clarence Footpath	\$24,000	\$16,000	\$0	\$24,000	0%
750493.6 Pth - Glenieg St Ch 0.285 to Ch 0.640 Footpaths	\$70,000	\$46,668	\$3,784	\$66,216	5%
750517.6 Pth - Goose Green Place Footpath Reconstruction	\$0	\$0	\$8,405	-\$8,405	0%
750549.6 Pth - High St Cambock to Barclay Footpath	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
751017.6 Pth - Ploughmans Court Footpath	\$9,000	\$6,000	\$0	\$9,000	0%
751150.6 Pth - Shearers Court Stockmans to End Footpath	\$11,000	\$7,320	\$0	\$11,000	0%
751169.6 Pth - Spencers Lane Cressy Rd to Gatenby St Footpath	\$18,000	\$12,000	\$75	\$17,925	0%
751169.6 Pth - Stockmans Road Footpath	\$55,000	\$36,680	\$26,900	\$28,100	49%
751346.6 Pth - Wellington Bakery to Archer St Footpath	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$30,000	0%
751351.6 Pth - Wellington St No 74 to High St Footpath	\$25,000	\$16,680	\$0	\$25,000	0%
751352.6 Pth - Wellington St High to Swan Footpath	\$31,500	\$20,980	\$14,323	\$17,177	45%
751353.6 Pth - Wellington St Swan Ave to Pulfrey Footpath	\$0	\$0	\$14,323	-\$14,323	0%
751568.6 Pth - St Georges Square Smith to Tasman Footpath	\$50,000	\$33,320	\$815	\$49,185	2%
751571.6 Pth - Callistemon Ct to Banksia Grove Walkway	\$17,000	\$11,320	\$34,225	-\$17,225	201%
751999.6 Pth - War Memorial Hall Reserve Footpath	\$0	\$0	\$1,756	-\$1,756	0%
Total Footpath Construction Program	\$539,500	\$359,608	\$204,079	\$335,421	38%
Pth - Cromwell St Ch 0.073 to North					
750329 Pth Cromwell St Ch 0.073 (End of Kerb Southern End) to North K&G	\$50,000	\$33,320	\$251	\$49,749	1%
750329.1 Pth Cromwell St Ch 0.073 (End of Kerb Southern End) to North Excavation	\$0	\$0	\$7,169	-\$7,169	0%
750329.2 Pth Cromwell St Ch 0.073 (End of Kerb Southern End) to North Subbase	\$0	\$0	\$8,356	-\$8,356	0%
750329.3 Pth Cromwell St Ch 0.073 (End of Kerb Southern End) to North Base	\$0	\$0	\$8,380	-\$8,380	0%
750329.4 Pth Cromwell St Ch 0.073 (End of Kerb Southern End)	\$0	\$0	\$1,787	-\$1,787	0%

Northern Midlands Council Account Management Report for year to February 2016

	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Budget Variance	% Annual Budget
750329.5	\$0	\$0	\$12,115	-\$12,115	0%
to North Prep for Seal Pth Cromwell St Ch 0.073 (End of Kerb Southern End)					
750329.7	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Pth Cromwell St Ch 0.073 (End of Kerb Southern End) to North Nature Strips					
750329.8	\$0	\$0	-\$1,716	\$1,716	0%
Pth Cromwell St Ch 0.073 (End of Kerb Southern End) to North Driveways					
750329.9	\$0	\$0	\$1,200	-\$1,200	0%
Pth Cromwell St Ch 0.073 (End of Kerb Southern End) to North Other					
750329.91	\$0	\$0	\$190	-\$190	0%
Pth Cromwell St Ch 0.073 to North Stormwater					
Total Pth - Cromwell St Ch 0.073 to North	\$50,000	\$33,320	\$37,731	\$12,269	75%
Lfd - Wilmores Lane Ch 1.295 to 4.280					
751400	\$300,000	\$200,000	\$13,934	\$286,066	5%
Lfd - Wilmores Lane Reconstruction Ch 1.295 to 2.690					
751400.1	\$0	\$0	\$21,406	-\$21,406	0%
Lfd - Wilmores Lane Reconstruction Ch 1.295 to 2.690 Excavation					
751400.2	\$0	\$0	\$95,373	-\$95,373	0%
Lfd - Wilmores Lane Reconstruction Ch 1.295 to 2.690 Subbase					
751400.3	\$0	\$0	\$124,984	-\$124,984	0%
Lfd - Wilmores Lane Reconstruction Ch 1.295 to 2.690 Base					
751400.4	\$0	\$0	\$8,177	-\$8,177	0%
Lfd - Wilmores Lane Reconstruction Ch 1.295 to 2.690 Prep for Seal					
751400.5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Lfd - Wilmores Lane Reconstruction Ch 1.295 to 2.690 Seal					
751400.8	\$0	\$0	\$4,099	-\$4,099	0%
Lfd - Wilmores Lane Reconstruction Ch 1.295 to 2.690 Driveways					
751400.9	\$0	\$0	\$4,913	-\$4,913	0%
Lfd - Wilmores Lane Reconstruction Ch 1.295 to 2.690 Other					
751400.91	\$0	\$0	\$32,848	-\$32,848	0%
Lfd - Wilmores Lane Reconstruction Ch 1.295 to 2.690 Stormwater					
751401	\$342,000	\$228,000	\$0	\$342,000	0%
Lfd - Wilmores Lane Reconstruction Ch 2.690 to 4.280					
Total Lfd - Wilmores Lane Ch 1.295 to 4.280	\$642,000	\$428,000	\$305,736	\$336,264	48%
Other Road Projects					
715470	\$0	\$0	\$865	-\$865	0%
Roads - Replacement of Crossovers All Areas					
750364	\$230,000	\$153,320	\$0	\$230,000	0%
Cry - Delmont Rd Reconstruction Ch 3.910 to 4.920					
750436	\$0	\$0	\$11,379	-\$11,379	0%
Pth - Fairlough St Kerb Extension Arthur to Subdivision					
750572	\$0	\$0	\$5,394	-\$5,394	0%
Pth - Hobart Road (from Relbia Rd to Strathroy Bridge)					
750715	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Evan - Logan Rd Traffic Islands outside Falls Park					
750774	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Crown - Macquarie Rd Ch 32.940 to 33.865 Reconstruct					
751050.9	\$42,000	\$28,000	\$33,286	\$8,714	79%
Evan - Relbia Road Guard Rail Installation Ch 1.450 to 1.730					
751197	\$63,035	\$42,023	\$69,045	-\$6,010	110%
Pth - Talisker St Midlands Hwy Junction					
751548	\$0	\$0	\$38	-\$38	0%
Crown - Macquarie Rd Ch 33.865 to Ch 34.215					
Reconstruct					
Total Other Road Projects	\$335,035	\$223,343	\$120,028	\$215,007	36%

Northern Midlands Council Account Management Report for year to February 2016

	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Budget Variance	Annual Budget %
Total Roads	\$3,844,967	\$2,563,211	\$1,857,210	\$1,987,757	48%
Bridges					
742030	Cry - Bridge 2030: Powranna Rd Maccuarane River	\$1,922,000	\$1,281,316	\$1,697,182	88%
743177	Cry - Bridge 3177: Powranna Rd Maccuarane River	\$150,000	\$100,000	\$0	0%
743259	Cry - Bridge 3259: Lake River Rd Dabool Rivulet	\$140,400	\$93,600	\$155,306	111%
743767	Avoca - Bridge 3767: Royal George Rd, Unnamed Crik	\$100,000	\$66,680	\$52,997	53%
747350	Cry - Bridge 7350: Cressy Rd, Lake River	\$1,250,000	\$833,320	\$1,230,640	2%
	Total Bridges	\$3,562,400	\$2,374,916	\$1,924,845	54%
Urban Stormwater Drainage					
738565	Pth - Stormwater West Perth Catchment Survey	\$0	\$0	\$10,289	0%
788576	Ltd - Stormwater Detention Basin Paton Street	\$73,485	\$48,989	\$74,553	101%
788588	Clown - Stormwater Glenelg Street	\$0	\$0	\$1,125	0%
788594	Ltd - Flood Levee Pump Testing Site South Esk	\$10,000	\$6,680	\$11,644	116%
788597	Pth - Frederick St Stormwater	\$10,000	\$6,668	\$3,143	69%
788598	Pth - Stormwater Cromwell St	\$0	\$0	-\$1,666	0%
788601	Evah - Stormwater Translink Upgrade	\$200,000	\$133,336	\$73,115	63%
788605	Storm Water Management Plans	\$135,000	\$90,000	\$120,701	11%
788606	Pth - Secombe St Stormwater Extension Minerva Drive to Fairdough	\$55,000	\$36,668	\$55,000	0%
	Total Urban Stormwater Drainage	\$483,485	\$322,341	\$247,318	51%
	Total Capital Expenditure - Works Department	\$10,189,970	\$6,793,042	\$4,594,902	45%
	Grand Total	\$10,189,970	\$6,793,042	\$4,594,902	45%

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL

COUNCIL POLICIES



Policy Name:	FIREWORKS POLICY
Originated Date:	Adopted 19 November 2007 – Min. No. 357/07 (as Policy 54)
Amended Date/s:	Revised 19 August 2013 – Min. No. 214/13
Applicable Legislation:	<i>Dangerous Goods Act 1988</i> <i>Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations 1998 (ss 74 & 76)</i>
Dataworks Reference:	44/001/001
Objective	To establish a policy to guide Council response to permit applications for fireworks displays referred by the Competent Authority.

1. INTRODUCTION

This policy is to ensure that any fireworks displays within the built-up and rural residential areas of the Northern Midlands are conducted in such a manner to minimise any impact on residential amenity and the safety of horses and domestic animals.

This policy is intended to qualify Council's blanket objection to all fireworks displays within built-up and rural residential areas.

2. DEFINITIONS

Act	means the <i>Dangerous Goods Act 1998</i> and its regulations
Competent Authority	means Workplace Standards Tasmania
Type 1, 2 & 3 fireworks	means the same as the definitions contained in the Act

3. BACKGROUND

Purchase and handling of Type 1 fireworks does not require approval.

Purchase and handling of Type 2 or 3 fireworks requires a permit issued by the Competent Authority under the Act.

The Act requires the Competent Authority to give a copy of the application to the:

- a) Commissioner of Police
- b) Chief Officer of the Tasmanian Fire Service and
- c) General Manager of the Council.

Any objection must be lodged with the Competent Authority no later than seven days after the issue of the permit. Notwithstanding this, it is normal practice for the Competent Authority to nominate a timeframe (usually 7 days) at the time of notification. Wherever possible, this latter timeframe should be complied with.

The Northern Midlands Council respects the concerns of residents that fireworks displays, involving fireworks with a report, are potentially disturbing to domestic animals and horses.

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL

COUNCIL POLICIES



Such displays are generally discouraged within residential (including low density) areas.

4. OPERATION

Upon receipt of advice from the Competent Authority of an application for permit for the display of fireworks, Council shall provide advice in accordance with clauses 5 and 6 of this Policy.

5. PROPOSED DISPLAYS

- ◆ Displays, within residential areas, involving rockets and/or other air burst style fireworks are considered inappropriate and likely to distress domestic animals. Such displays shall not be supported.
- ◆ Council shall forward an objection in response to all applications including rockets and/or other air burst style fireworks in residential areas.
- ◆ Displays, within residential areas, not including rockets or other air burst fireworks and displays not within residential areas will not be opposed, provided:
 - Neighbours and pet owners in the immediate vicinity are given appropriate notification
 - Previous displays for the site, or by the applicant, have been satisfactory (i.e. have not resulted in multiple complaints).

6. APPROPRIATE NOTIFICATION

For the purposes of ensuring neighbours in the vicinity are given appropriate notice of an intended fireworks display, the following notification is considered appropriate:

- ◆ Where the display involves rockets and/or other air-burst style fireworks the applicant should:
 - i) Place a public notice in the Examiner Newspaper on a Saturday, 14 days prior to the event to advise time, date, duration and location of the display.
 - ii) Provide written advice to the residents of all dwellings, within 500m of the display site, seven days prior to the event and again two days prior to the event. It is recommended that a copy of the attached RSPCA brochure be included with the seven days notice.
- ◆ Where the display does not involve rockets or other air-burst fireworks, the applicant should provide written advice to the residents of all dwellings within 200m of the display site, seven days prior to the event and again two days prior to the event. It is recommended that a copy of the attached RSPCA brochure be included with the seven-day notice.
- ◆ A copy of notices should be provided to Council with a signed declaration that all notifications have been carried out in accordance with the conditions of the permit, at least two working days prior to the event.
- ◆ If the display is within three nautical miles of the Launceston Airport, the applicant must

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL

COUNCIL POLICIES



notify CASA within two days of the proposed display and comply with any conditions imposed.

7. FAILURE TO NOTIFY

Where Council does not receive the declaration prescribed above, it shall notify Work Place Standards that it does not believe adequate notice has been given and recommend that the permit be cancelled.

ATTACHMENT A

SAMPLE PUBLIC NOTICE

Fireworks Display

Residents in the (locality) area are advised that I (name), intend to hold a private/public fireworks display at (address) on the ... day of ... between (start time) and (end time).

ATTACHMENT B

SAMPLE RESIDENT NOTIFICATION

Dear Resident

FIREWORKS DISPLAY

Address

In accordance with Council policy, I wish to advise that I will be holding a private/public fireworks display:

Location:

Date:

Time: Start..... End

If you have any pets or other animals that may be scared by fireworks, please read the attached brochure prepared by the RSPCA.

The display will/will not include rockets and/or other air burst fireworks.

Regards

.....

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL COUNCIL POLICIES



ATTACHMENT C

The sight and sound of a fireworks display can pose a serious risk to your animal's safety. **Many animals are terrified by fireworks.** Unfortunately our celebrations can inspire fear and distress in animals, so it's essential responsible pet owners adequately prepare their animals for fireworks displays in their area.



Animal behaviorists believe that animals become fearful during fireworks displays because the sights, sounds and smells are extreme and unfamiliar to them.

Animals not accustomed to fireworks are likely to react in a negative way, and sadly, it is common for pets to panic and escape during suburban fireworks displays.

In their panic, these animals may become disoriented and/or lost, and some may be killed or severely injured.

Horses and other livestock may panic and try to escape the overwhelming impact of a fireworks display.

It is a condition of Fireworks Permits issued in Tasmania that surrounding residents are notified of your intention to use fireworks.

Noise generated from fireworks has the potential to cause conflict and concern to people in the immediate area of the display, as well as frighten pets and other animals such as horses and other farm animals. **At least 48 hours prior to the date of your fireworks display please ensure that you properly inform residents in the surrounding area of the display, as well as inform property owners who have animals.** The timing of this notice must be such so as to allow sufficient time for persons to manage their pets and animals. **In any event at least 48 hours prior notice of the intended fireworks display must be given to people in the immediate area.**

If you are planning a fireworks display on your property,

Please be a Good Neighbour and give surrounding residents as much notice as possible to allow them to make adequate arrangements for their pets



FIREWORKS ARE NO FUN FOR ANIMALS



NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL

COUNCIL POLICIES



To keep your animals safe and calm during a fireworks display, it is essential to take precautionary steps:

The RSPCA recommends that pet owners stay home with their pets.

If your pet begins to show signs of distress, encourage calm behaviour with praise and attention. Do not pat and comfort a scared dog, it will only increase the problem.

Instead be calm, cheerful and in control. If someone cannot be at home, ensure your pets are indoors in a room that is safe and familiar.

Leave a radio on and some of their favorite things, or some old clothes with the your scent on them in the room for added comfort.

In case of escape, make sure your pets are well-identified with a microchip and collar and tag.

Make sure you leave plenty of water

It can also help take your dog out, on a lead for plenty of exercise well before the fireworks start, but dogs that panic can choke themselves on a collar or lead, so never use a check chain or slip collar to restrain your dog.



Also give them a good filling meal. A tired and well-fed pet will be far less anxious during the night.

OTHER ANIMALS

Rabbits, guinea pigs, birds and other small animals should be safely secured in a garage or outbuilding, away from the sight and sound of fireworks.

As an alternative, making sure there is sufficient ventilation, you can cover the cage with thick fabric to help muffle the sounds.

Horses, goats and other livestock should be securely stabled or moved to a different location during fireworks displays in their immediate area.

DO NOT TETHER YOUR ANIMALS

Tethered animals are likely to feel trapped and will panic even more. They can seriously injure themselves (and others), become entangled, or even choke in their efforts to escape



If you build a bonfire remember that it may attract small animals and birds looking for food or shelter during the day, so be sure to give it a good shake and make some noise before you light it.

Desensitisation may help to calm pets afraid of loud noises.

By regularly exposing animals to small samples the kind of sounds that frighten them, you may begin to desensitise them.

Start very quietly. Play the recorded sound just loud enough that you begin to notice some irritation, such as ear-twitching. Attract your dogs attention. Play, act as if everything is normal, and reward calm behaviour with praise and attention. Keep this up for a few minutes at a time, and try to leave the sounds on after you leave the room.

Repeat the process on a daily basis, gradually increasing the volume over the course of a few months. You will need to allow three to six months in advance to complete this kind of training, and with some animals you will need to continue it indefinitely or they will become sensitive again in between fireworks displays.

Unfortunately for some pets the fear of loud noises is completely overwhelming.

When pets have this kind of abnormal and excessive fear, it may feel like there is nothing you can do to calm them down.

If your pet suffers from an unmanageable phobia of fireworks or thunder, then it is at risk of injury when it panics.

To help keep your pet safe, you should take the time to make an appointment with your vet well before the date of the fireworks display. Discuss the problem with your vet or an animal behaviourist, who may recommend behavioural therapy, and in some cases may prescribe some calming medication.



Department of Justice

WorkSafe Tasmania
 PO Box 56
 Rosny Park TAS 7018



Phone 03 6166 4628 Fax 03 6173 0206
 Email Tara.Hewitt@justice.tas.gov.au Web www.worksafe.tas.gov.au

16 February 2016

Mr Des Jennings
 Northern Midlands Council
 PO Box 156
 Longford TAS 7301

NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUNCIL					
Location					
File No.					
Property					
Attachments					
REC'D 19 FEB 2016					
			A		A
GM					
Local					
GSM					
CCM					
WPM					
HR					
				MYR	
				CRB	
				PLAN	
				BID	
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Dear Mr Jennings

Invitation to contribute to the review of fireworks in Tasmania

The Treasurer, Peter Gutwein MP, has announced a review of fireworks laws in Tasmania.

As part of this review, WorkSafe Tasmania has published a discussion and options paper. This paper forms the basis for public consultation on the management of Type 2 fireworks in Tasmania and ways the current fireworks regime may be improved. It outlines how the use of fireworks is currently managed in Tasmania, identifies a number of issues associated with the current scheme and presents a range of options for consideration. It also includes the Terms of Reference for the review.

The paper is available at http://worksafe.tas.gov.au/licensing/dangerous_goods/fireworksdisplays.

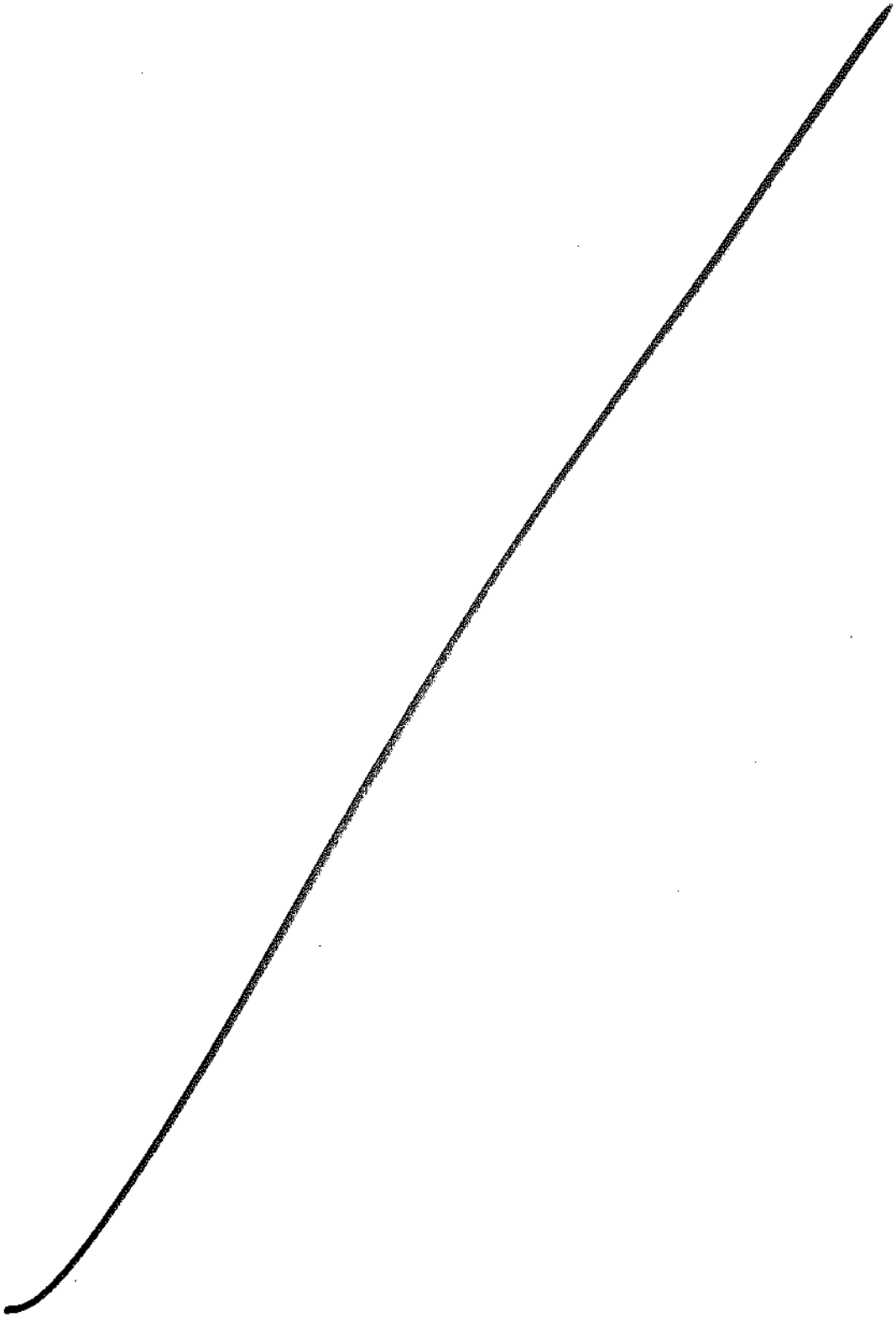
As a key stakeholder for the management and use of fireworks in Tasmania, I value your views and invite you to lodge a submission in response to the issues raised.

The closing date for all submissions is Friday, 1 April 2016. Information on the consultation process and how to lodge your submission is provided on page 40 of that paper.

I look forward to receiving your views on this issue.

Yours sincerely

Martin Shirley
 Chief Executive



Fireworks in Tasmania

Discussion and Options Paper



Tasmania

February 2016

WORKSAFE TASMANIA
Department of Justice

Contents

1. Preface	3
2. Terms of reference	5
3. Summary of key discussion points and questions	6
4. History of fireworks management in Tasmania	10
5. Current regulatory environment	10
5.1. Classification of Fireworks	11
5.2. Relevant permits.....	11
5.3. Key features of the current system relating to fireworks display permits.....	12
5.4. Application process.....	16
5.5. Other requirements.....	17
5.6. Permit cancellations and mechanism for appeal	19
6. Pattern of fireworks use	19
7. Issues arising from the use of fireworks	20
7.1. Danger to people, property and the environment.....	20
7.2. Public disturbance	21
7.3. Fire hazard	22
7.4. Misuse of fireworks	23
7.5. Inherent weaknesses of the regime	24
7.6. Costs to the Tasmanian public.....	26
8. Approaches in other Australian jurisdictions	27
9. Developments at the national level.....	30
10. Options for moving forward.....	30
10.1. No change	31
10.2. Minor changes to improve clarity and efficiency	32
10.3. Refine the current regime with increased regulation	33
10.4. Maintain public access with a focus on community benefit	35
10.5. Retain the permit system, but limit the use of fireworks by members of the public to one day per year.....	36
10.6. Introduce a total ban use of fireworks by unlicensed members of the public	37

1-184
Fireworks in Tasmania
Discussion and Options Paper

10.7. Other potential changes	38
11. Consultation process and invitation for submissions	39
Appendix A: Summary of questions	41
Appendix B: Stakeholder questionnaire	44

1. Preface

This Discussion and Options Paper forms the basis of consultation with stakeholders and the broader Tasmanian community on potential changes to legislation relating to the sale, purchase and use of Type 2 fireworks in Tasmania.

It aims to help stakeholders and community members think about the current issues with Tasmania's fireworks legislation, as well as some potential remedies for consideration.

The review of fireworks legislation (the review) will examine matters relating primarily to Type 2 fireworks, also known as 'shopgood' or 'consumer' fireworks. These are outdoor fireworks that, subject to holding a fireworks display permit, may be used by members of the public without a requirement to hold a shot-firer's permit endorsed for pyrotechnics.

As requested by the Treasurer, and stipulated by the terms of reference (on page 5), the review ultimately will enable recommendations to be made on how the current fireworks laws can be improved. This paper seeks to promote consideration of the issues and stimulate feedback on some potential options. The paper outlines:

- how fireworks are currently regulated in Tasmania and in other Australian jurisdictions;
- issues arising from the use of Type 2 fireworks;
- potential options for amending the regulation of Type 2 fireworks in Tasmania; and
- the impact each option could have on business, the Government, the community and the environment.

This paper is relatively detailed, to do justice to the issues. A brief overview of the key discussion points is therefore provided at section 3.

Your feedback will allow your views to be considered in this review. To assist in the provision of feedback, a series of questions have been provided throughout the paper and summarised in Appendix A. These questions are designed to promote thought and discussion on the key points of the review. Interested parties are invited to provide a response to these questions via a written statement. Alternatively, a more general questionnaire is provided at Appendix B. Please refer to section 11 on page 39 for more details.

Written statements and completed questionnaires must be returned to WorkSafe Tasmania by **5pm on Friday, 1 April 2016, by emailing to:** wstinfo@justice.tas.gov.au

1-186
Fireworks in Tasmania
Discussion and Options Paper

Alternatively, written statements and completed questionnaires may be posted to:

Fireworks Consultation
WorkSafe Tasmania
PO Box 56
ROSNY PARK TAS 7018

The review is being conducted by the Department of Justice (WorkSafe Tasmania is part of the Department) because it is the Department responsible for administering the legal framework for the use of fireworks.

2. Terms of reference

The Treasurer's terms of reference for the review are as follows:

1. The Treasurer announced that there would be a review of Tasmania's fireworks laws. These laws sit in the *Explosives Regulations 2012* under the *Explosives Act 2012*.
2. WorkSafe Tasmania will review Tasmania's fireworks laws taking into account:
 - a. ongoing concerns regarding fireworks management in Tasmania;
 - b. approaches in other Australian jurisdictions to managing fireworks;
 - c. developments at a national level for nationally consistent explosives laws; and
 - d. public comment and stakeholder consultation, including Police, the Tasmanian Fire Service, RSPCA, DPIPWE, local government, fireworks suppliers, and business.
3. The review should examine matters including:
 - a. Who should be allowed to lodge an application for a Type 2 fireworks permit; adults, groups (community, sporting, other) or certain qualified people?
 - i. An appropriate mechanism for those potentially affected by a fireworks application to make comment.
 - ii. An appropriate appeal mechanism for permit decisions.
 - b. The lead time for making applications.
 - c. The criteria taken into account when determining the granting of permits.
 - d. What days should Type 2 fireworks displays be allowed: 365 days per year; limited to certain days of the year; limited to certain events during the year?
 - e. What time of the day and for what duration should Type 2 fireworks be limited?
 - f. Should Type 2 firework displays be limited by location?
 - g. The interaction between Type 2 fireworks displays and native and domestic animals.
 - h. Disposal of unused fireworks.
4. Report to the Treasurer on:
 - a) options considered;
 - b) recommendations for improvement of the existing fireworks laws; and
 - c) any further work recommended to ensure best practice fireworks laws in Tasmania.
5. Consider any further fireworks matters referred by the Minister.

3. Summary of key discussion points and questions

This paper discusses the regulation of fireworks in Tasmania. It identifies some issues and concerns that arise from the holding of fireworks displays, and it presents some questions and options, to generate public feedback.

Current situation:

To purchase or use Type 2 fireworks, a person must have a fireworks display permit issued by WorkSafe Tasmania. Any adult considered fit and proper to hold a fireworks display may apply for a fireworks display permit.

So long as the purpose of a fireworks display aligns with one of the 'approved purposes', such as a community fair or a military tattoo, it may be held on any day of the year. A small number of the approved purposes are limited to a particular day, such as New Year's Eve.

An application for a fireworks display permit must be lodged in person, with the fee and photo identification, at a Service Tasmania Shop. WorkSafe Tasmania will consider the application and make a decision.

Once a person is issued with a fireworks display permit, they must ensure compliance with all the relevant safety requirements and other permit conditions. This includes notifying relevant authorities and neighbours about when and where the fireworks display will be held.

A fireworks display permit may be cancelled under certain conditions.

If a person is unhappy with a decision to issue, cancel or refuse to issue a fireworks display permit, in most cases they may apply to the Magistrate's Court for the decision to be reviewed.

Summary of questions for this section:

Questions 1 to 13 largely seek your views on who should be allowed to fire Type 2 fireworks, where and when and under what conditions. They cover matters such as:

- Whether qualifications should be required (for example a shot-firer's permit endorsed for pyrotechnics).
- Should displays be limited to certain days? What time of day and duration should be permitted for displays?
- Should the locations for Type 2 displays be more limited? Should 'no fireworks' zones be implemented?
- Should neighbours be advised that an application has been lodged before a fireworks display permit is granted, rather than after?

Issues:

There are some ongoing concerns and frequent issues that arise from the use of Type 2 fireworks by members of the public. These concerns and issues include:

- risk of danger to people, property and the environment;
- public disturbance, in particular, noise and disturbance to animals;
- fire hazard;
- risk of misuse;
- other inherent weaknesses of the regime, such as:
 - inadequate timeframes for processing permit applications or lodging appeals;
 - inadequate guidance surrounding the possession, storage and disposal of surplus unused fireworks; and
 - the limited ability for authorities to enforce the requirements of the law; and
- financial costs to the Tasmanian public.

Summary of questions for this section:

Questions 14 to 24 relate to issues with the current fireworks regime and seek your views on the best ways to improve the safety and administration of fireworks use in Tasmania. They cover such matters as:

- how to protect domestic and native animals;
- how to manage public disturbance and fire risk;
- any experiences of misuse of fireworks;
- timeframe for applications; and
- any other concerns about the current regime.

National trends:

All Australian jurisdictions have either banned or restricted public access to Type 2 fireworks. Tasmania's fireworks regime is one of the most liberal.

The Northern Territory remains the only jurisdiction in which the access to Type 2 fireworks is unrestricted; however, this freedom only exists on Territory Day, held on 1 July each year.

There is growing momentum for national consistency to be achieved in the regulation of explosives (noting that fireworks are explosives and will be addressed in any nationally consistent explosives laws).

Options:

Potential options to address the issues with the use of fireworks in Tasmania include:

- *No change.*
This approach would retain the status quo but does not address any of the identified concerns arising from the current fireworks laws. This option is not a preferred approach because it does not address any of the identified problems with the current system.
- *Minor changes to improve clarity and efficiency.*
The primary focus of this approach would be to clarify any ambiguities in the current legislation and to ease the administrative burden of the fireworks regime. No substantial changes to the current workings of the fireworks regime would be made.
- *Refine the current regime with increased regulation.*
This approach would seek to introduce additional regulations to address the main issues that have been identified.
- *Maintain public access with a focus on community benefit.*
Under this approach, the fireworks regime would be reoriented with a community focus so that any fireworks display would need to be held for the benefit of a community, rather than private individuals.
- *Retain the permit system, but limit the use of fireworks by members of the public to one day per year.*
Under this approach, unlicensed members of the public (i.e. people who do not have a shot-firer's permit endorsed for pyrotechnics) would be allowed to use Type 2 fireworks once a year, say on Cracker Night, subject to holding a fireworks display permit. Pyrotechnicians (persons who hold shot-firer's permit endorsed for pyrotechnics) would be allowed to conduct a fireworks display for any prescribed 'approved purpose', subject to the issuance of a fireworks display permit for the event.
- *Introduce a total ban on the use of Type 2 fireworks by unlicensed members of the public.*
This approach would result in public access to Type 2 fireworks being banned, however people with a shot-firer's licence endorsed for pyrotechnics would still be able to purchase and use these fireworks.

Summary of questions for this section:

Questions 25 and 26 seek your feedback of the advantages and disadvantages of the options and invite you to indicate your preferred option.

Next Steps:

All stakeholders and interested members of the community are invited to provide your feedback.

A consolidated list of all the questions raised throughout this paper is provided at Appendix A. You may answer as many or as few questions as you would like. Alternatively, if you would prefer, a short questionnaire is provided at Appendix B.

Please be sure to lodge your submission or completed questionnaire by the closing time of **5pm on Friday, 1 April 2016**. For more information, please refer to section 11, Consultation process and invitation for submissions on page 39.

4. History of fireworks management in Tasmania

There have been two significant reviews of fireworks management in Tasmania over the past 20 years.

In earlier years, any person 18 years and older was able to purchase fireworks from a licensed supplier; typically, one of any number of corner stores or shops in their local area. Fireworks were available for sale during the week before Cracker Night, with no limitations on the amount or types of 'shopgood' fireworks purchased, or the duration of the display.

Legislative changes resulting from the first major review of the laws came into effect in 1998. These changes included the introduction of a permit regime and classifications for different types of fireworks (refer to section 5.1, Classification of Fireworks). It was recognised that more powerful fireworks are more dangerous and, for the first time, restrictions were placed on the purchase and use of various types of fireworks.

Changes arising from the second major review came into effect in 2009. These changes were focused on tightening the management of fireworks to increase safety and further reduce harm. Additional obligations were introduced for people handling fireworks, that is, their import, packaging, storage and disposal. More rigorous conditions were established for people applying for permits; for example, fireworks displays must occur at least 50 metres from infrastructure, vehicles or roadways and notice must be given to police, the fire service, local government and neighbours.

In 2012, the laws relating to fireworks management were transferred from the (now repealed) Dangerous Substances (Safe Handling) legislation, to new explosives legislation that deals with the management of all types of explosives, including fireworks. Despite this change, the fireworks provisions remained the same; and it is under the 2012 explosives laws that the management of fireworks is primarily regulated today.

5. Current regulatory environment

The sale, purchase and use of Type 2 fireworks in Tasmania is regulated under the *Explosives Act 2012* (the Act), and the *Explosives Regulations 2012* (the Regulations). This legislation is administered by the Treasurer (who has carriage of workplace relations matters) through WorkSafe Tasmania, as a part of the Department of Justice.

5.1. Classification of Fireworks

Tasmanian law recognises four classifications of fireworks, with each classification having specific conditions for their sale, purchase and use.

Type 1 fireworks: are intended for indoor domestic use and have a very small amount of pyrotechnic substance. They include items such as sparklers, party poppers and bonbons. Type 1 fireworks are 'exempt explosives' and are therefore freely available to the public and no permits are required for their use.

Type 2 fireworks: are 'shopgoods' or 'consumer' fireworks intended for outdoor use, and include roman candles, small skyrockets and fountains. A fireworks display permit issued by WorkSafe Tasmania authorises a person to buy and use these fireworks in Tasmania, for a specific single event for which the permit is issued.

Type 3 fireworks: also known as professional display or large event fireworks, include professional, 'spectacular larger shell' or mortar type fireworks. A person wishing to conduct a display using Type 3 fireworks must nominate a pyrotechnician (a person who holds a shot-firer's permit endorsed for pyrotechnics) to purchase the fireworks and conduct the display.

Theatrical fireworks: are a separate classification because they are more hazardous than Type 1 fireworks but do not fit neatly into the Type 2 and Type 3 categories. They include flash powder and other pyrotechnic substances/articles designed or adapted for theatrical use. Similar restrictions apply to theatrical fireworks as to Type 3, because they are often used within a close proximity to performers and audiences.

5.2. Relevant permits

5.2.1. Shot-firing permit

A shot-firing (or shot-firer's) permit authorises a person to use explosives in one or more of eight different categories (including pyrotechnics, i.e. fireworks). The particular explosives a person is permitted to use depends on the specific endorsements held. For example, a person with a shot-firing permit endorsed for 'category 1' is permitted to undertake underground shot-firing, being the shot-firing involved in tunnelling or in underground or undersea mining.

To be recognised as a pyrotechnician, who is authorised to sell, purchase and/or use fireworks (except Type 1 which are exempt explosives and require no permits), a person must have a shot-firing permit endorsed for pyrotechnical shot-firing (category 4). There is

an exception, however, in that a person priming or firing Type 2 fireworks in accordance with a fireworks display permit is not required to be a pyrotechnician. To distinguish between pyrotechnicians who may use any fireworks and people who may only use Type 2 fireworks, the latter group is referred to in this paper as 'unlicensed members of the public' or simply 'members of the public'.

To obtain a shot-firer's permit, an applicant must be able to show that he or she has satisfactorily completed an accredited course in shot-firing for the category or categories of shot-firing for which the permit is sought. Equivalent interstate training or authorisation is also recognised. There are also other conditions applying, including that the person must have a legitimate need for a permit.

5.2.2. Fireworks display permit

A person intending to hold a fireworks display must apply for, and be granted, a fireworks display permit by the Secretary of the Department of Justice (the Secretary). It doesn't matter whether or not the fireworks display is to be conducted by a pyrotechnician or an unlicensed member of the public, if any fireworks apart from Type 1 are to be used then a fireworks display permit is required.

A fireworks display permit authorises a person to hold the fireworks display at a specified time and place, subject to conditions, and will specify the type of fireworks which may be used in the display.

When a person is issued with a fireworks display permit for a display using only Type 2 fireworks, that person is authorised to purchase and use Type 2 fireworks (up to a maximum of less than 20kg, or lesser amount if specified in the permit) for the display. Importantly, a fireworks display permit does not authorise a person to purchase or use Type 3 or theatrical fireworks, unless that person is a pyrotechnician with a shot-firing permit endorsed for pyrotechnical shot-firing. This is why any application for a permit to hold a Type 3 or theatrical fireworks display must nominate a pyrotechnician to purchase and use or supervise the use of the fireworks.

5.3. Key features of the current system relating to fireworks display permits

5.3.1. Eligibility for a fireworks display permit

There are a number of factors that are taken into account before a fireworks display permit may be granted, including whether the applicant is an adult and a 'fit and proper' person to hold a fireworks display. The term 'fit and proper' takes into consideration factors such as a person's mental fitness and whether the person has been convicted of a terrorism offence or other offences involving explosives, violence, dishonesty or intimidation.

In cases where it is a corporation rather than an individual that is applying for the display permit, the application must identify who will be the 'responsible adult' and the 'alternate responsible adult' for the fireworks display. Responsible adults must agree to be nominated, and be capable of performing the duties of the role. These duties include overseeing the proposed fireworks display, ensuring compliance with all conditions of the permit, and acting as the first contact point for emergency services and other officials as required.

As mentioned earlier, in section 5.2.2, if Type 3 fireworks will be used in the display, the applicant must also nominate a pyrotechnician to purchase and use the fireworks.

- Question 1:** *Should additional eligibility requirements be introduced for people applying for a fireworks display permit; for example, should:*
- *a shot-firing permit be required for all displays (using Type 2, Type 3 or theatrical fireworks); or*
 - *a police check be required? If yes, please provide details.*
- Question 2:** *Should applications be limited to groups, such as a community or sporting groups, rather than people applying as individuals? If yes, please provide details.*

5.3.2. Occasions for which permits may be sought

The purpose of holding a fireworks display must align with one of the approved purposes. Subject to that condition, a person may apply for a fireworks display permit to hold a fireworks display on any day of the year. A small number of the approved purposes are limited to a particular day, such as New Year's Eve.

Approved purposes include:

- a Commonwealth Day celebration (also known as Cracker Night);
- New Year's Eve celebrations;
- a school or community fair;
- a Finale to a major agricultural show (like Agfest or the Royal Hobart Show);
- a Finale to a major sporting or recreational event (like the Royal Hobart Regatta or Launceston Festivale);
- traditional cultural occasions (such as Chinese New Year or Diwali);
- the opening or anniversary of a major commercial enterprise;
- the celebration of a major anniversary or milestone with political, historical or other significance to either Australia or Tasmania, such as Australia Day, Tasmania Day or a city centenary;

- the performance of an artistic work that incorporates or is associated with the use of explosives (like Handel's 'Music for the Royal Fireworks');
- a military tattoo;
- the testing/classification of fireworks, or related purposes, typically by a manufacturer/supplier; and
- a purpose that substantially corresponds to one of the above purposes.

If the intended fireworks display is for an event or occasion that does not meet one of these approved purposes, a fireworks permit will not be issued.

Question 3: *For what purposes should Type 2 fireworks be used by members of the public?*

Question 4: *Should the approved purposes for members of the public to hold Type 2 displays be identical to the purposes for displays by pyrotechnicians (usually, but not always, Type 3 fireworks displays)? If no, in what ways should they differ?*

Question 5: *On what days should Type 2 fireworks be able to be used by members of the public? Should their use be limited to a particular day of the year, or for certain events? If yes, please provide details.*

Question 6: *Should there be more limitations on the days on which members of the public are allowed to use fireworks compared with pyrotechnicians? If yes, please provide details.*

5.3.3. Safety requirements

Fireworks displays have some inherent dangers, and anyone handling or using fireworks has the obligation to exercise reasonable caution to protect people, property and the environment from harm. Before a fireworks display permit will be issued for a Type 2 display, the applicant must confirm that they understand all the relevant safety requirements and that the display will be organised and held in accordance with them.

The current safety requirements include that:

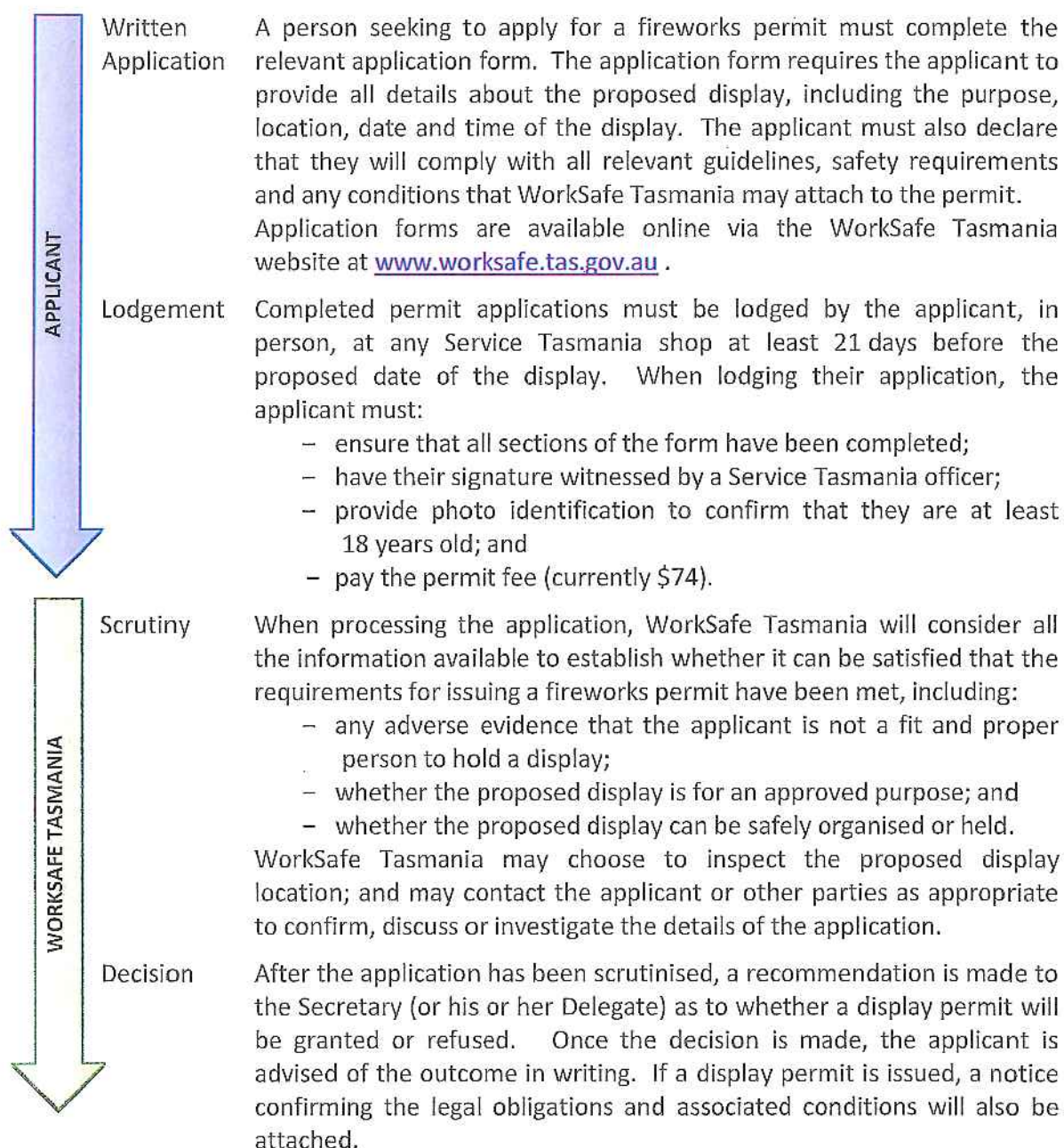
- at least seven days' notice of the display must be given to the Tasmanian Fire Service, Tasmanian Police, local council, immediate neighbours and any commercial livestock operations within one kilometre of the proposed display site;
- minimum clearance distances must be maintained, so that the location where fireworks will be fired is at least:
 - 10 metres from spectators;
 - 50 metres from parks, motor vehicles, roads, bridges and infrastructure;

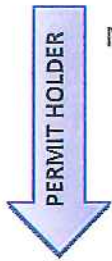
- 200 metres from any other explosive, flammable or combustible material;
and
- 500 metres from an aged care facility, school, church or hospital (unless approval from the owner or authority responsible is gained);
- spectators must not have access to any fireworks or firing areas;
- the trajectory of any aerial fireworks must be at least ten metres away from hazards including power lines, streetlamps and tall trees;
- adequate fire-fighting equipment must be available on site throughout the day, including at least two suitable fire extinguishers; two sand buckets; and a hose connected to a water supply;
- before their use, fireworks must be checked for damage or defects, and must not be left unattended at the display location at any time. A closed container must be used to store fireworks until they are positioned and made ready for firing;
- the display must not commence or continue in winds stronger than 17 knots, in a lightning storm or other unsafe weather conditions; or in contravention of a total fire ban;
- any accident or incident that occurs as a result of the fireworks display must be promptly reported to the appropriate authority; and
- immediately after the display, all necessary follow-up action must be taken, including:
 - securing and removing unused fireworks,
 - checking for materials that are ignited or smouldering; and
 - making sure the site is free of rubbish and other debris.

Question 7: *Should the safety requirements be changed to improve the protection of people, property and the environment? If yes, please outline any suggestions you have. If your answer is based on a personal experience, please provide details.*

5.4. Application process

The following process is currently in place for the issuing of fireworks display permits for a display by an unlicensed member of the public using Type 2 fireworks:





Notification A display permit holder must notify the Tasmania Fire Service, Tasmania Police and their local council of the display, giving at least seven full days' notice. The same notice must also be provided to the owner or occupier of each property adjoining the location of the display, as well as the owner or occupier of any property used for commercial livestock operations within a one kilometre radius of the display.

Question 8: *Before a decision is made on whether to issue a display permit, should people who may potentially be affected by a fireworks display be given the opportunity to provide comments? If yes, what would be the appropriate mechanism to request these comments, and what criteria should be applied to determine which people 'may potentially be affected'; for example, should comment be sought from all people within a certain distance from the display?*

Question 9: *Is there any way in which the permit application process should be changed? If yes, please provide details.*

5.5. Other requirements

5.5.1. Display limitations

Once a fireworks display permit (for use of Type 2 fireworks) has been granted, the fireworks display can only be held if all the conditions of the permit are met. In addition to any specific conditions identified or prescribed by WorkSafe Tasmania, the following limitations apply:

Weight: The total gross weight of fireworks purchased for, or used in, the fireworks display must be less than 20 kilograms.

Location: The display must be held in the site designated by the fireworks permit and all necessary clearance distances must be complied with (refer to Section 5.3.3, Safety requirements).

Day: A fireworks display must only be held on the day that is specified on the fireworks permit.

Time: On New Year's Eve, a fireworks display must generally not start until midnight, and must be finished at or before 12:30am New Year's Day. On any other day, a fireworks display may be held at a nominated time between 6:00pm and 10:00pm.

Weather: A fireworks display must be held in safe weather conditions: a display cannot commence or proceed if a total fire ban has been declared, or if there is a strong wind, lightning storm or other unsafe weather.

Duration: The display must be no longer than 30 minutes in total, from start to finish, including any breaks.

Question 10: *Based on your experiences, would you suggest changing the limitations for fireworks displays? If so, how?*

Question 11: *At what time of the day and for what duration should Type 2 fireworks displays be allowed?*

Question 12: *Should the location for Type 2 fireworks displays be more limited so they can only be held in specific areas or particular types of locations, such as only on sporting ovals or not within a certain distance from livestock? Should certain localities be identified as 'no fireworks' zones? If yes, please provide details.*

5.5.2. Storage and disposal

Current fireworks laws provide some guidance for the safe storage of fireworks and disposal of unused fireworks:

- Before being taken to the site of the display, Type 2 fireworks must be stored securely, away from any ignition source or other dangerous substances with which they could explosively interact.
- Once fireworks have been taken to the site, they must be kept in closed containers, at least 25 metres away from the firing area, until they need to be positioned and made ready for firing. In addition, they must not be left unattended at any time.
- Misfires must be destroyed or safely removed from the site in an approved portable magazine, preferably by soaking them with water for at least 10 hours and then burying them. Under no circumstances may misfires be burned.

When a person owns Type 2 fireworks but has no permit to use them, the owner needs to decide how store or dispose of them. Such a situation could occur, for example, if a person purchases ten kilograms of fireworks but only uses five kilograms during their display; or if a display must be cancelled for any reason, such as the declaration of a total fire ban.

Question 13: *Have you experienced a situation in which unused fireworks needed to be stored or disposed? If yes, did you encounter any difficulties?*