

# Agenda

## Ordinary Council Meeting

**Wednesday 27 November 2024**  
At 5.30pm

Council Chambers, 39 Bannister Road, Boddington

A vibrant and connected community with excellent lifestyle and employment opportunities in a beautiful natural environment.

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**1. DECLARATION OF OPENING**

I would like to begin by acknowledging the Wilman People as the Traditional Custodians of the land we are meeting on today, and pay respect to Elders past and present, as well as the continuation of cultural, spiritual, and educational practices of Aboriginal people.

Councillors, to ensure clarity and effective communication during this Council Meeting, I kindly remind you to switch on your microphones when called upon to speak. This meeting will be recorded.

**2. ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

**2.1 Attendance**

**2.2 Apologies**

**2.3 Leave of Absence**

**3. DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST**

**4. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME**

Public question time is limited to a total of fifteen minutes of duration, except by consent of the person presiding. Each speaker is limited to three minutes duration to speak, except by consent of the person presiding.

**4.1 Previous Question Taken on Notice at the October Ordinary Council Meeting**

**4.1.1 Christine Ewen**

Q1. *When is the CCTV at the Independent Living Units going to be fixed as property has been stolen from the hub?*

A1. The CCTV at the Independent Living Units, Community Hub has been checked and found to be fake. It is unclear when this was installed and who authorised it. As a result, the two fake cameras have been removed. In regard to property being stolen from the hub, it is suggested that this be reported to WA Police.

**5. PETITIONS/DEPUTATIONS/PRESENTATIONS/SUBMISSIONS**

Nil

**6. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

**That the minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held on Wednesday, 23 October, 2024 be confirmed as a true record of proceedings.**

**That the minutes of the Special Council Meeting held on Wednesday, 13**



**November, 2024 be confirmed as a true record of proceedings.**

**7. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY PRESIDING MEMBER WITHOUT DISCUSSION**

On 23 October, I attended the Ordinary Council Meeting.

On 28 October, I attended a meeting with Lachlan Hunter (Nationals state candidate), Susan McDonald (Federal senator), Shane Love (State opposition leader) with the CEO and other Councillors.

On 29 October, I performed a citizenship ceremony for two new Australian citizens.

On 4 November 2024, both the CEO and I met with James Rhee from Progressive Green Solutions.

On 11 November 2024, both the CEO and I met with community members at the Diner Café for an engagement session with the community.

On 13 November 2024, I attended the Special Council Meeting and the Councillor Concept Forum.

On 14 November 2024, both the CEO and I met with the Guru Brothers, owners of the IGA, the Boddington Hotel and part of the super block on Forrest Street. On this day we also met with the recently elected Chairperson and the Manager of the Boddington Community Resource Centre.

On 19 November 2024, both the CEO and I attended our quarterly meeting with South32 at the Shire Office.

During the month of November I have met with the CEO several times for our standard catch up and information meetings.

**8. RECEPTION OF MINUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEES**

**9. REPORTS OF OFFICERS**

## 9.1 DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

### 9.1.1 Shire of Boddington Corporate Climate Action Plan – Emissions Reduction and Adaptation

File Reference:	3.0020
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Previous Item:	Ordinary Council Meeting   26/12   91/19
Author:	Executive Manager Development and Community Services
Disclosure of Interest:	Nil
Voting Requirements:	Simple Majority
Attachments	9.1.1A Draft Shire of Boddington Corporate Climate Action Plan – Emissions Reduction and Adaptation

#### Summary

The purpose of this report is for Council to consider and endorse the Shire of Boddington Corporate Climate Action Plan – emissions reduction and adaptation (Plan) as contained in attachment 9.1.1A.

#### Background

Council resolved on 15 October 2019, to request the Chief Executive Officer prepare a Climate Change Action Plan for Council Consideration. At that meeting Council also re-endorsed the West Australian Local Government Climate Change Declaration, which had previously been endorsed by Council on the 21 February 2012.

Developing a Climate Change Action Plan was included as a priority action in the inaugural Council Plan 2022 – 2023 adopted by Council on 18 August 2022, to be prepared in the 2024 - 2025 financial year.

#### Comment

The Plan sets out how the Shire will reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over the next five years and lists the priority actions required to adapt to the impacts of climate change expected over the next ten years. It is important to note that this is a corporate plan and identifies the key actions the Shire as an organisation should take in regards to matters that are under its direct care and control.

The Plan is broken up into four main components, these being, the purpose of the Plan, the context and need for action to reduce GHG emissions, a carbon emission reduction plan, and an adaptation plan along with priority actions.

To inform the carbon emission reduction component, a series of interviews were held with key staff and Shire contractors, along with an audit of greenhouse gas emissions covering the 2023 calendar year. From this, an action plan has been developed. The actions that should lead to highest reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, include:

- Electrifying the diesel fleet where possible,
- Looking for increased efficiencies in using the diesel fleet,
- Introducing energy efficiency measures in Shire buildings to reduce electricity use, including a staff awareness program and incidental technology changes that reduce electricity usage, and
- Increased abatement by installing more photovoltaic (PV) cells on Shire buildings.

For the Adaptation Plan, a risk assessment approach was used to identify the most relevant climate hazards that may occur within the Shire of Boddington, the likely impacts as a result of those hazards, and priority actions to reduce the risk. The highest risk impacts determined by the workshop included:

- Infrastructure stress – road failure due to higher temperatures,
- Bushfire risk and impacts increase due to harsher fire weather climate, and
- Damage to infrastructure and storm water system due to increased intensity of heavy rainfall events.

The Plan is to be monitored regularly and a progress report provided to Council on an annual basis.

#### Consultation

The development of the Plan was undertaken in consultation with staff and Shire contractors (swimming pool).

#### Strategic Implications

Aspiration	Planet
Outcome 5	Shared responsibility for climate action and environmental sustainability
Objective 5.1	Encourage sustainable practices to reduce emissions, waste and water use.

#### Legislative Implications

Nil

#### Policy Implications

Nil

#### Financial Implications

Financial implications associated with actions contained with the Plan will be considered during the Shire's annual budgeting process.

#### Economic Implications

Economic implications are both positive and negative and can include cost saving from energy efficiency improvements but also increased capital and operational costs in order to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts.

#### Social Implications

Social implications include improving community health in reducing emissions and implementing strategies to adapt to climate change.

#### Environmental Considerations

Implementation of the Plan should result in a net reduction of greenhouse gas emission and therefore have positive environmental outcomes.

### Risk Consideration

Risk Statement and Consequence	Plan is not endorsed and actions not implemented resulting in potential significant financial costs in responding to climate change impacts.
Risk Rating (prior to treatment or control)	High
Principal Risk Theme	Financial
Risk Action Plan (controls or treatment proposed)	Endorse Plan, implement actions, undertake regular audits and report on progress to ensure greenhouse gas emissions are reducing over time.

### Officer Recommendation

**That Council endorse the Shire of Boddington Corporate Climate Change Action Plan – Emissions Reduction and Adaptation, as contained in Attachment 9.1.1A.**



# Shire of Boddington Corporate Climate Action Plan – emissions reduction and adaptation

A vibrant and connected community with excellent lifestyle and employment opportunities in a beautiful natural environment.

2024

**Report Author**

Prepared for the Shire of Boddington by Garry Middle (VisionEnvironment) -  
<http://www.garrymiddle.net>

**Acknowledgements**

The author acknowledges the following Shire officers who provided assistance in the preparation of this Action Plan: James Wickens, Fabian Houbrechts, Tamsin Hodder, De Galloway, Cara Ryan, Sam Kempton, Matt Mildwaters and Dylan Van Zuydam

**Acknowledgement of Country**

The Shire of Boddington acknowledges the Wilman People of the Noongar Nation as the traditional custodians, and pays respect to Elders past and present, as well as the continuation of cultural, spiritual and educational practices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

## Executive summary

This report contains the Shire of Boddington's Corporate climate change action plan setting out how the Shire will reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over the next five (5) years and listing the priority actions required to adapt to the impacts of climate change expected over the next ten (10) years. The report covers the evidence in support of the need to reduce GHG emissions, the role of Governments of all levels in reducing GHG emissions, and the commitments already made by the Shire of Boddington to act on climate change.

The main GHG emissions are carbon based in particular carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), and this plan will focus on reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The report lists the actions that the Shire commits to, so as to reduce corporate carbon emissions.

Three steps were involved in arriving at this list:

- An initial round of interviews with key staff to identify a preliminary list of actions;
- A carbon emission audit of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced directly and indirectly by activities of the Shire; and
- A follow up workshop with key staff to select the final list of actions taking into account the carbon emission audit.

The carbon emission audit (Appendix 2) made the following recommendations which, if adopted, should lead to the highest reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced by the Shire:

- Electrifying the diesel fleet where possible;
- Looking for increased efficiencies in using the diesel fleet;
- Introducing energy efficiency measures in Shire buildings to reduce electricity use, including a staff awareness program and incidental technology changes that reduce electricity useage; and
- Increased CO<sub>2</sub> abatement by installing more PV cells on Shire buildings.

In summary, the action plan identified the following actions (detailed in Table 1):

1. Introduce energy savings behaviour change programs for employees;
2. Retrofit buildings with energy savings devices;
3. Reduce night time lighting at Hotham Park and the outdoor lights at the sports centre;
4. Pursue LED street lighting;
5. Fix the swimming pool leak;
6. Replace existing equipment with more energy efficient devices;
7. Opportunistic replacement of petrol/diesel powered equipment with electric equipment;
8. Continue program of installing PV cells on Shire buildings;
9. Develop a strategic tree planting program;
10. Opportunistic reduction in the size of the fleet vehicles and conversion to electric vehicles;
11. Continue to introduce anti-idling devices in fleet vehicles;
12. Install more EV re-charge stations as required;
13. Pursue external funding sources for initiatives; and
14. Investigate the feasibility of having a revolving fund to fund initiatives.

The second key part of this report is the identification of key corporate actions needed to address the most significant impacts of climate change within a 10 year timeframe. A qualitative risk assessment approach using a workshop of key Shire staff was used to identify the climate change impacts of the highest risk and the priority actions need to respond to or reduce that risk. In summary, the priority actions identified were:

1. Update/create and implement policy to manage outside staff to avoid heat stress in hot weather.
2. For sealed roads - ensure bitumen being used is suitable for the local climate, consistent with Main Roads standards.
3. Develop and implement a plan to increase shade cover in key tourist sites & allow cool refuges (e.g. library and cafe) to have longer opening hours in summer.
4. Provide more shade at the pool.
5. Identify improvements in the water catchment of town dam to increase run-off to dam.
6. Educate users of dam water on water saving behaviours.
7. Review fee structure for standpipes to encourage more efficient use of water.
8. Education of Shire staff on water conservation measures.
9. Identify turf areas that are to be replaced by eco-zones that don't require irrigation.
10. Install water saving timers on showers at Caravan Park and pool.
11. Review Bush Fire Risk Management program and provide more resources.
12. Increase advocacy to DFES for ESL funding for operation of the Shire's Bushfire Brigades and fire mitigation activities.
13. Run campaigns in the community to increase bushfire brigade volunteer numbers.
14. Develop a rewards strategy to better motivate and reward volunteers.
15. Implement the upgrade to drainage infrastructure to manage stronger rain events.
16. Ensure gutters and down pipes of Council buildings and well maintained to avoid flooding inside building.
17. Septic ponds at the land fill site to be assessed by a structural engineer for risk of failure and overflowing.
18. Develop options to manage potential risks and implement preferred option.

Whilst the action plan identifies officers/work areas responsible for each action, for the plan to be effective it needs to be monitored with regular progress reporting. For this reason, a specific officer should be made responsible for monitoring progress and working with the identified officers/work areas responsible for each action to ensure implementation of the plan within the agreed timeframe. Reporting on progress should be at least on an annual basis.



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# 1. Purpose and need for this report

This report contains the Shire of Boddington's Corporate climate change action plan setting out how the Shire plans to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over the next five (5) years and listing the priority actions required to adapt to the impacts of climate change expected over the next ten (10) years. The report contains four broad sections. Section 2 sets the broad context describing the evidence in support of the need to reduce GHG emissions so as to reduce the impacts of global warming (climate change), the evidence in support of the need to adapt to the significant impacts of climate change, the role of Governments of all levels in reducing GHG emissions, the likely local impacts of climate change and the need to adapt to those likely impacts, and the commitments already made by the Shire of Boddington to act on climate change.

Section 3 sets out the Shire's action plan to reduce its corporate GHG emissions as its contribution to global action to minimise the impacts of climate change. The main GHG emissions are carbon based – carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) – which are collectively called carbon emissions. These should be the focus of any action plan, and because Council's corporate activities do not produce any methane, this plan will be about reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Section 4 describes the priority actions for Council so as to adapt to the impacts of climate change likely over the next ten years.

This report was prepared by Dr Garry Middle (VisionEnvironment) based on input from key Shire of Boddington staff.

## 2. Context – the need for action to reduce GHG emissions

### 2.1 Introduction

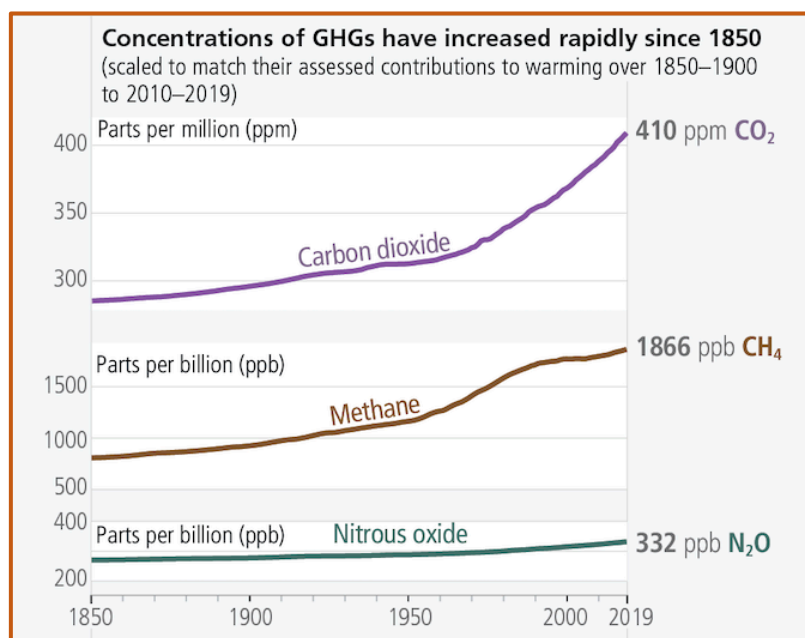
International scientific consensus is that global warming is occurring, and is driven by anthropogenic (human) activities leading to increasing atmospheric concentration of GHG since the start of the industrial revolution. Global warming is causing, and will continue to cause, changes to our climate which are having profound impacts on people, nature and infrastructure. Efforts are occurring at international, national and state government levels to reduce our emission and minimise the effects of climate change, with most nations committing to have net zero emission by 2050.

Local Governments around the world are also taking action to reduce emissions, and, through this Action Plan, the Shire of Boddington is joining that movement to reduce carbon emissions.

### 2.2 Climate science and the need to reduce GHG emissions

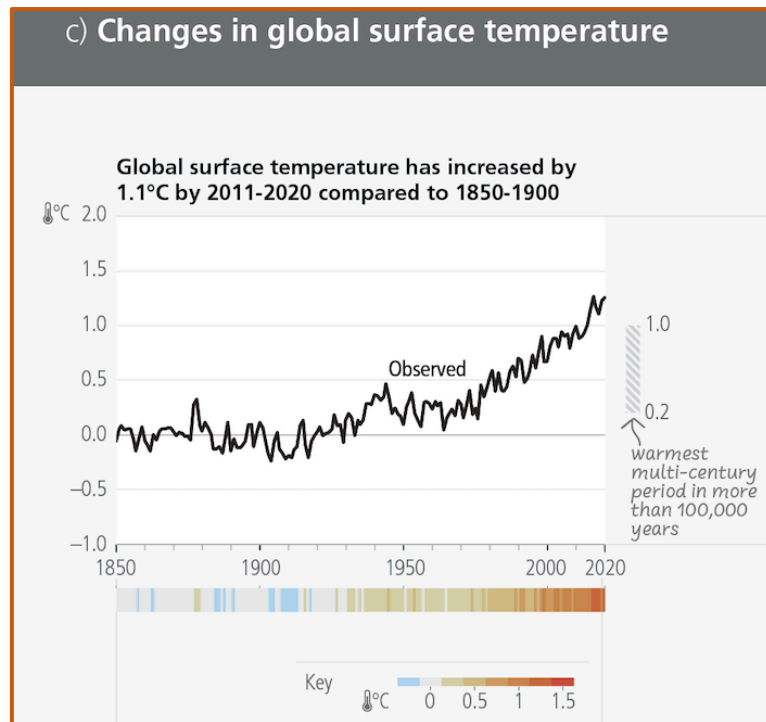
The concentration of greenhouse gas emissions has increased continually since the start of the industrial revolution (Figure 1), driven primarily by human activities, notably burning of fossil fuels, land clearing and agriculture.

**Figure 1: Global trends in concentration of key greenhouse gases in the atmosphere since 1850**  
(Source: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/figures/figure-2-1>).



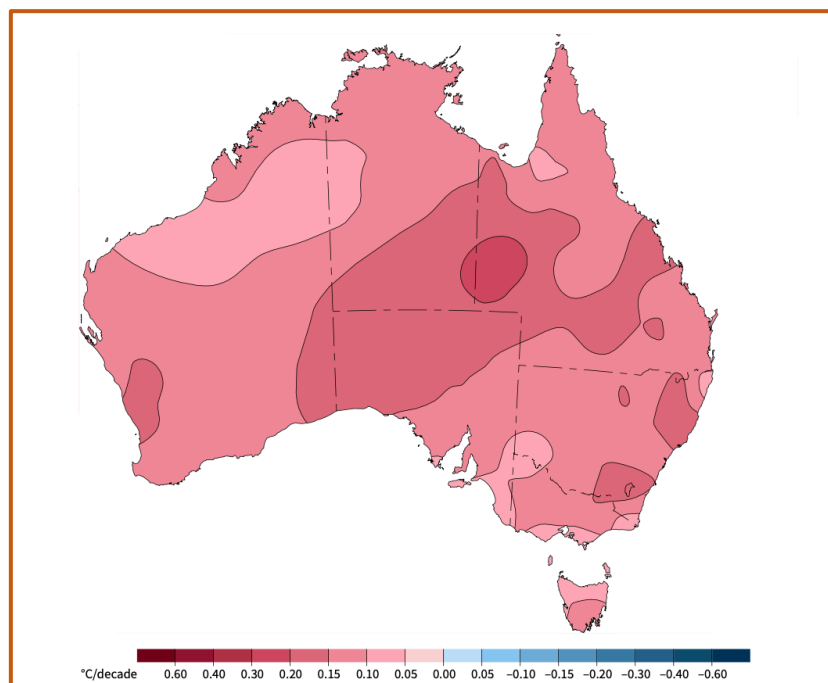
Ultimately, this increase in GHG concentrations in the atmosphere has led to global warming (Figure 2) and resultant changes in the climate system over time (climate change).

**Figure 2: Global trends in global surface temperature since 1850** (Source: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/figures/figure-2-1>).



The 2021 Australia State of the Environment report (Trewin, Morgan-Bulled and Cooper 2021) found that our entire continent had warmed from between 0.5°C to 2.2°C since 1910 (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Trend in mean temperature in Australia, 1910–2020 (Source: Trewin, Morgan-Bulled and Cooper 2021).**



The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an international body responsible for assessing the science related to climate change. IPCC assessments provide a scientific basis for governments at all levels to develop climate related policies, and they are fundamental inputs to negotiations at the United Nations Climate Conferences and the negotiation of international climate agreements. The IPCC's latest report found that:

*Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850-1900 in 2011-2020. Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase, with unequal historical and ongoing contributions arising from unsustainable energy use, land use and land-use change, lifestyles and patterns of consumption and production across regions, between and within countries, and among individuals (high confidence). (IPCC 2023, , 4)*

## 2.3 Global warming scenarios

In order to make projections of future global warming, climate scientists have developed models, using advanced computer simulations, for a range of different greenhouse gas emissions scenarios (i.e. projections of what the global greenhouse emissions may be in future years). These scenarios are used to inform policy and decision makers to plan for the future.

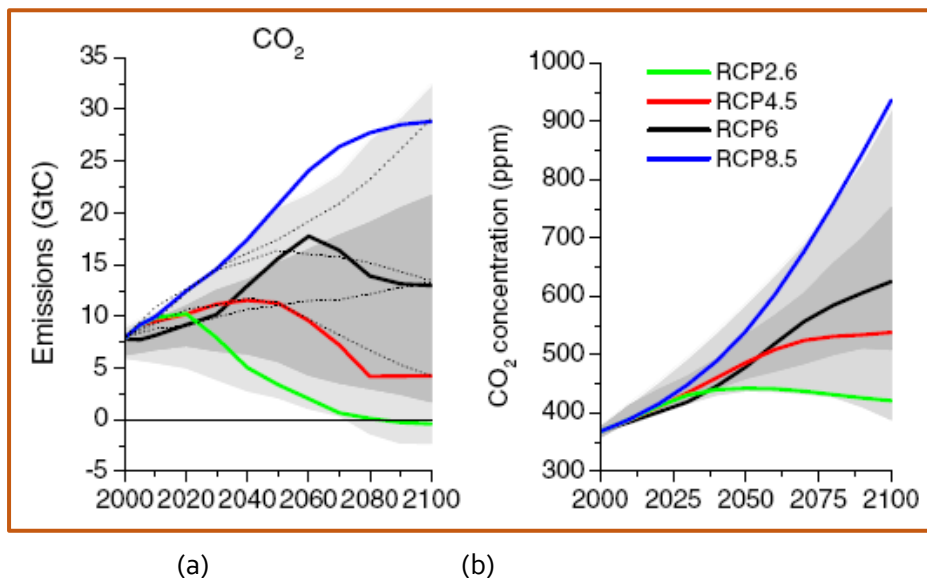
The IPCC uses four possible scenarios, also known as Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs):

- RCP2.6 – very low emissions scenario where global temperature increases by only 1°C;
- RCP4.5 – low emissions scenario where global temperature increases by 1.8°C;
- RCP6.0 – high emissions scenario where global temperature increases by 2.2°C; and
- RCP8.5 – very high emissions scenario where global temperature increases by 3.7°C.

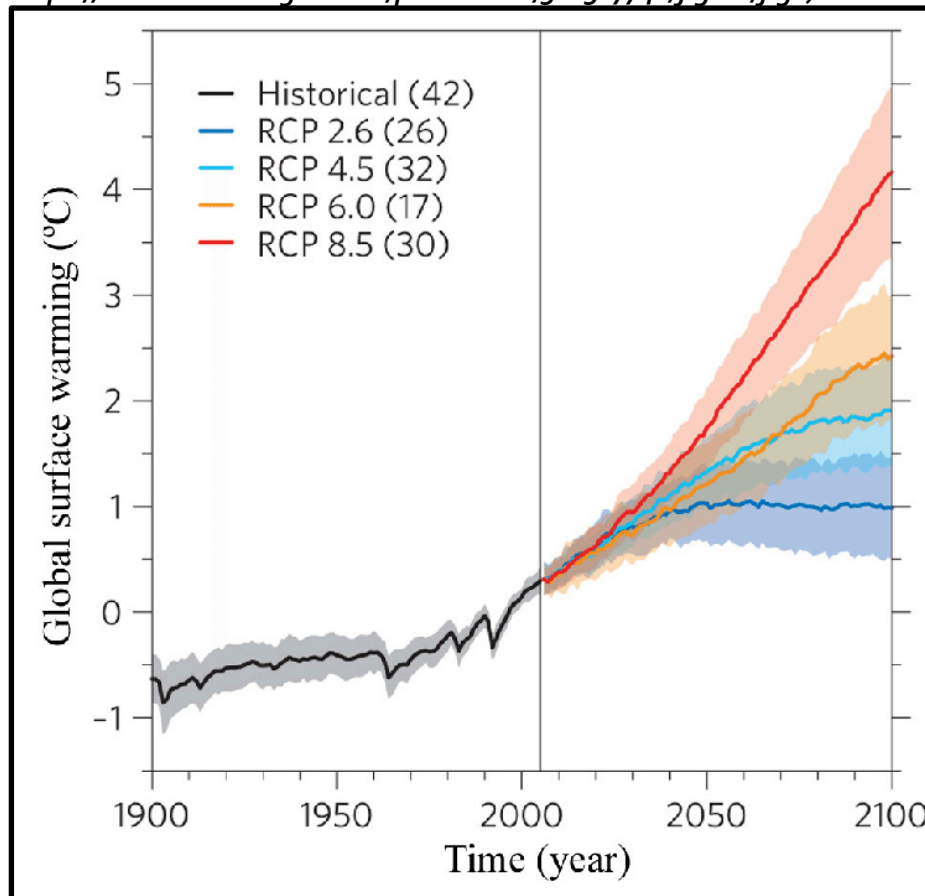
The number is the predicted extra heat in Watts per square metre - W/m<sup>2</sup> - that would be retained by the end of the 21st century based each greenhouse gas emissions scenario.

Figures 4 (a) and (b) show these four scenarios in terms of GHG emissions, and Figure 5 in terms of predicted global surface temperature. Figure 4 (a) shows the projected total human produced CO<sub>2</sub> emission over time noting that for 3 scenarios, emission will begin to decrease at some point. Figure 4(b) shows the projected cumulative concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> with only RCP2.6 showing an eventual decrease in the concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Figures 4 (a) and (b): Projected emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> (left) and projected concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> (right) for the four RCPs (Source: [https://www.climatechangeinaustralia.gov.au/media/ccia/2.2/cms\\_page\\_media/278/emissions-concentration-rcp.gif](https://www.climatechangeinaustralia.gov.au/media/ccia/2.2/cms_page_media/278/emissions-concentration-rcp.gif)).**



**Figure 5: Global surface temperature and warmings for each RCP (Source: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316307741/figure/fig1>).**



## 2.4 Government actions to reduce global GHG emissions

In 1992 the United Nations established the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which is an international agreement to cooperate to combat climate change by limiting average global temperature increases, and to cope with impacts that are inevitable. 197 nations have signed up to the UNFCCC. There are annual meetings to discuss progress in addressing climate change called Conference of Parties or COP.

The 2015 COP held in Paris led to a commitment by members to keep a global temperature rise this century to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

To achieve this global temperature rise goal, over 140 countries have committed to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, including China, USA, India, the European Union and Australia. Net zero means reducing GHG emissions significantly and ensuring that any residual emissions are absorbed and stored by nature as well as other GHG removal measures, leading to a net of zero emissions entering the atmosphere.

The WA Government has also committed to the 2050 net-zero target.

## 2.5 Role of Local Government in reducing GHG emissions - mitigation

The WA Government has introduced legislation formalising the State's long-term target of net zero emissions by 2050 as well as providing statutory requirements to set interim emission reduction targets.

The WA Local Government Association (WALGA) has adopted a formal policy on climate change (WALGA 2018), which includes:

*Local Government is committed to addressing climate change. (p3)*

In particular:

*The Paris Agreement expressly recognises the importance of engagement at all levels of government. Local Government is committed to contributing to national and international emissions reduction targets to achieve the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global temperature rise to well below 2° Celsius and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5° Celsius. (p5)*

And

*Local Government is committed to reducing operational GHG emissions and supporting the reduction of GHG emissions in the community. (p7)*

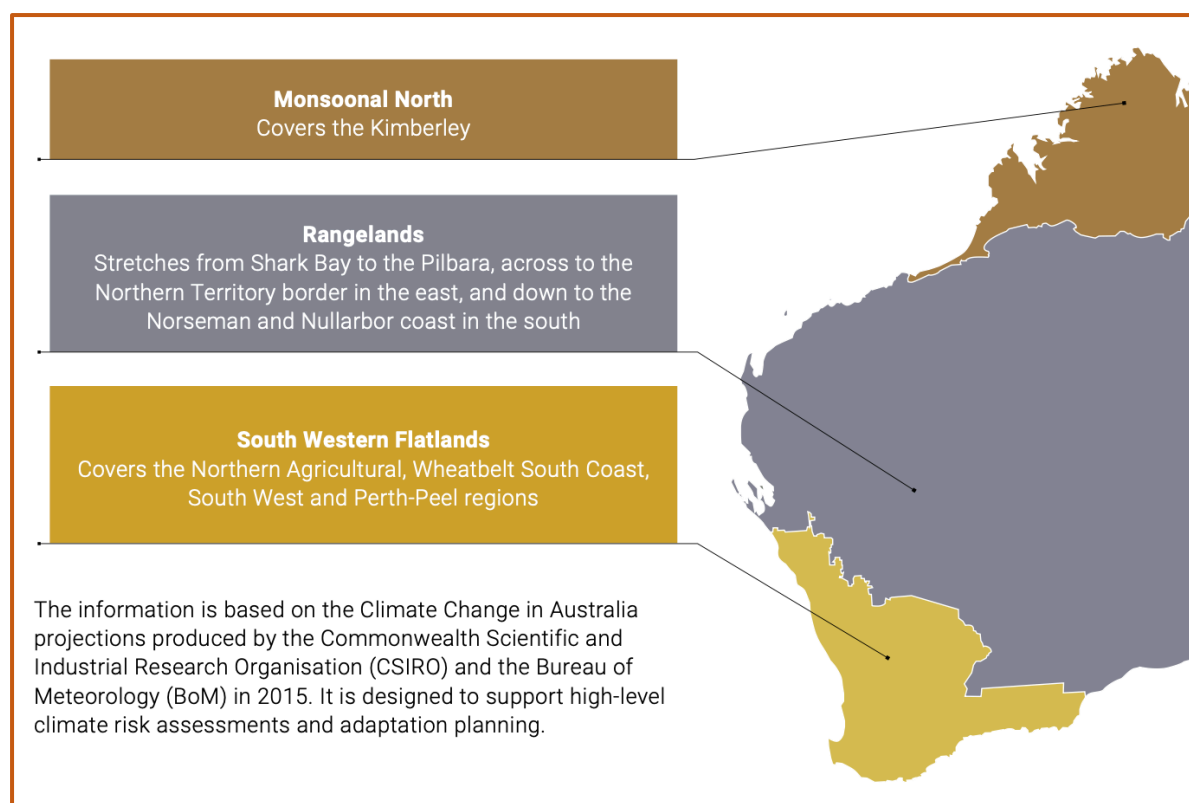
The Shire of Boddington has committed to play its part in reducing GHG emission by adopting this Action Plan for its corporate emissions.

## 2.6 Climate change impacts and projections

Global warming will have impacts on our climate as well as other effects. These changes are grouped together and known as climate change. The WA Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) has a Climate Science Initiative and produced a report that summarises projected changes for WA (Department of Water and Environment Regulation 2021). It has projections for three broad regions in WA (Figure 6).



**Figure 6: The three broad regions DWER has used to set out climate projections (Source: Department of Water and Environment Regulation 2021).**



Boddington is in the South Western Flatlands zone. In summary the projections for this zone are:

- Higher temperatures - mean, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to continue to rise;
- Hotter and more frequent hot days – less frost, and heatwaves will get longer and more intense;
- Less rainfall in winter and spring, and changes in other seasons unclear – by 2030 winter rainfall is projected to decrease by up to 15 per cent;
- Increased intensity of heavy rainfall events - even though the total annual rainfall is expected to reduce, the intensity of heavy rainfall events will likely increase
- Drought duration to increase - the time spent in drought is projected to increase;
- Increased evaporation rates, reduced soil moisture and runoff – this could further exacerbate drought conditions;
- Harsher fire weather climate – an unknown is that fire weather is strongly dependent on the summer rainfall projection, which, as noted above, is unclear;
- Higher sea levels and more frequent sea level extremes – the extremes will be caused by increased storm intensity;
- Warmer and more acidic oceans in the future - ocean acidification will be proportional to carbon dioxide emissions.

These projections can be seen as the key climate change hazards.

The extent of these changes that will be experienced in Boddington will be dependent on the amount of global warming that occurs. Clearly, the more that GHG emissions are reduced, the

lower the final amount of global temperature rise, and climate change impacts will be less significant. As well, the impacts of climate change will not be constant and likely to become more severe over time until the climate stabilizes depending on when carbon emissions fall to net zero.

Local Governments need to consider what the likely local impacts of climate change will have on its operations and plan to adapt appropriately to these changes.

## 2.7 The Shire's commitment to addressing climate change

The Shire's 2023 Council Plan (Shire of Boddington 2023) had the following Aspiration:

*Everyone is committed to climate action and our future sustainability. (p12)*

The follow up Desired Outcome was:

*Shared responsibility for climate action and environmental sustainability. (p12)*

In support of this Aspiration and Desired Outcome, the Shire of Boddington commits to the following:

- Reduce Corporate GHG emissions over time with the aim of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.
- Encourage and empower the local community and local businesses to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- Support WALGA to work with State and Federal Government to ensure achievement of greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets as set out in key National and International agreements.
- Support WALGA to work with State and Federal Government to implement key actions and activities for climate change management at a local level.
- Work with key stakeholders within the Shire and our community to ensure achievement of the actions set out in our Climate Change Action Plans.
- Assess the locally specific risks associated with climate change and implications for our services, and identify areas where appropriate mitigation and/or adaptation strategies should be developed and implemented.
- Ensure that, at appropriate review intervals, our climate change Action Plans/policies/strategies are reviewed and amended to incorporate the latest climate science, and to reflect the climate change management priorities and progress achieved to date.
- Monitor the progress of our adaptation and/or mitigation actions and communicate our achievements to the Councils and Community.

This Action Plan specifically addresses corporate emissions reduction actions, and under the above Desired Outcome, the Council Plan sets the following objective:

*5.1. Encourage sustainable practices to minimise and offset carbon emissions.*

The following four actions were committed to:

*5.1.1. Develop a Climate Change Action Plan.*

*5.1.2. Install solar panels on Shire owned buildings.*

*5.1.3. Incorporate green energy options into the plant replacement program.*

*5.1.4. Apply for funding for electric vehicle charging stations.*

This action plan is consistent with the above and responds directly to actions 5.1.1 to 5.1.3 as well as the commitment to assess and respond to the locally specific risks associated with climate change and implications for Shire services.

## 3. The carbon emissions reduction action plan

### 3.1 Methodology

This part of the report identifies the actions that the Shire commits to, so as to reduce corporate carbon emissions. Three steps were involved in arriving at this list:

- An initial round of interviews were held with key staff to identify a preliminary list of actions;
- A carbon emission audit was carried out of the main carbon emissions generated by the direct and indirect activities of the Shire; and
- A follow up workshop with key staff to finalise list of actions taking into account the carbon emission audit.

A summary of the carbon emission audit is provided below, and the full audit is available as a separate document (Middle 2024).

### 3.2 Key outcomes of the carbon emission audit

This audit of the Shire's carbon emissions was carried out in June 2024 based on activities during the 2023 calendar year. The following areas were included in the audit:

- Fuel (petrol and diesel);
- Electricity;
- Water usage; and
- Paper consumption.

A literature review was carried out to determine the emissions intensity for each area.

The following emissions intensity for fuel were adopted:

- Petrol - 2.3 Kg CO<sub>2</sub>/L; and
- Diesel - 2.7 Kg CO<sub>2</sub>/L.

Two steps were involved in arriving at the emissions intensity for electricity. Firstly, the energy mix used in generating electricity by Synergy was determined. The data for 2023 was:

- 37% gas,
- 28% coal,
- 17% solar, and
- 16% wind.

Next, the energy intensity of coal and gas was determined using data from the literature. Based on this, the following values were used in this audit:

- Coal – 0.9 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per Kw; and
- Gas – 0.4 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per Kw.

Taken as a whole, noting the % of the energy mix, the emissions intensity of electricity is 0.4 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per Kw – it was assumed that solar and wind produce zero operational carbon emissions.

The emissions intensity of the water from the mains supply was based on data from the Water Corporation where the net energy needed to deliver water within the South West of WA was 1.6

MWh/ML. Given the distance water has to travel to Boddington, it was assumed the energy needed to deliver water in Boddington is 2.3 MWh/ML.

A literature review was carried out to determine the emissions required to produce a Kg of paper. The emission intensity of paper production is a highly contested subject, with different sources using different assumptions to arrive at a figure, in particular, whether to consider paper as a carbon storage source. For the purposes of this audit, a figure of 1.2 of CO<sub>2</sub> per 1kg paper was used. As will be seen, the figure chosen to do the calculations is not important in the overall audit.

The data used for the analysis was:

- Monthly fuel bills;
- Monthly or bi-monthly electricity bills for each Council building;
- Monthly or bi-monthly water bills for each Council building; and
- Monthly stationary spending.

Figure 7 show the overall results by area.

**Figure 7: Comparing of CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each audit area (annual Kg of CO<sub>2</sub>).**

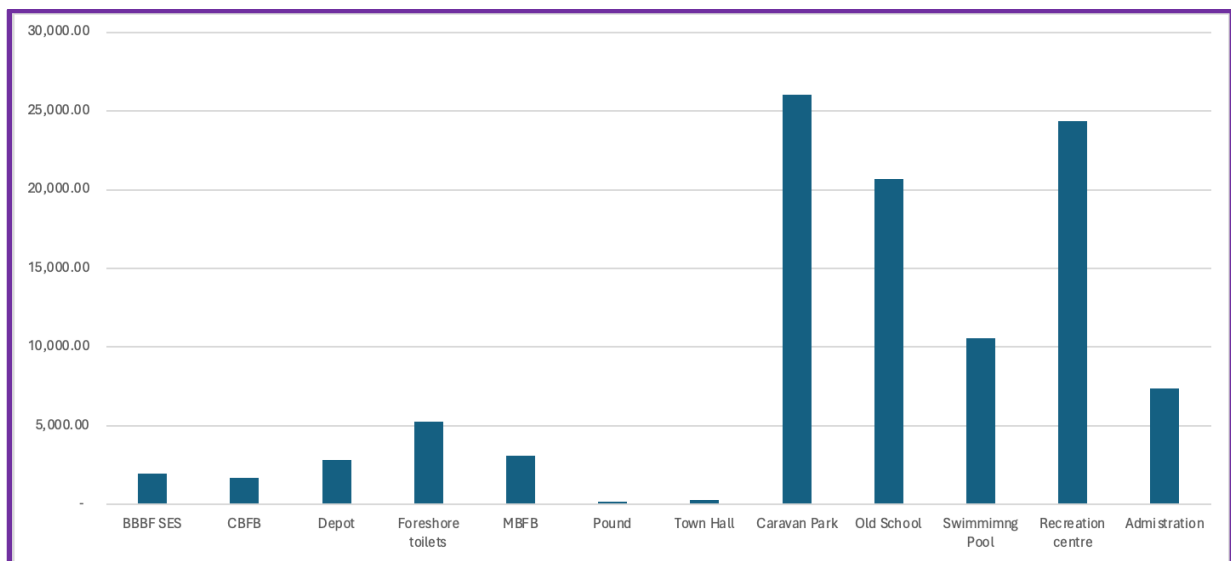


As can be seen fuel and electricity account for over 95% of carbon emissions and should, therefore, be the areas to focus on in making savings in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the Action Plan.

Analysis of the fuel consumption showed that diesel fuel accounted for 97.5% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions with petrol making up the rest.

Figure 8 shows the annual Kg CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each building from electricity consumption.

**Figure 8: Annual Kg CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each building from electricity consumption.**

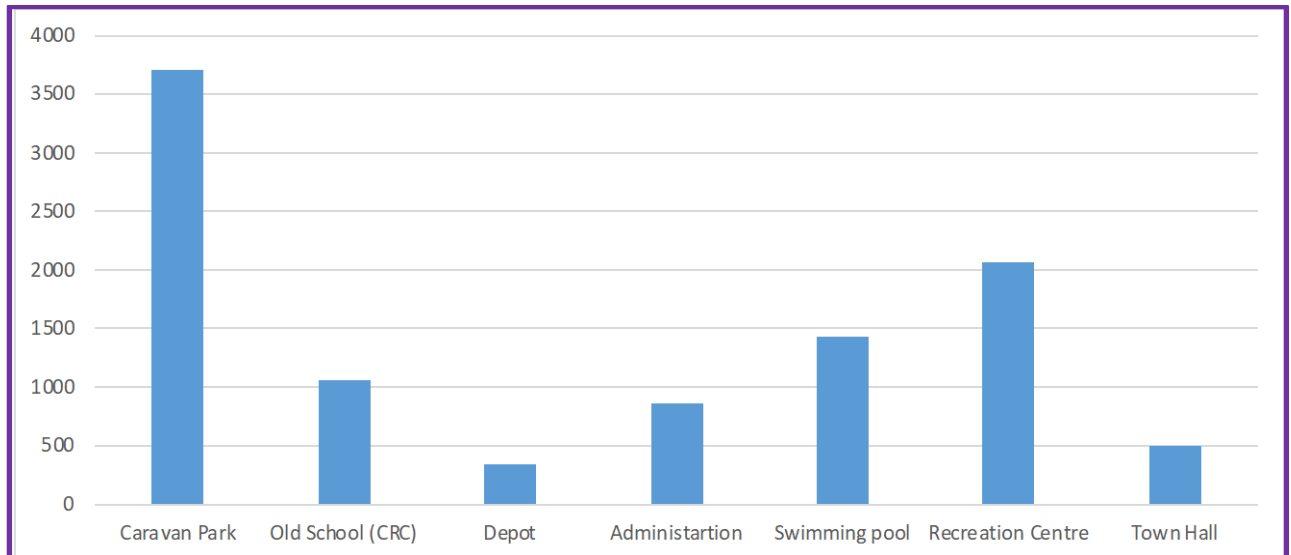


The three biggest producers of emissions are the Caravan Park, the Old School and the Recreation centre. The existing solar panels are abating 8,147.47 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, which is 5.45% of the emission from the electricity imported.

It is acknowledged that solar panels were installed on the Recreation Centre in late 2023 which should see a reduction in emissions associated with building.

Figure 9 shows the annual Kg CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each building from water consumption.

**Figure 9: Annual Kg CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each building based on water usage.**



The three top water users and producers of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are the Caravan Park the Recreation Centre and the Swimming Pool.

Paper consumption makes up an insignificant portion of the Shire's total carbon emissions, and are not considered further.

The audit examined the savings that could be made in converting some of the diesel fleet to either electric or petrol. It found that electrifying 10% of the fleet would yield a net reduction of 5.0% in carbon emissions.

It also found that at worst, diesel has the same CO<sub>2</sub> emissions efficiency as petrol but more likely to produce lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than petrol. For these reasons, changing from diesel to petrol vehicles is not recommended if achieving lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is the only issue.

Based on the analysis in the audit, the following recommendations were made which should lead to the highest reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced by the Shire:

- Electrifying the diesel fleet where possible;
- Looking for increased efficiencies in using the diesel fleet;
- Introducing energy efficiency measures in Shire buildings to reduce electricity use, including a staff awareness program and incidental technology changes that reduce electricity usage; and
- Increased abatement by installing more PV cells on Council buildings.

It should be noted that as the Western Power grid becomes more reliant on renewables, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will further reduce.

## 3.2 Recommended actions for emission reduction

Table 1 shows list the actions as agreed to by staff.

**Table 1: The Action Plan**

Category	Action	Comment	Timeframe	Responsible
<b>Education</b>	Energy savings behaviour change programs for employees	Work in team areas to identify resource and energy savings behaviours that the team could carry out. Includes electricity savings (turning lights and devices off), fleet vehicle usage, and water savings.	Commence in year 1.	All work areas
<b>Buildings</b>	Retrofit buildings with energy savings devices	Identify spaces and room that are not in full time use and consider installing motion sensitive light switches, especially the air conditioner in the gym. Includes replacing buildings lights with LEDs. Consider this for a section of the Interpretive centre	Year 2 - Audit to identify rooms and spaces in year 1. Year 3 Commence implementation. Ongoing - LED replacement.	All work areas
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Reduce night time lighting at Hotham Park and the outdoor lights at the sports centre	Could be on an as required basis – not just on for a set number of hours. Push button type arrangement in 30mins intervals.	Commence in year 1.	Infrastructure Services
	LED street lighting	Discussion with Western Power are on-going and timing of switch is dependent on Western Power's priorities	On-going – discussions with Western Power.	Infrastructure Services
	Swimming pool leak	Investigate and repair water leakage at the pool	Part of the review into the swimming pool currently underway.	Development and Community Services
<b>Equipment</b>	Replace existing equipment with more energy efficient devices	Includes all electrical devices used by professional staff and in Shire buildings	On-going.	All work areas
	Opportunistic replacement of petrol/diesel powered equipment with electric equipment	Will depend on usage	On-going.	All work areas.

Category	Action	Comment	Timeframe	Responsible
<b>PV cells</b>	Continue program of installing PV cells on Shire buildings	Swimming pool a priority	On-going.	Office of the CEO
<b>Carbon up-take</b>	Develop a strategic tree planting program	Tree planting is identified in the Council Plan and developing and implementing a street tree program to increase shade canopy a priority project. Needs to consider the fire risks of doing this. Can contribute to increase biodiversity in the Shire. Also would address urban heat island effect in the town. . Will also reduce irrigation needs and reduce water and electricity usage.	Year 1- Develop program. Year 2 – commence implementation of the program. Year 1 and on-going – look for external funding opportunities.	Infrastructure Services
<b>Vehicles</b>	Opportunistic reduction in the size of the fleet vehicles and conversion to electric vehicles	Review the passenger work vehicle fleet and replace with either smaller vehicles or EVs depending on usage.	On-going.	All work areas
	Anti-idling initiatives	Heavy machinery already have automatic shutdown devices installed. Expand this as vehicles are replaced.	On-going.	All work areas
	EV re-charge stations	Staged approach needed to support EV purchases. Likely next station needed at the depot	To be rolled out along with EV purchases on an as-needs basis.	Office of the CEO
<b>Funding</b>	External funding sources for initiatives	Continue to identify project specific funding that would complement action plan – e.g. PV cells, re-charge stations, tree planting	On-going.	All work areas
	Revolving fund	Consider establishing a revolving fund to pay for carbon emissions reduction initiatives where financial savings are re-inverted into the fund. Would need to have an initial seed funds provided.	Year 2 - a report to Council seeking approval.	Corporate Services
<b>Caravan Park</b>	Energy saving measures	The caravan park is the main consumer of electricity, and Council has recently approved the upgrade of the Park. Consideration of including energy savings measures to be included as part of the detailed design stage.	Year 1 – identify simple energy saving measures that could be install independent of the business plan considerations. Year 2 – implement measures. Ongoing – ensure any a business plan considers energy saving measures.	Office of the CEO

## 4. Adaptation plan and priority actions

### 4.1 Methodology

A risk assessment approach was used to identify the climate change impacts that need to be planned for and to identify the priority actions to address those impacts, where -

Risk = likelihood x consequences.

The data on the climate change impact likelihood and projections associated are generally qualitative and descriptive rather than quantitative, meaning a qualitative risk assessment approach was adopted involving a workshop of key staff. A full description of the methodology is set out in Appendix 1, but involved the following key steps:



- Using the list of projections (climate hazards) from the DWER 2021 report, identify the hazards directly relevant to Boddington;
- For these hazards, list the key impacts that could be caused by these hazards;
- Agree on a time horizon to determine the likelihood of those impacts being realised or being significant;
- For each impact, determine the likelihood of that impact being realised or being significant;
- For each impact determine the consequences of that impact being realised or being significant;
- Calculate the risk;
- For each of the impacts with the highest risk rating identify possible actions to respond to or reduce that risk; and
- Rate each possible action as have a priority of either high medium or low.

It was agreed to set the timeframe as 10 years – i.e. to 2034.

The workshop used a risk matrix, as well as guidelines for estimating likelihood and consequences, in assessing the risk of each identified impact. The risk matrix table is shown below as Figure 10.

**Figure 10: The risk matrix used in the staff workshop**

Likelihood	Consequence				
	1 Slight	2 Minor	Moderate 3	Major 4	Severe 5
Almost certain 5	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely 4	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
Possible 3	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Unlikely 2	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Rare 1	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High

The numbers in the table were used to give a value to the risk, which involved multiplying the assessed likelihood number by the assessed consequence number. Risk values can range from 1 (i.e. 1x1) to 25 (5x5).

It was agreed at the workshop that any impact with a risk value of 9 or above was considered to be a significant risk and possible actions to respond to or reduce that risk were then developed.

A list of criteria was provided to participants to assist in determining whether an action was of high medium or low priority. Only the actions of high priority were included in the finalist.

## 4.2 Recommended actions

The recommended actions as agreed to by staff are summarised in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Summary of risk assessment workshop and recommended priority actions**

Relevant Climate hazard	High & extreme risk impacts	Service work areas affected	Risk 2034	High Priority actions
Higher Temperature	Heat stress outside workers	Infrastructure Services (IS)	9	1. Update/create and implement Procedures to manage outside staff to avoid heat stress in hot weather.
	Infrastructure stress – road failure	IS	16	2. For sealed roads - ensure correct bitumen being used is suitable local climate consistent with Main Roads standards.
Hotter & more frequent hot days	Decrease tourism	Development & Community Services (DCS)	12	3. Develop and implement a plan to increase shade cover in key tourist sites & allow cool refuges (e.g. library and café) to have longer opening hours in summer. 4. Provide more shade at pool.
Less rainfall in winter. Changes in other seasons unclear	Less water available in town dam	IS	12	5. Identify improvements in the water catchment of town dam to increase run-off to dam. 6. Educate users of dam water on water saving behaviours. 7. Review fee structure for standpipes to encourage more efficient use of water.
	Higher water costs from Water Corporation	IS	9	8. Education of Shire staff on water conservation measures. 9. Identify turf areas that are to be replaced by eco-zones that don't require irrigation. 10. Install water saving timers on showers at Caravan Park and pool.
Harsher fire weather climate	Bush fire risk and impacts increase	DCS	16	11. Review Bush Fire Risk Management Program and provide more resources. 12. Increase advocacy to DFES for ESL funding for operation of the Bushfire Brigades.
	Increased work load on volunteers	DCS	12	13. Run campaigns in the community to increase bushfire brigade volunteer numbers. 14. Develop a strategy to better motivate and reward volunteers.
Increased intensity of heavy rainfall events	Damage to infrastructure & Storm water system won't cope	IS	16	15. Identify hot spots in drainage infrastructure that needs upgrading to manage stronger rain events. 16. Implement the upgrade to drainage infrastructure. 17. Ensure gutters and down pipes of Shire buildings are well maintained to avoid flooding inside building.
	Waste management impacts	ICS	9	18. Septic ponds at the land fill site to be assessed by a structural engineer for risk of failure and overflowing. 19. Develop options to manage potential risks and implement preferred option.

## 5. Monitoring of and reporting on the Action Plan

Whilst the action plan above identifies officers/work areas responsible for each action, for the plan to be effective it needs to be monitored with regular progress reporting. For this reason, a specific officer should be made responsible for monitoring progress and working with the identified officers/work areas responsible for each action to ensure implementation of the plan within the agreed timeframe. Reporting on progress should be at least on an annual basis.

## 6. References

- Department of Water and Environment Regulation. 2021. *Western Australian Climate Projections*. Joondalup, Western Australia:
- IPCC. 2023. "Summary for Policymakers." In *Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, edited by H. Lee and J. Romero, Geneva, Switzerland: IPCC.
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- Shire of Boddington. 2023. *Shire of Boddington Council Plan 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2033*. Boddington, WA:
- Trewin, Blair, Damain Morgan-Bulled, and Sonia Cooper. 2021. *Australia State of the Environment 2021: Climate. Independent Report to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment*. Canberra, Australia:
- WALGA. 2018. *Climate Change Policy Statement*. Perth, Western Australia:

## Appendix 1 – details of the risk assessment process to identify priority adaptation actions

Qualitative risk assessment normally rates likelihood on a five point scale from rare to almost certain and rates consequences on a five point scale from slight to severe. This is summarised into a risk matrix table as shown below where the combination of likelihood and consequences is turned into assessed risk from Low, Medium, High and Extreme. This is the table recommended by DWER for use by Local Governments.

**Table 3: DWER recommended risk matrix**

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Slight	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Almost certain	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Unlikely	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Rare	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High

An enhanced version of this table (below) was used in this work where both likelihood and consequences were given a numerical rating from 1-5 and the risk calculated by multiplying the numbers. Risk assessments ranged from 1 (i.e. 1 x 1) to 25 (i.e. 5 x 5).

**Table 4: Enhanced DWER risk matrix**

Likelihood	Consequence				
	1 Slight	2 Minor	Moderate 3	Major 4	Severe 5
Almost certain 5	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely 4	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
Possible 3	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Unlikely 2	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Rare 1	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High

This risk matrix and the following supporting tables describing consequences scenarios and descriptions of likelihood in different circumstances were provided to Shire staff in the workshop where they were asked to carry out the tasks listed in Section 4.1.

**Table 5: Consequences guidance table**

	Human health & safety	Financial	Operation/service	Environment – impact on vegetation and/or contamination	Environment - species	Heritage	Political
Slight <b>1</b>	No injuries.	Low financial loss.	Little impact or disruption	Little impact and on-site only. Short term impacts and no on-going detrimental effect on the environment.	Localised and <u>short term</u> loss of habitat that is <u>well</u> represented in the region, overall habitat area remains intact with minimal fragmentation	Minor repairable damage to more common structures or sites. No disturbance of historic and / or cultural heritage sites.	No media attention. Negligible impact on reputation
Minor <b>2</b>	First-aid treatment.	Moderate financial loss.	Inconvenient delays and some service disruption in the area	Minor on-site damage or contamination and minimal offsite damage. A simple repair/clean up. Likely to be temporary only.	Localised and <u>medium term</u> loss of habitat that is <u>well</u> represented in the region, some short term habitat fragmentation.	Moderate but repairable damage to important historic structures or sites of cultural importance.	Minor level adverse publicity in local media, no broader media reporting. Readily controlled negative impact on reputation
Moderate <b>3</b>	Medical treatment required.	High financial loss.	Significant delays to major deliverables, with total cessation of one service for a few months	Environmental damage more significant with some off-site impacts requiring restoration or major clean-up that can be managed internally. Possible on-going detrimental effect on the environment.	Localised and permanent or widespread and <u>long term</u> loss of habitat that is <u>not well</u> represented in the region, medium term habitat fragmentation.	Considerable damage or infringement to sensitive structures or sites of cultural significance or sacred value.	Moderate adverse publicity with coverage in local and/or state-wide media only
Major <b>4</b>	Excessive, multiple <u>long term</u> injuries.	Major financial loss.	Non-achievement of major deliverables and disruption of multiple services for several months	Major on-site impacts and moderate off-site impacts significant. Damage requiring third party (outside) assistance with agency leading action. On-going detrimental effect on the environment likely. Threat to whole of ecosystem.	Permanent and widespread loss of habitat that is <u>not well</u> represented in the region, permanent habitat fragmentation	Major damage or infringement to sensitive structures or sites of cultural significance or sacred value.	State-wide and/or national severe adverse publicity lasting for greater than one week
Severe <b>5</b>	Death or permanent disabilities.	Agency facing losses beyond available resources.	Non-achievement of major key objectives and total cessation of multiple services for many months	Major and extensive contamination or damage both on-site and offsite, requiring third party (outside) assistance with agency assistance. On-going detrimental effect on the environment highly likely. Threat to whole of ecosystem.	Permanent loss and fragmentation of <u>habitat that</u> is not well represented in the region	Unsalvageable and permanent damage to sensitive structures or sites of cultural significance or sacred value.	Major investigation needed into the event and its handling

**Table 6: Likelihood guidance table**

	Acute risks 1	Chronic & gradual change - 1	Acute risks 2	Acute risk 3	Acute risk 4
Rare <b>1</b>	Previously unlikely events will be unlikely to occur within the timeframe	Measured change seen as being within normal tolerances.	May occur, only in exceptional circumstances	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances.	Conceivable, but only in extreme circumstances
Unlikely <b>2</b>	Previously unlikely events <u>will occur</u> more often than before but still quite rarely – once every 10 or so years.	Measured change now seen as greater than normal tolerances but still acceptable and there is no need to implement mitigation measures.	Could occur at some time	The event could occur at some time.	Hasn't happened yet but could
Possible <b>3</b>	Previously unlikely events <u>will occur</u> irregularly – once every year or every couple of years.	Measured change have reached the stage where <u>lower level</u> mitigation actions need to be implemented.	Should occur at some time	The event will probably occur at some time.	Could happen and has occurred here or elsewhere
Likely <b>4</b>	Previously unlikely events <u>will occur</u> regularly – for example a few times a few.	Measured change continue and are approaching an unacceptable level and higher-level mitigation actions need to be implemented.	Will probably occur in most circumstances	The event will occur in most circumstances.	Could easily happen
Almost Certain <b>5</b>	Previously unlikely events <u>will occur</u> often – for example many times a year.	Measured changes are unacceptable.	Expected to occur in most circumstances	The event is expected to occur in all circumstances.	Happens often

Once the risk assessment was completed for all identified impacts, the impacts with the highest risk rating were then considered further and a list of possible actions for each impacts identified.

It was agreed at the workshop that any impact with a risk value of 9 or above was considered to be a significant risk and possible actions to respond to or reduce that risk were then developed.

Each of these impacts were then rated as either high, medium or low taking into account the following criteria:

- Effectiveness in reducing impact;
- Cost of these options including staff resources;

- Likely community and organisational support – equity and other implications for stakeholders;
- Ability to manage – staff capability and availability;
- Scale of investment, funding required and ability to leverage private investment or partnerships;
- Complexity;
- Addresses more than one hazard or impact; and
- Unintended consequences.

Only those actions rated as high were included in the action plan.

Staff were provided with a blank worksheet that listed all of the climate hazards identified in the 2012 DWER report. An example of that works sheet is shown below.

**Table 7: Example of working sheet used in the workshop**

Climate hazard (SW)	Specific impacts	Service work areas affected	Likelihood – 2034	Consequences	Risk 2034	Actions	Action priority
Higher Temperatures							
Hotter & more frequent hot days							

The complete outcomes of the workshop are shown in the table below. Impacts with a risk rating of 9 or more are highlighted in grey, and the recommended actions listed in the second last column. Climate hazards not considered relevant to Boddington are shown in grey text.

**Table 8: Outcomes of the workshop**

Climate hazard	Specific impacts	Service work areas affected	Likelihood – 2034	Consequences	Risk 2034	Actions	Priority
<b>Higher Temps</b>	Increased heat stress – vulnerable and elderly	Infrastructure Services (IS)	3	2	6		
	Greater use of cool refuges (e.g. library and pool)	IS, Development & Community Services (DCS)	4	1	4		
	Algae bloom in wetlands	DCS – health	3	2	6		
	Heat stress outside workers	IS	3	3	9	Update and create Council policy for outside staff and heat stress and implement	High
	Infrastructure stress – road failure	IS	4	4	16	1. 90% are unsealed roads. Identify priority roads that require sealing and develop program of works. 2. Sealed roads - ensure correct bitumen is being used to suit local climate – implement Main Roads standards	Medium  High
<b>Hotter &amp; more frequent hot days</b>	Decrease tourism	DCS & Corporate Services (CS)	3	4	12	1. Develop and implement plan to increase covered areas in key tourist sites & make cool refuges more available. 2. Work with Lion Club to improve shade at rodeo site. 3. Provide more shade at pool – for visitors from nearby Shires	High  High  High
	Biodiversity loss	DCS	3	3	9	Work with research institutions and other Local Governments to develop drought and heat tolerant variations of native species	low
<b>Less frost</b>	N/A						
<b>Less rainfall in winter. Changes in other seasons unclear</b>	Less water available in town dam	IS	4	3	12	1. Identify improvements in water catchment of town dam, educate users on water savings.	High  High

						2. Review fee structure for better use of water – for standpipes	
	Higher water costs from Water Corporation	IS	3	3	9	1. Education of staff on water conservation measures. 2. Identify turf areas that could be replaced by eco-zones that don't require irrigation. 3. Install water saving timers on showers at caravan park and pool	High  High  High
	Increased bore use for water needs	IS	3	2	6		
	Tree deaths from lack of water	IS	2	2	4		
<b>Drought duration to increase</b>	Potential threat to water supply	IS	2	3	6		
Fewer but possibly more intense tropical cyclones	N/A						
Increased evaporation rates, reduced soil moisture. Changes to runoff unclear	N/A						
<b>Harsher fire weather climate</b>	Water management risk	IS	3	2	6		
	Bush fire risk and impacts increase	DCS	4	4	16	1. Review Bush Fire Risk Management Coordination and provide more resources. 2. Increase advocacy to DFES for ESL funding	High  High
	Damage to infrastructure	IS	2	3	6		
	Increased work load on volunteers	DCS	4	3	12	1. Run campaigns to increase volunteer numbers. 2. Continue minimum training standards for volunteers. 3. Develop a rewards strategy to	High  High  High



						better motivate volunteers	
	Loss of population	DCS	1	3	3		
Higher sea levels and more frequent sea level extremes	N/A						
Warmer and more acidic oceans in the future	N/A						
<b>Increased intensity of heavy rainfall events</b>	Damage to infrastructure	IS	4	4	16	1 Identify hotspots drainage infrastructure that needs upgrading 2. Implement the upgrade to drainage infrastructure. 3. Ensure gutters and down pipes of council buildings and well maintained	High  High
	Stormwater system won't cope	IS	4	3	12	As above	As above
	Increased flooding	IS	2	3	6		
	Loss of biodiversity	DCS	2	2	4		
	Waste management impacts	ICS	3	3	9	1. Septic ponds at the land fill site to be assessed by a structural engineer for risk of failure and overflowing. 2. Develop options to manage potential risks and implement preferred option	High  High

# Appendix 2



## Shire of Boddington Carbon Emissions Audit

Calander year 2023  
Final

Prepared for Shire of Boddington

July 2024

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## Executive summary

This audit of the Shire of Boddington's (Shire) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions was carried out in June 2024 based on activities during the 2023 calendar year. The following areas were included in this audit:

- Fuel (petrol and diesel);
- Electricity;
- Water useage; and
- Paper.

In summing up the audit, it was noted that the areas that will achieve that greatest savings in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are fuel, especially diesel, and electricity. Consequently it is recommended that the Action Plan focus on actions in these areas, notably:

- Electrifying the diesel fleet where possible;
- Looking for increased efficiencies in using the diesel fleet;
- Introducing energy efficiency measures in Council buildings to reduce electricity use, including a staff awareness program and incidental technology changes that reduce electricity useage; and
- Increased abatement by installing more PV cells on Council buildings.

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## 1. Introduction

This audit of the Shire of Boddington's (Shire) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions was carried out in June 2024 based on activities during the 2023 calendar year. The following areas were included in the audit:

- Fuel (petrol and diesel);
- Electricity;
- Water useage; and
- Paper.

Each is covered in the proceeding Sections 2-5. Section 6 summarises the audit and makes recommendations.

## 2. Fuel

The Shire receives monthly accounts from its fuel provider, which is the data used for this analysis.

The first step of the analysis was to review the literature to determine an appropriate value for Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> produced per litre of fuel used. Table 1 below summarises this review.

**Table 1: Sources used to determine the values of for Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per litre of fuel for this audit.**

Source	Reference	Petrol Kg/L	Diesel Kg/L
National Transport Commission	(National Transport Commision 2019)	2.3	2.7
USA EPA	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/greenhouse-gas-emissions-typical-passenger-vehicle#burning">https://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/greenhouse-gas-emissions-typical-passenger-vehicle#burning</a>	2.34	2.69
Natural Resources Canada	<a href="https://natural-resources.canada.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/oe/pdf/transportation/fuel-efficient-technologies/autosmart_factsheet_6_e.pdf">https://natural-resources.canada.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/oe/pdf/transportation/fuel-efficient-technologies/autosmart_factsheet_6_e.pdf</a>	2.29	2.66
University of Michigan's Center for Sustainable Systems	<a href="https://css.umich.edu/publications/factsheets/sustainability-indicators/carbon-footprint-factsheet">https://css.umich.edu/publications/factsheets/sustainability-indicators/carbon-footprint-factsheet</a>	2.32	2.70

Based on the above, the following values were adopted for this audit:

- Petrol - 2.3 Kg CO<sub>2</sub>/L; and
- Diesel - 2.7 Kg CO<sub>2</sub>/L.

Table 2 below shows the full analysis by month.

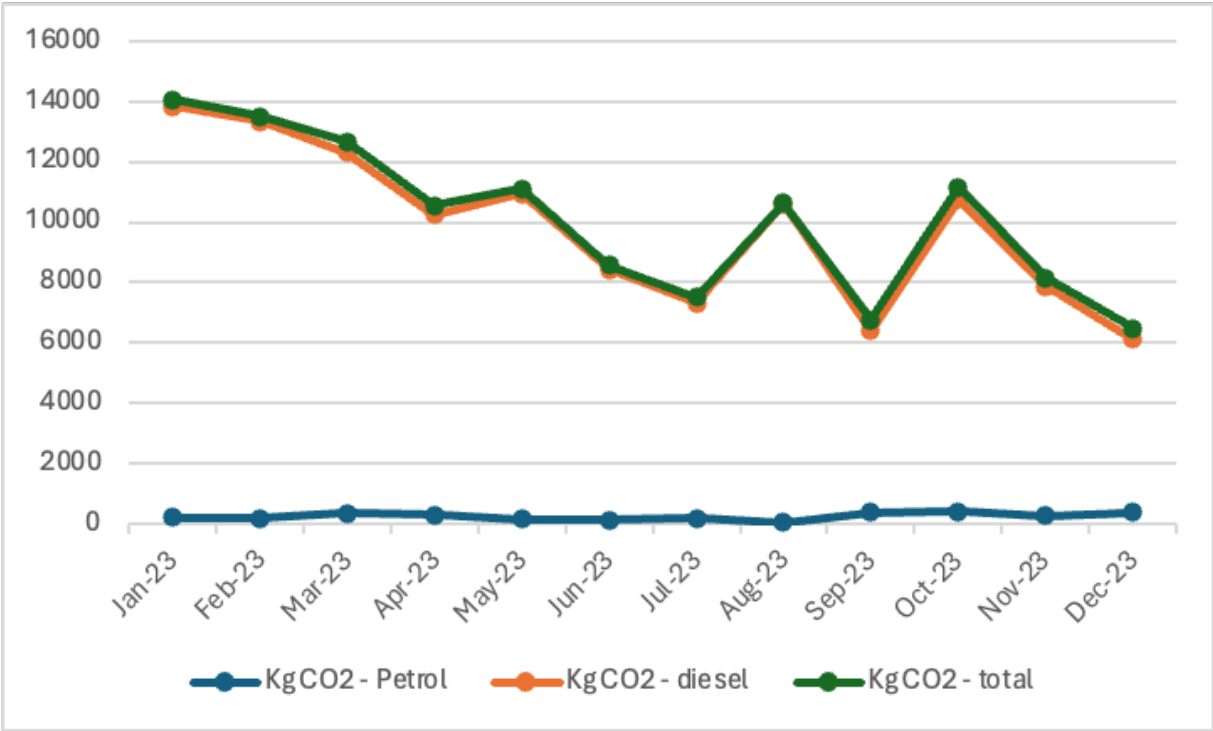
**Table 2: Full data on monthly fuel useage and Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> produced.**

Month	Petrol (Litres)	Diesel vehicles (Litres)	Diesel other (Litres)	Total	Kg CO2 - Petrol	Kg CO2 - diesel	Kg CO2 - total
January	94.51	5,128.57	481.00	5,704.08	217.37	13,847.14	14,064.51
February	77.83	4,940.44	742.00	5,760.27	179.01	13,339.19	13,518.20
March	151.70	4,559.47	2,272.00	6,983.17	348.91	12,310.57	12,659.48
April	128.21	3,793.26	385.00	4,306.47	294.88	10,241.80	10,536.69
May	67.29	4,054.11	3,886.00	8,007.40	154.77	10,946.10	11,100.86
June	60.36	3,123.00	837.00	4,020.36	138.83	8,432.10	8,570.93
July	84.35	2,706.73	10,863.00	13,654.08	194.01	7,308.17	7,502.18
August	15.00	3,930.84	1,816.00	5,761.84	34.50	10,613.27	10,647.77
September	158.19	2,371.74	1,850.00	4,379.93	363.84	6,403.70	6,767.54
October	179.24	3,979.42	1,293.00	5,451.66	412.25	10,744.43	11,156.69
November	116.67	2,916.27	2,208.00	5,240.94	268.34	7,873.93	8,142.27
December	163.27	2,261.40	2,909.00	5,333.67	375.52	6,105.78	6,481.30
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,296.62</b>	<b>43,765.25</b>	<b>29,542.00</b>	<b>74,603.87</b>	<b>2,982.23</b>	<b>118,166.18</b>	<b>121,148.40</b>

These data are shown as Figure 1.

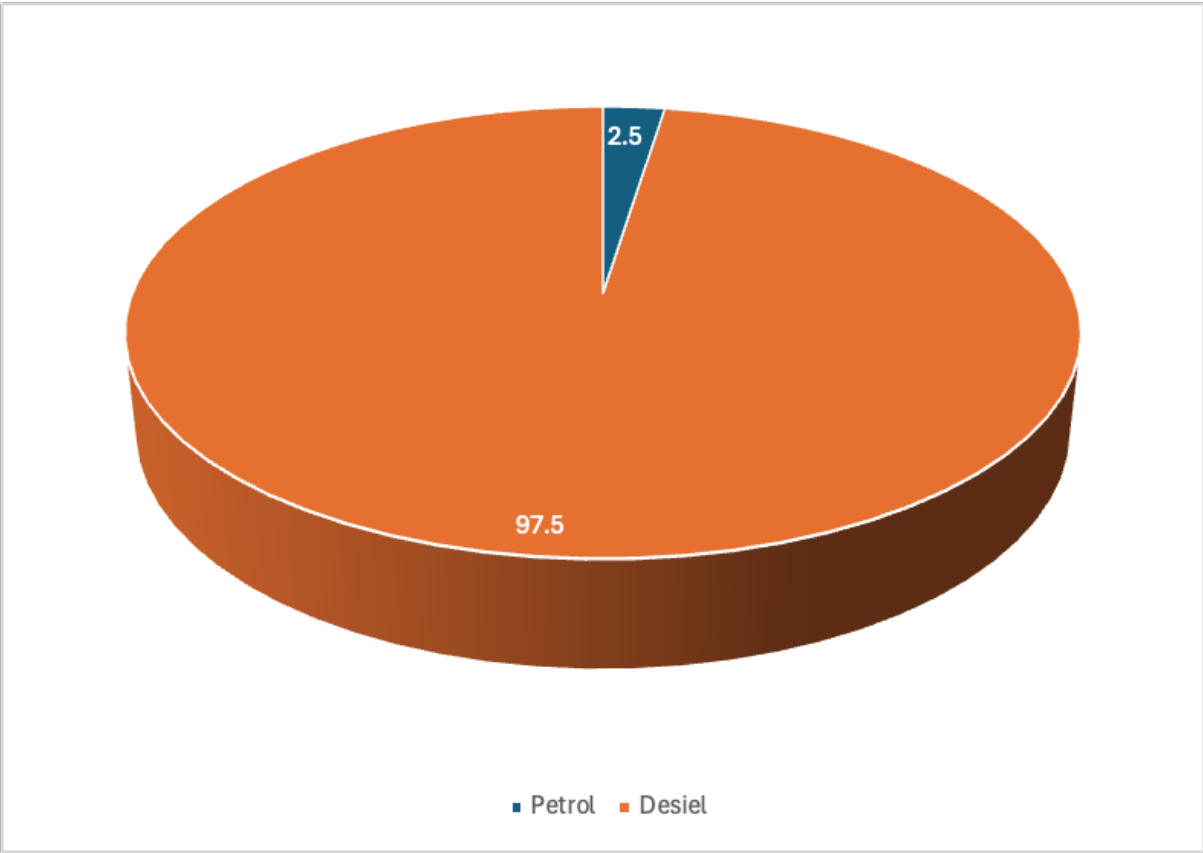


**Figure 1: Monthly CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel use (Kg).**



Clearly, diesel is by far the biggest source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, which is further summarised in Figure 2.

**Figure 2: summary of annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by fuel type (% of total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions).**



### 3. Electricity

The Shire receives monthly or bi-monthly electricity accounts for various buildings, which were the data used for this analysis.

The key element for this analysis is the amount in Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per KW of electricity consumed. To arrive at this figure the following two steps were carried out:

- Determining the energy mix of the electricity generation in the SW of WA; and
- Determining the emissions intensity for each fuel type used to generate the electricity – i.e. Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per KW of energy produced.

The data on the WA energy mix came from Synergy (<https://www.synergy.net.au/Blog/2024/03/Common-questions-about-electricity-in-WA>) which relied on data from Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO). The data for 2023 were:

- 37% gas,
- 28% coal,
- 17% solar, and
- 16% wind.

A literature review was carried out to determine the emissions intensity for coal and gas (it assumed that operational emissions from solar and wind is zero), and the results are shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Sources used to determine the values of for Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per Kw for coal and gas.**

Fuel type	Source	Reference	Petrol Kg/KW
Coal	U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)	<a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=74&amp;t=11">https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=74&amp;t=11</a>	0.95
	Australian Energy Council	<a href="https://www.energycouncil.com.au/analysis/will-coal-play-a-role-in-the-new-nem/">https://www.energycouncil.com.au/analysis/will-coal-play-a-role-in-the-new-nem/</a>	0.9
	Department of Environmental and Occupational Health, University of South Florida	<a href="https://www3.epa.gov/ttnchie1/conference/ei20/session5/mmital.pdf">https://www3.epa.gov/ttnchie1/conference/ei20/session5/mmital.pdf</a>	0.85-0.97
	(Steen undated)	Steen, M. (undated). Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Fossil Fuel Fired Power Generation Systems, European Commission Joint Research Centre	0.9
Gas	U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)	<a href="https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=74&amp;t=11">https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=74&amp;t=11</a>	0.40
	Australian Energy Council	<a href="https://www.energycouncil.com.au/analysis/will-coal-play-a-role-in-the-new-nem/">https://www.energycouncil.com.au/analysis/will-coal-play-a-role-in-the-new-nem/</a>	0.48
	(Steen undated)	Steen, M. (undated). Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Fossil Fuel Fired Power Generation Systems, European Commission Joint Research Centre	0.4

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Based on the above, the following values were used in this audit:

- Coal – 0.9 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per Kw; and
- Gas – 0.4 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per Kw.

Table 4 below shows the calculations for the emissions intensity of the electricity provided by Synergy.

**Table 4: Calculations to arrive at emissions intensity for the electricity provided by Synergy.**

Energy source	Kg/kW CO2	Percentage of total	Kg/kW CO2
natural gas	0.4	37	0.148
Coal	0.9	28	0.252
solar	0	17	
wind	0	16	
<b>Total</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Twelve buildings were included in the audit, which were:

- SES;
- CFBF;
- Depot;
- Foreshore toilet;
- MPFB;
- The Pound;
- Town Hall;
- Caravan Park;
- The Old School (CRC);
- Swimming Pool;
- Recreation centre;
- Administration building.

As noted above, some of the building had monthly accounts and others had bi-monthly accounts.

Tables showing the details of the monthly/bi-monthly consumption are shown in Appendix 1, and summarised in Figures 3 and 4 over the page.

Figure 3: Kg CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each building over 2023 - for buildings with 2-monthly billing cycle.

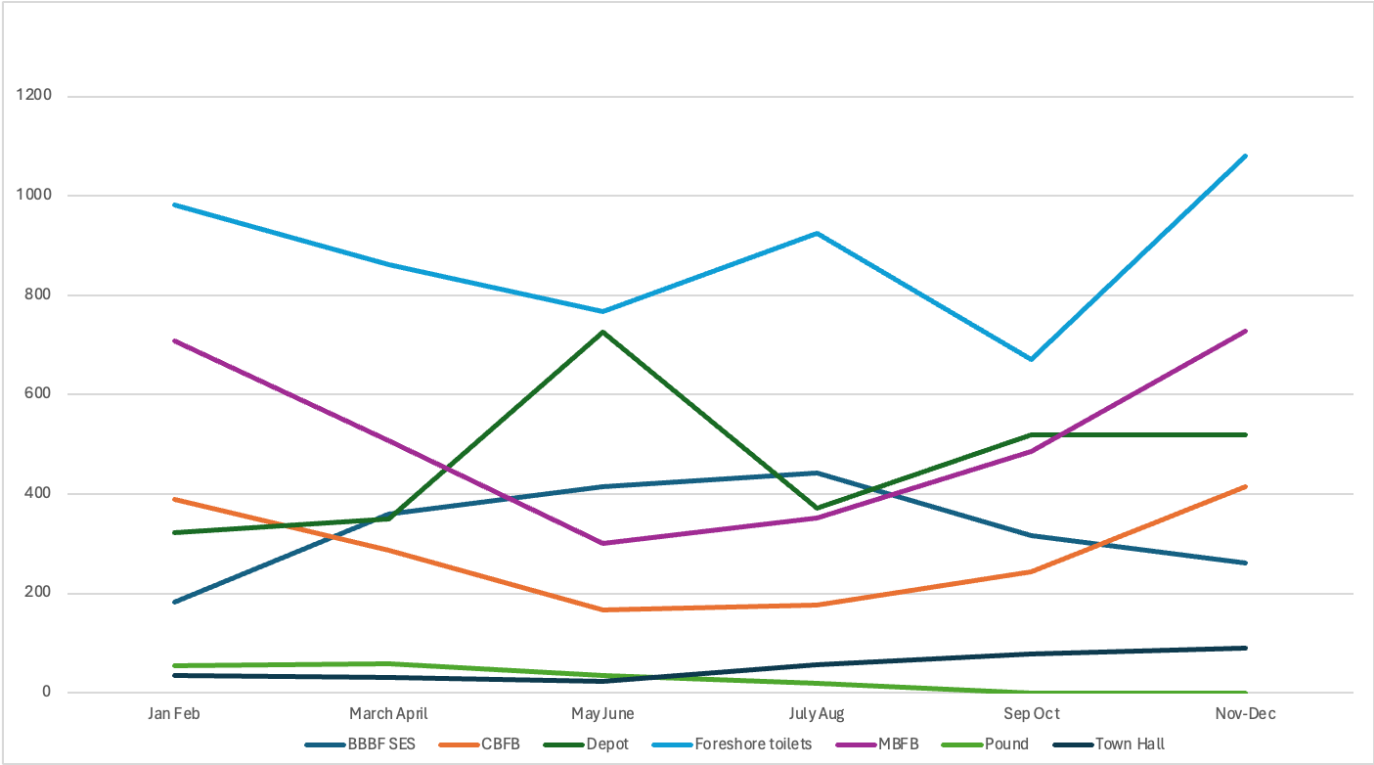


Figure 4: Kg CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each building over 2023 - for buildings with monthly billing cycle.

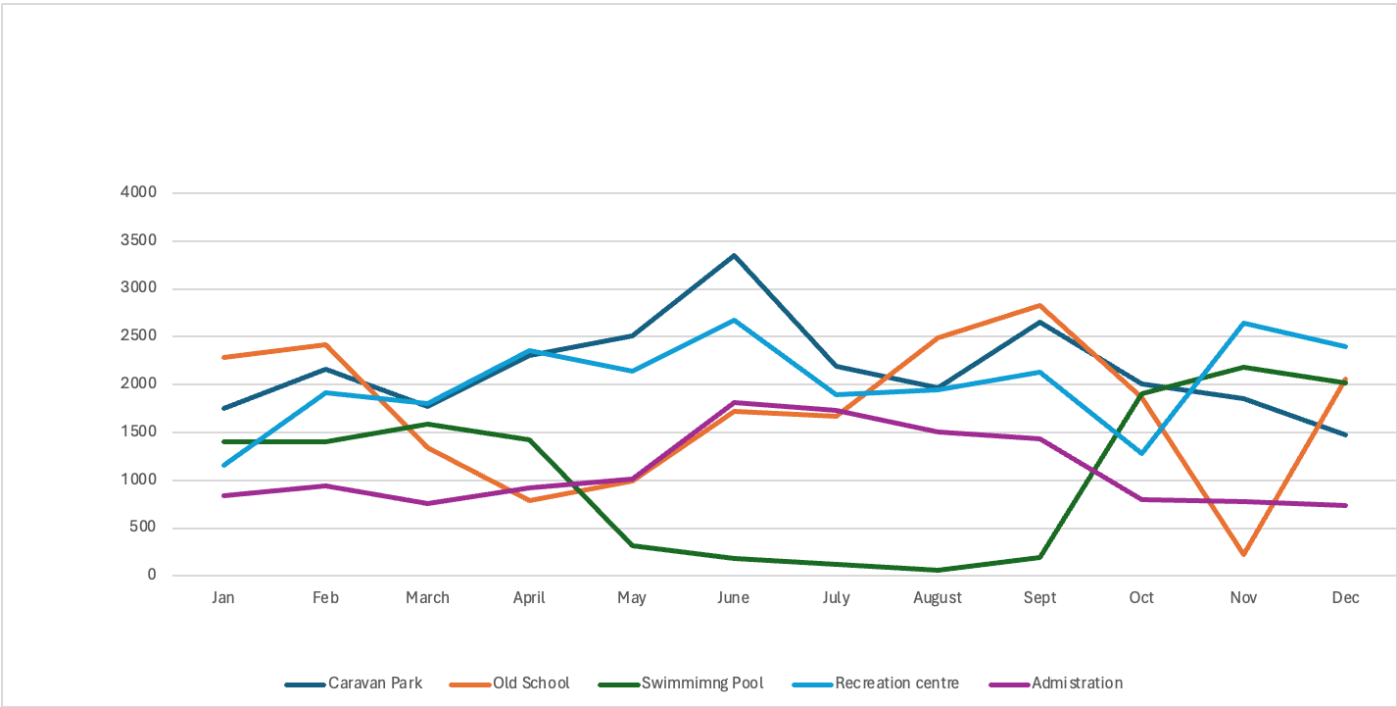
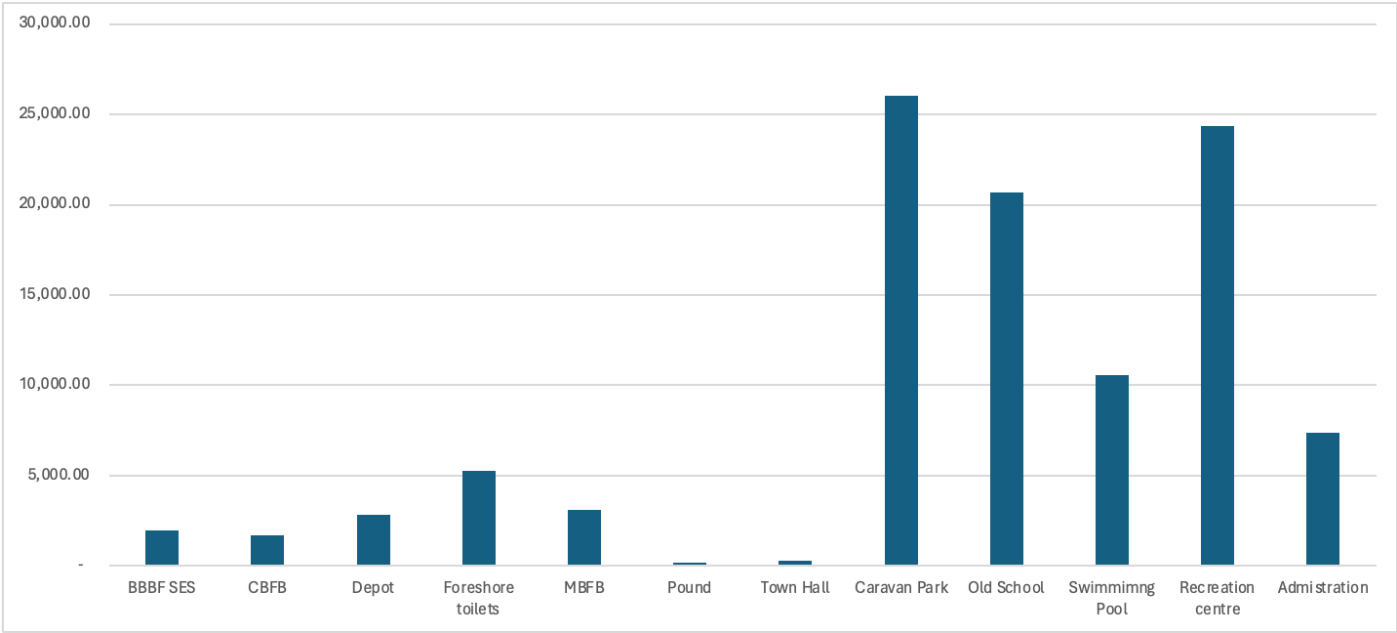


Table 5 and Figures 5 and 6 show the annual totals for each building. Two buildings have solar panels that export energy into the system (the swimming pool and the administration building) and only the net figure is shown in this analysis.

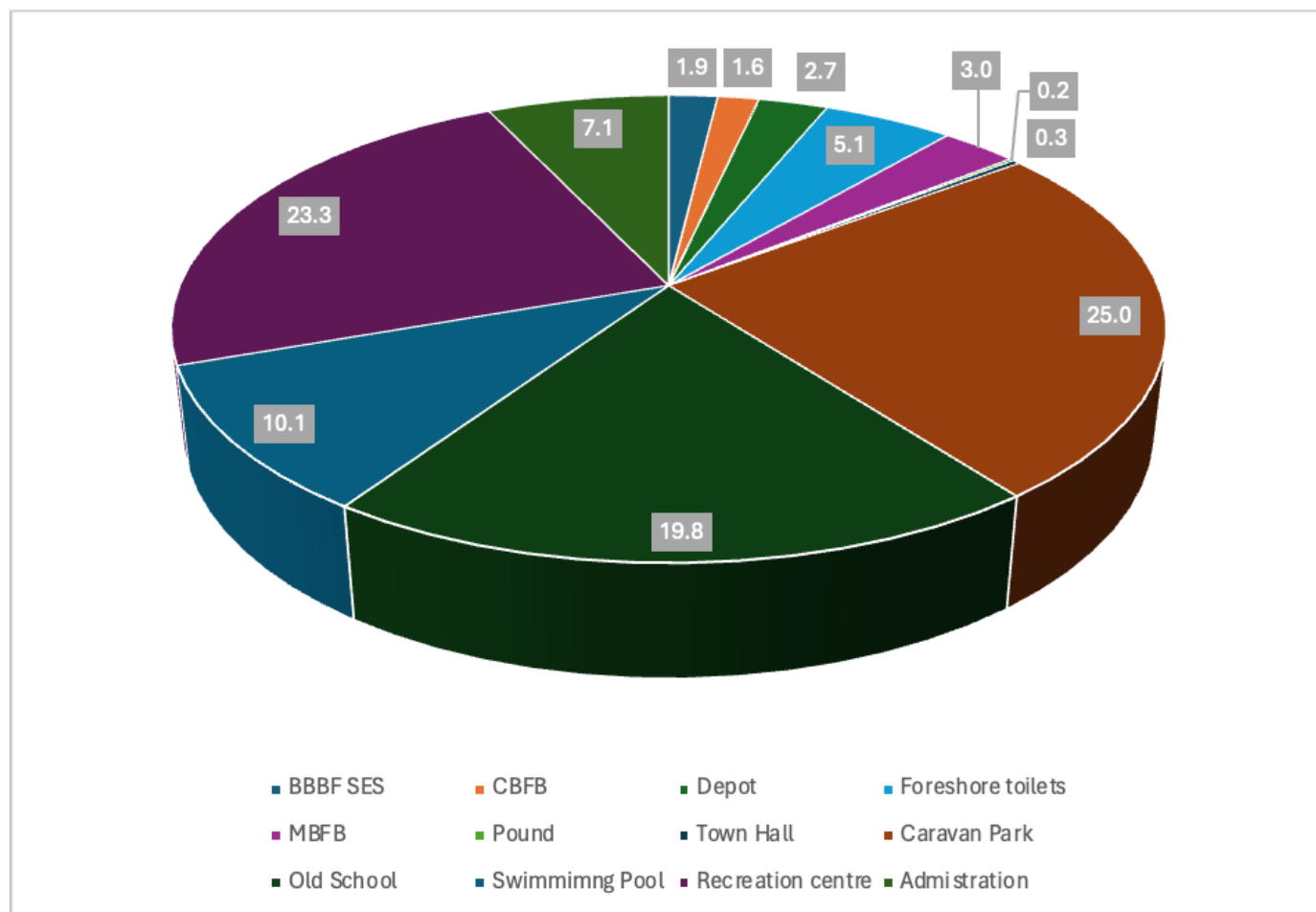
Table 5: Annual Kg CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each building.

Building	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>
BBBF SES	1,976.80
CBFB	1,675.60
Depot	2,806.40
Foreshore toilets	5,288.40
MBFB	3,082.80
Pound	165.89
Town Hall	312.40
Caravan Park	26,012.90
Old School	20,677.61
Swimming Pool	10,552.83
Recreation centre	24,334.00
Administration	7,362.47
Total	104,248.11

Figure 5: Annual Kg CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each building from electricity consumption.



**Figure 6: Annual Kg CO<sub>2</sub> produced for of for each building as a percent of the total.**



The three biggest producers of emissions are the caravan park, the Old School and the Recreation centre. The existing solar panels are abating 8,147.47 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, which is 5.45% of the emission from the electricity imported.

## 4. Water

The Shire receives bi-monthly water accounts for various buildings, which are the data used for this analysis.

The annual report of the Water Corporation (Water Corporation 2023) provided the data on the energy needed to deliver water within the service area, which was 1.6 MWh/ML. This is an average figure for the whole network. Given the distance water has to travel to Boddington, it was assumed the energy needed to deliver water in Boddington is 2.3 MWh/ML.

Assuming electricity is used to deliver the water, the same assumptions were made in the electricity calculations in Section 3 to arrive at a figure for CO<sub>2</sub> per KL of water delivered.

Table 6 and Figures 7 and 8 summarise the annual data for the buildings included in the audit.

Table 6: Annual Kg CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each building based on water useage.

Building	Kg CO2
Caravan Park	3711.28
Old School (CRC)	1056.16
Depot	343.16
Administration	858.36
Swimming pool	1433.36
Recreation Centre	2070
Town Hall	495.88
Total	9968.2

Figure 7: Annual Kg CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each building based on water useage.

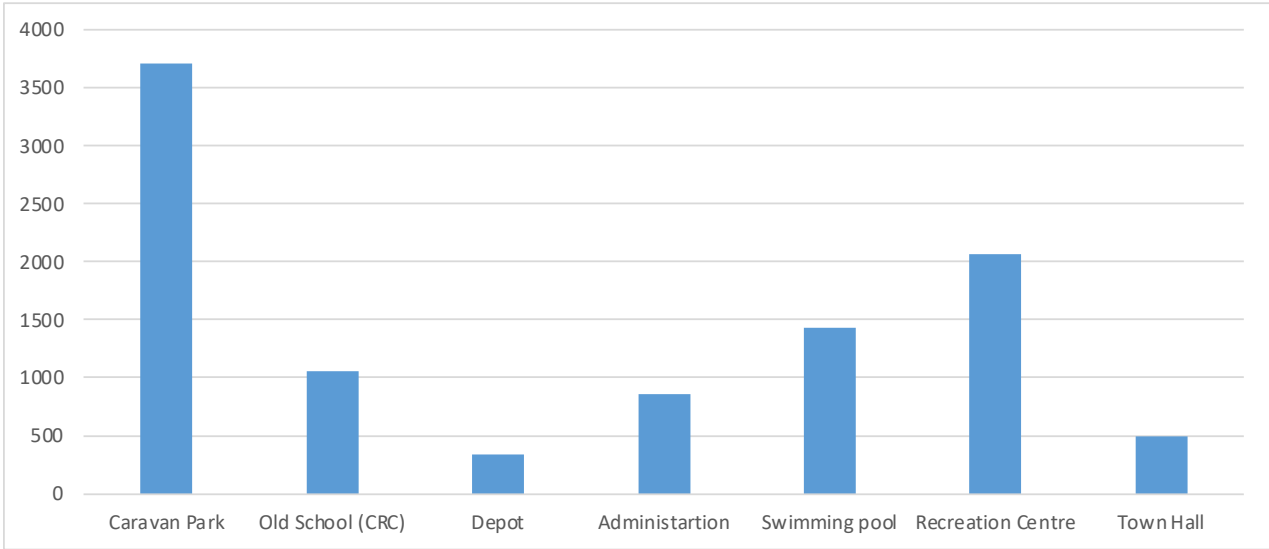
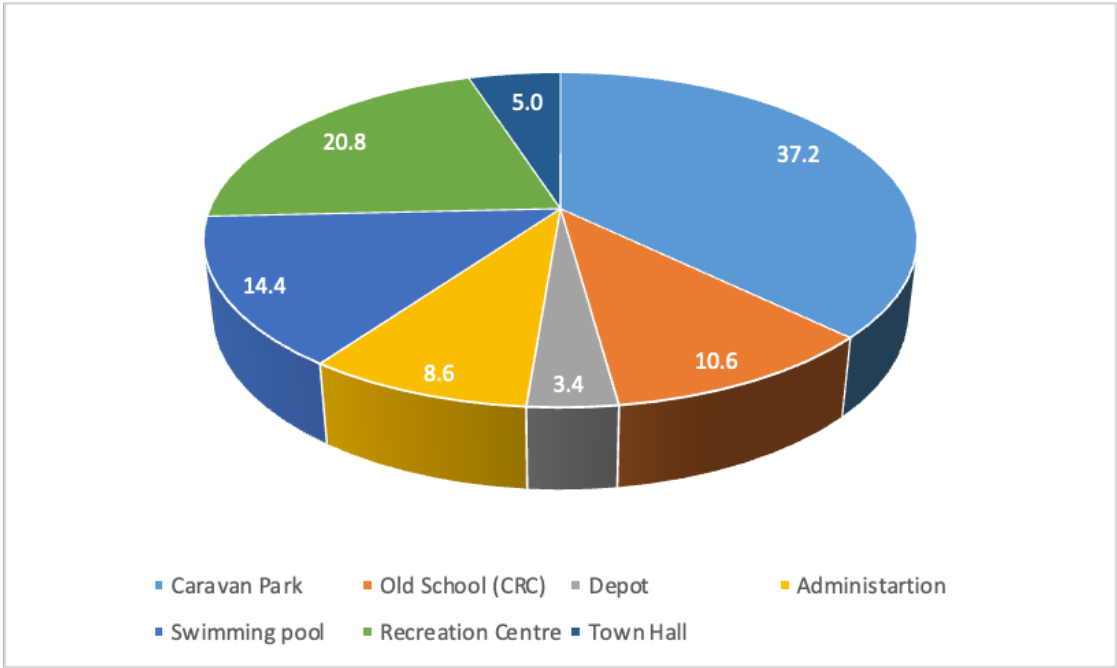


Figure 8: Annual Kg CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each building based on water useage as a percentage.



The three top water users and resultant producers of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are the caravan park the recreation centre and the swimming pool.

## 5. Paper

The Shire receives bi-monthly accounts for stationary, which are the data used for this analysis. Only paper listed in these bills are included for analysis.

A literature review was carried out to determine the emissions required to produce a Kg of paper and the results are shown in Table 7 below.

**Table 7: Sources used to determine the Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> produced per Kg of paper.**

Source	Reference	Data	Data converted to CO <sub>2</sub> per 1kg paper
(EPA Victoria 2013)	EPA Victoria (2013). Information Bulletin: Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for Office Copy Paper. Melbourne Vic, EPA Victoria	virgin paper - 1.3 Kg CO <sub>2</sub> per 1kg paper	1.3
(Suna, Wangb et al. 2018)	Suna, M., et al. (2018). "Uncovering energy use, carbon emissions and environmental burdens of T pulp and paper industry: A systematic review and meta-analysis." 92: 823-833	1 tonne of paper results in about 950 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	0.95
Kunak	<a href="https://kunakair.com/environmental-impact-paper-industry/">https://kunakair.com/environmental-impact-paper-industry/</a>	1 kilogram of paper produced, 3.3 kg of CO <sub>2</sub>	3.3
(Tomberlin, Venditti et al. 2020)	Tomberlin, K. E., et al. (2020). "Life Cycle Carbon Footprint Analysis of Pulp and Paper Grades in thre United States Using Production-line-bases Data and Integration." BioResources 15(2): 3899-3914	1 metric ton produces 942 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	1.04

The emission intensity of paper production is a highly contested subject, with different sources using different assumptions to arrive at a figure, in particular, whether to consider paper as a carbon storage source. The data above demonstrates this range. For the purposes of this audit, the Kunak source is seen as an outlier, and a figure of 1.2 of CO<sub>2</sub> per 1kg paper was used. As will be seen in the next section, the figure chosen to do the calculations is not important in the overall audit.

Assuming that the paper used by the Shire is 80gsm (grams per square metre) the mass of a ream of paper (500 sheets) is 2.50kg. Table 8 below summarises the mass of CO<sub>2</sub> per produced as a result of the paper purchased by the Shire in 2023.

**Table 8: Summary of CO<sub>2</sub> produced due to paper purchase.**

Month	Reams	Mass	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>
August	20	49.968	59.9616
December	30	74.952	89.9424
February	30	74.952	89.9424
June	20	49.968	59.9616
May	30	74.952	89.9424
Oct	30	74.952	89.9424
Total	160	399.744	479.6928

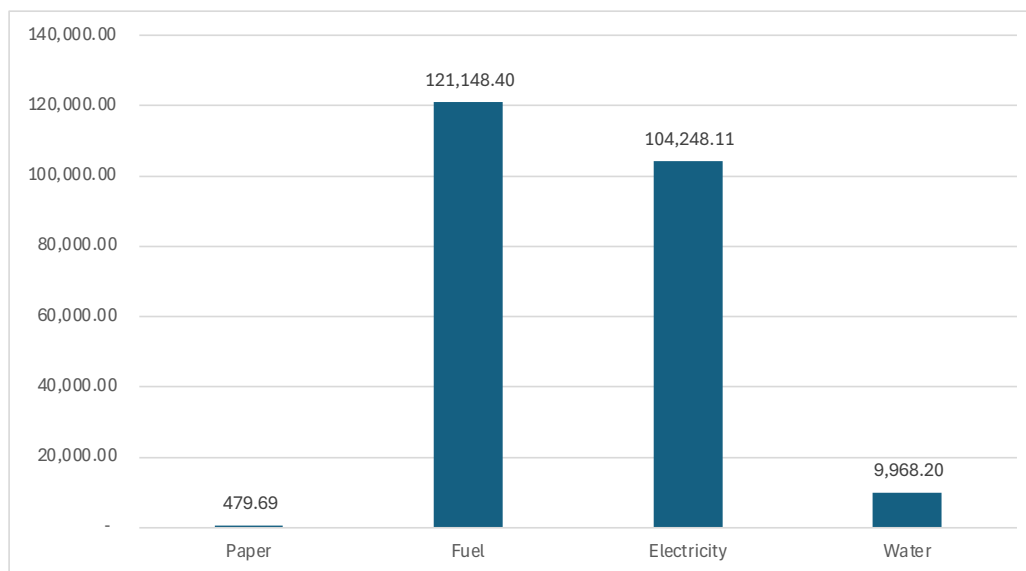


## 6. Audit summary and recommendations

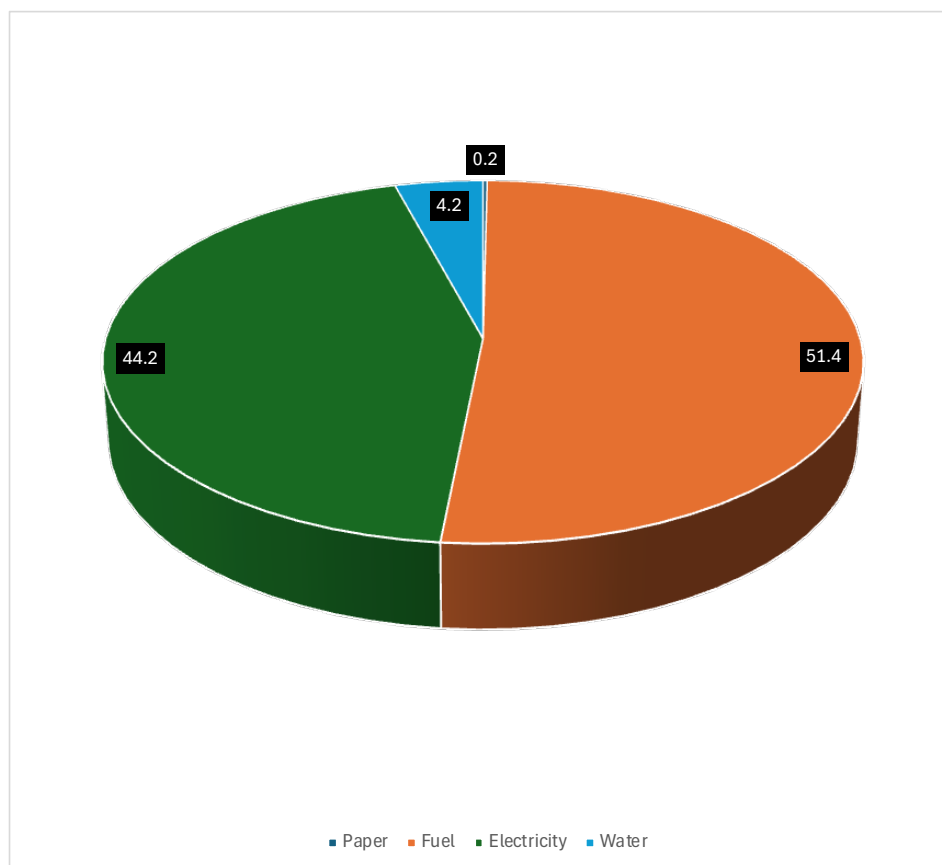
### 6.1 Overview

Figures 9 and 10 summarises and compares the of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced for the four areas covered in this audit.

**Figure 9: Comparing of CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each audit area (annual Kg of CO<sub>2</sub>).**



**Figure 10: Comparing of CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each audit area (percent of total emissions).**



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As can be seen fuel, especially diesel, and electricity account for over 95% of carbon emissions and should, therefore, be the areas to focus on for making savings in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the Action Plan.

Regarding the diesel fleet, there are two options for making savings in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: electrifying and replacing diesel vehicles with petrol ones.

## 6.2 CO<sub>2</sub> emission savings converting from diesel to petrol

As noted in Section 2, emissions intensity of petrol is 2.3 Kg/L and diesel 2.7 Kg/L – which means that petrol has 15% lower carbon emissions per litre. However, multiple sources note that diesel engines are more fuel efficient than petrol engines and, therefore, emit less CO<sub>2</sub>, for example:

- NRMA Group (<https://www.mynrma.com.au/cars-and-driving/fuel-resources/pros-and-cons-of-petrol-and-diesel-cars>) no figures were provided
- RAC (<https://rac.com.au/car-motoring/info/petrol-vs-diesel-car>) - diesel 30 to 40 per cent more efficient;
- European Automobile Manufacturers' Association, or ACEA (<https://www.acea.auto/fact/differences-between-diesel-and-petrol/>) - diesel up to 40% more efficient;
- Universal Technical Institute (<https://www.uti.edu/blog/diesel/gas-vs-diesel-engines>) - diesel 20% more efficient; and
- USA Fuel Economy ([https://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/di\\_diesels.shtml](https://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/di_diesels.shtml)) – diesel 10-15% more energy efficient.

Based on these data, at worst, diesel has the same CO<sub>2</sub> emissions efficiency as petrol but more likely to produce lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than petrol. For these reasons, changing from diesel to petrol vehicles is not recommended if achieving lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is the only consideration. However, it should be noted that diesel produces higher other pollutants than petrol, for example particulates, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).

Electrifying the diesel fleet will, however lead to lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, as shown in the next section.

## 6.3 CO<sub>2</sub> emission savings converting from diesel to EVs

### 6.3.1 Context

The above emission audit found that diesel powered vehicles and plant are responsible for over 50% of the Shire's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. An option for the Shire is to replace the diesel fleet, where possible, with electric vehicles and plant. Changing to electric power will lead to a reduction in emissions from fuel but an increase in emissions from electricity. To justify this change, it must come with a net reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The calculations below set out the extent of the net reductions.

### 6.3.2 Calculating net savings in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of converting from diesel to EVs

As noted in the audit, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions intensity from electricity in WA is 0.4 Kg per Kw.

A literature review of the efficiency of EVs is summarised in Table 9 below.

**Table 9: A literature review of the efficiency of EVs**

Source	Reference	efficiency
US department of energy	<a href="https://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/evtech.shtml/">https://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/evtech.shtml/</a>	71-77%
Australian Energy Council	<a href="https://www.energycouncil.com.au/analysis/evs-are-they-really-more-efficient/">https://www.energycouncil.com.au/analysis/evs-are-they-really-more-efficient/</a>	85-90%
Konzept, Reick et al. 2022	Konzept, A., et al. (2022). "Battery Electric Vehicle Efficiency Test for Various Velocities." Vehicles 4(1): 60.	72-80%

Based on these sources, a figure of 80% efficiency for EVs will be used.

Consequently, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions intensity from electricity in EVs is 0.5 Kg per Kw.

As noted in the audit, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from diesel is 2.7 Kg per litre, and one litre of diesel produces 8.9 Kw of energy.

A literature review of the efficiency of diesel engines is summarised in Table 2 below.

Source	Reference	Efficiency
NSW Department of Primary Industry	<a href="https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/665660/comparing-running-costs-of-diesel-lpg-and-electrical-pumpsets.pdf">https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/665660/comparing-running-costs-of-diesel-lpg-and-electrical-pumpsets.pdf</a>	35%
Musabekov, Ergashev et al. 2023	Musabekov, Z., et al. (2023). "Efficiency and environmental indicators of diesel engine operation when using water injection." IOP Conference Series. Earth and Environmental Science 1142(1): 012024	36%

Based on these sources, a figure of 36% efficiency for diesel will be used.

Consequently, 1 Litre of diesel gives 3.204 Kw of power and produces 2.7 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub>.

To produce 3.204 Kw of power – to replace 1 Litre of diesel – an EV produces 1.602 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub>, a savings of 1.602 Kg of CO<sub>2</sub>

### **6.3.3 Possible savings scenario – converting from diesel to EVs and reducing diesel use by 10%**

Total annual diesel used is 73,307.25 L.

Total Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the Shire is 234,544 kg.

10% reduction in diesel is 7,330.73 L, which will give a net reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the Shire of 11,744 kg, i.e. a net reduction of 5.0%.

## **6.4 Recommendations**

Based on the above analysis, the following recommendations are made which are the most effective ways to reduce in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced by the Shire:

- Electrifying the diesel fleet where possible;
- Looking for increased efficiencies in using the diesel fleet;
- Introducing energy efficiency measures in Council buildings to reduce electricity use, including a staff awareness program and incidental technology changes that reduce electricity useage; and
- Increased abatement by installing more PV cells on Council buildings.

It should be noted that as the Western Power grid becomes more reliant on renewables, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will further reduce.

---

## 7. References

EPA Victoria (2013). Information Bulletin: Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for Office Copy Paper. Melbourne Vic, EPA Victoria.

National Transport Commission (2019). Carbon Dioxide Emissions Intensity for New Australian Light Vehicles 2018: Information paper. Melbourne VIC, National Transport Commission.

Steen, M. (undated). Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Fossil Fuel Fired Power Generation Systems, European Commission Joint Research Centre.

Suna, M., et al. (2018). "Uncovering energy use, carbon emissions and environmental burdens of T pulp and paper industry: A systematic review and meta-analysis." **92**: 823-833.

Tomberlin, K. E., et al. (2020). "Life Cycle Carbon Footprint Analysis of Pulp and Paper Grades in the United States Using Production-line-based Data and Integration." BioResources **15**(2): 3899-3914.

Water Corporation (2023). Annual Report 2022-23. Perth, Western Australia, Water Corporation.

## Appendix 1: details of the electricity use data by buildings

2023	BBBF SES						CBFB						Depot						Foreshore toilets						MBFB						Pound						Town Hall							
Billing period	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill														
Jan Feb	458	183.2	\$ 248.71	974	389.6	\$ 407.04	803	321.2	334.69	2456	982.4	846.89	1772	708.8	\$ 649.80	137.598	55.0392	\$ 162.40	85	34	\$ 137.03																							
March April	897	358.8	\$ 395.53	717	286.8	\$ 333.95	873	349.2	384.51	2155	862	760.19	1270	508	\$ 501.44	143.34	57.336	\$ 166.05	77	30.8	\$ 150.03																							
May June	1038	415.2	\$ 423.27	416	166.4	\$ 240.99	1814	725.6	676.9	1919	767.6	687.6	753	301.2	\$ 336.72	86.848	34.7392	\$ 143.59	56	22.4	\$ 128.62																							
July Aug	1106	442.4	\$ 459.70	440	176	\$ 249.40	930	372	385.97	2313	925.2	832.07	878	351.2	\$ 385.78	46.94	18.776	\$ 128.79	143	57.2	\$ 164.18																							
Sep Oct	791	316.4	\$ 359.08	606	242.4	\$ 306.26	1298	519.2	536.36	1676	670.4	628.71	1213	485.2	\$ 490.56	0.011	0.0044	\$ 120.30	194	77.6	\$ 175.88																							
Nov-Dec	652	260.8	\$ 324.31	1036	414.4	\$ 446.11	1298	519.2	520.59	2702	1080.8	953.41	1821	728.4	\$ 687.01	0	0	\$ 124.23	226	90.4	\$ 193.59																							
Totals	4942	1976.8	\$ 2,210.60	4189	1675.6	\$ 1,983.75	7016	2806.4	\$ 2,839.02	13221	5288.4	\$ 4,708.87	7707	3082.8	\$ 3,051.31	414.737	165.8948	\$ 845.36	781	312.4	\$ 949.33																							
2023	Caravan Park						Old School						Swimming Pool						Recreation Centre						Administration																			
Billing Period	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW export	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	kW imported	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	net kW impo	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW export	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	kW imported	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	net kW impo	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill	kW export	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	kW imported	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	net kW impo	Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	Bill											
Jan	4385.62	1754.248	\$ 1,366.32	5715.504	2286.2016	2309.36	229.773	91.9092	3513.979	1405.5916	3284.206	1313.6824	\$ 975.06	2897.88	1159.152	\$ 725.68	1937.446	774.9784	2097.946	839.1784	160.5	64.2	\$ 593.75																					
Feb	5402.824	2161.1296	\$ 1,669.03	6043.364	2417.3456	2309.36	229.773	91.9092	3513.979	1405.5916	3284.206	1313.6824	\$ 975.06	4798.324	1919.3296	\$ 1,458.72	2105.1	842.04	2360.896	944.3584	255.796	102.3184	\$ 617.24																					
March	4426.512	1770.6048	\$ 1,315.40	3361.192	1344.4768	1313.99	129.298	51.7192	3969.811	1587.9244	3840.513	1536.2052	\$ 1,100.65	4492.524	1797.0096	\$ 1,429.04	1473.968	589.5872	1888.272	755.3088	414.304	165.7216	\$ 546.04																					
April	5767.278	2306.9112	\$ 1,658.77	1973.276	789.3104	696.89	552.436	220.9744	3560.266	1424.1064	3007.83	1203.132	\$ 1,001.35	5891.992	2356.7968	\$ 1,854.70	739.464	295.7856	2308.948	923.5792	1569.484	627.7936	\$ 674.91																					
May	6282.232	2512.8928	\$ 1,758.72	2468.938	987.5752	856.21	852.575	341.03	785.648	314.2592	66.927	-26.7708	\$ 324.62	5340.752	2136.3008	\$ 1,687.04	643.484	257.3936	2520.8	1008.32	1877.316	750.9264	\$ 727.53																					
June	8378.94	3351.576	\$ 2,264.76	4293.234	1717.2936	1458.24	761.619	304.6476	463.495	185.398	298.124	-119.2496	\$ 229.77	6677.728	2671.0912	\$ 2,109.34	539.104	215.6416	4540.164	1816.0656	4001.06	1600.424	\$ 1,331.17																					
July	5485.294	2194.1176	\$ 1,509.21	4172.764	1669.1056	1403.86	770.556	308.2224	307.582	123.0328	462.974	-185.1896	\$ 126.86	4729.008	1891.6032	\$ 1,500.98	355.996	142.3984	4317.54	1727.016	3961.544	1584.6176	\$ 1,343.40																					
August	4920.254	1968.1016	\$ 1,388.49	6224.812	2489.9248	2063.42	896.296	358.5184	138.291	55.3164	758.005	-303.202	\$ 241.33	5332.928	2133.1712	\$ 1,700.31	1052.788	421.1152	3594.244	1437.6976	2541.456	1016.5824	\$ 1,091.09																					
Sept	6633.68	2653.472	\$ 1,859.50	7069.468	2827.7872	2350.58	1038.797	415.5188	493.258	197.3032	545.539	-218.2156	\$ 1,276.33	3188.716	1275.4864	\$ 1,034.74	1451.396	580.5584	1996.02	798.408	544.624	217.8496	\$ 589.20																					
Oct	5022.478	2008.9912	\$ 1,448.50	4667.316	1866.9264	1565.06	124.61	49.844	4770.806	1908.3224	4646.196	1858.4784	\$ 1,505.87	6613.644	2645.4576	\$ 2,089.85	2178.74	871.496	1931.032	772.4128	247.708	-99.0832	\$ 585.24																					
Nov	4639.936	1855.9744	\$ 1,381.47	550.224	220.0896	1846.2	0.48	0.192	5451.876	2180.7504	5451.396	2180.5584	\$ 1,436.61	5997.536	2399.0144	\$ 1,884.53	1769.792	707.9168	1834.996	733.9984	65.204	26.0816	\$ 570.25																					
Dec	3687.214	1474.8856	\$ 1,126.32	5153.934	2061.5736	1719.22	44.085	17.634	5043.382	2017.3528	4999.297	1999.7188	\$ 9,193.51	60835.004	24334.0016	\$ 19,019.99	14738.382	5895.3528	33144.546	13257.8184	18406.164	7362.4656	\$ 9,857.72																					
Totals	65032.262	26012.9048	\$ 18,746.49	51694.026	20677.6104	\$ 19,892.39	5630.298	2252.1192	32012.373	12804.9492	26382.075	10552.83	\$			\$																												

### 9.1.2 Chief and Deputy Chief Bushfire Control Officer – Consideration of annual honorarium.

File Reference:	3.00035
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Previous Item:	Nil
Author:	Executive Manager Development and Community Services
Disclosure of Interest:	Nil
Voting Requirements:	Absolute Majority
Attachments:	Nil

#### Summary

The purpose of this report is for Council to consider providing an annual honorarium payment or allowance to the Shire's Chief and Deputy Chief Bushfire Control Officer, in recognition of the vital role they play in protecting the safety of the community.

#### Background

Under the provisions of the *Bush Fires Act 1954* a local government may appoint bush fire control officers and appoint two of those as Chief Bush Fire Control Officer (CBFCO) and Deputy Bush Fire Control Officer (DBFCO).

Currently, the Shire's CBFCO is Mr. Robert Jones and the DBFCO is Mr. Brant Lehman.

The Chief Bushfire Officer and Deputy Chief Bushfire Officer play essential roles in safeguarding the Boddington community from bushfire risks. Historically, these officers have fulfilled these duties without financial support, often incurring personal expenses related to travel, communications, and equipment.

#### Comment

The provision of an allowance to the CBFCO or DBFCO varies across the region with many local governments providing no allowance or honorarium payment, and others such as Shire's of Collie, Capel and Harvey providing \$500, \$3,500 and \$5,000 respectively. A percentage of this, anywhere between 30% to 50%, is then provided to DBFCO.

The duties of the CBFCO as stipulated in the *Shire of Boddington Bush Fire Brigades Local Law 2023* include;

- Provide leadership to volunteer bush fire brigades
- Monitor bush fire brigades resourcing, equipment (including protective clothing) and training levels and report thereon with recommendations at least once a year to the local government;
- Liaise with the local government concerning fire prevention, suppression matters generally and directions to be issued by the local government to bush fire control officer (including those who issue permits to burn) bush fire brigades or brigade officers;
- Ensure that bush fire brigades are registered with the local government and that lists of brigade members are maintained.

In consultation with the CBFCO a proposal has been put forward to the Shire suggesting that a fuel card use for their personal vehicle be an acceptable and minimal method of assistance and recognition in this regard.

Although a fuel card may be a simple way to provide for fuel costs, the Shire will be liable for fringe benefits tax (FBT) if this is the adopted approach. A \$5000 fuel card would require the Shire to pay a further \$4,888 in FBT. It is therefore considered a more appropriate method to provide an annual honorarium payment to the CBFCO and DBFCO similar to what occurs elsewhere.

In recognition of the important role both the CBFCO and DBFCO play in protecting the community, it is recommended that the Shire of Boddington provides an honorarium payment of \$5,000 for the CBFCO and \$1,500 to the DBFCO each year, following the annual Bush Fire Advisory Committee meeting.

#### Consultation

Consultation has been held with the CBFCO

#### Strategic Implications

Aspiration	People
Outcome 1	A safe community
Objective 1.1	Play our role in promoting a safe community.

#### Legislative Implications

There is no legislative requirement to provide an allowance to the CBFCO or DBFCO.

#### Policy Implications

Nil

#### Financial Implications

There is no current provision for the allowance, and therefore, this item would be incorporated into the mid-year Budget Review if approved, and then through the annual budget process.

#### Economic Implications

Nil

#### Social Implications

Nil

#### Environmental Considerations

Nil

#### Risk Considerations

Risk Statement and Consequence	Attraction and retention of Chief and Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officers may become harder if no honorarium is provided to offset costs incurred while undertaking the increasing responsibilities of the volunteer role.
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Risk Rating (prior to treatment or control)	Moderate
Principal Risk Theme	Service Interruption
Risk Action Plan (controls or treatment proposed)	Consider some form of allowance for the Chief and Deputy Chief Bush fire Control Officer

### **Officer Recommendation**

#### **That Council:**

- **Amend the 2024/25 Budget to increase the Brigade Operations operating expenditure budget by \$6,150, in relation to providing an honorarium capped at \$5,000 to the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer and \$1,500 for the Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer.**
- **Note that the honorarium would be paid annually, following the annual Bush Fire Advisory Committee Meeting.**



## 9.2 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

### 9.2.1 Peel Harvey Catchment Council | Request for resources

File Reference:	2.007
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Previous Item:	Nil
Author:	Chief Executive Officer
Disclosure of Interest:	Nil
Voting Requirements:	Simple Majority
Attachments:	9.2.1A Memorandum of Understanding 9.2.1B Request for Support

#### Summary

This report recommends supporting several of the in-kind contributions requested by the Peel-Harvey Catchment Council (PHCC) for the 2024/25 financial year, while declining an additional financial contribution to the Group and other requests that require a significant contribution of the Shire's workforce, and plant and equipment resources.

#### Background

The PHCC provided a presentation to the Shire of Boddington Councillors on 14 August 2024 regarding their ongoing work in relation to environmental restoration efforts within the Shire. These efforts are part of a larger initiative, focusing on ecological restoration and weed management in the region. At this presentation, PHCC received feedback from one or more Councillors that the Shire may be able to assist in achieving the Group's outcomes by way of additional support.

The Shire currently contributes \$25,000 towards the Group's activities on an annual basis, as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (Attachment 9.2.1A).

#### Comment

The additional contributions requested by the PHCC are attached at 9.2.1B, and predominantly include in-kind support, being the use of Shire personnel and machinery for various tasks. These include:

#	Project	Hours	Financial
1.	Installation of Stepping Stones at Quindanning: Up to two days of assistance from one Shire employee and a bobcat in February 2025.	16 hours staff 16 hours bobcat	\$0
2.	Weed Control at Ranford Pool by April 2025.	8 hours staff	\$1710
3.	Weed control at Camballing Reserve – Sept to Nov 2025	Not specified	Not specified
4.	Bank Rehabilitation Works at Ranford Pool: Extensive support in February 2026, including up to five days of machinery and personnel.	120 hours staff 40 hours various machinery	\$0
5.	Storage of Geofabric at Depot	*2 hours staff	\$0
6.	Storage of rock on Shire land	*2 hours staff	\$0
7.	Transportation of rubbish	*4 hours staff	\$0

		*4 hours machinery	
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\*estimated time to facilitate works, where unspecified by PHCC.

While the Shire supports the objectives of these projects, supporting all of the requests is considered to be beyond the resourcing capacity of the existing Shire workforce levels. Staff time cannot be allocated at the requested levels without having an impact on the base work schedule.

The Shire of Boddington currently provides \$25,000 per annum in funding to the Peel Harvey Catchment Council, which is significantly higher than the contributions from the other Shires involved in the Memorandum of Understanding. The Shires of Cuballing, Wandering, and Williams fund the PHCC in the range of \$3,000 to \$7,500. The level of support provided by the Shire of Boddington already demonstrates the Shire's commitment to environmental stewardship and the enhancement of local ecosystems.

Considering resource constraints, it is recommended to approve a reduced but focused level of in-kind assistance, specifically limited to the storage of geofabric and rock, transportation of one truck load of rubbish, and staff hours for weed control at Ranford Pool. This balanced approach maintains support while safeguarding essential Shire operations.

#### Consultation

Nil

#### Strategic Implications

Aspiration	Planet
Outcome 4	The natural environment is preserved for the benefit of current and future generations
Objective 4.1	Care for the long-term sustainability of natural habitats and waterways
Action 4.1.1	Provide Peel Harvey Catchment Council with \$25k funding per year over 5 years to care for the long-term sustainability of the catchment. This includes finding ways to improve the health of the river and its ecosystem.

#### Legislative Implications

Nil

#### Policy Implications

Nil

#### Financial Implications

The recommendation doesn't impact the financial position of the Shire, however, it does impact the workforce availability for core business activities.

#### Economic Implications

Nil

#### Social Implications

These projects have the potential to improve community access to natural spaces and enhance

the aesthetic value of the local environment, fostering a sense of pride among residents. Community engagement in restoration efforts can also strengthen local stewardship and support for conservation initiatives.

#### Environmental Considerations

Investing in weed control and riverbank rehabilitation can lead to enhanced recreational areas and improved environmental health.

#### Risk Considerations

Risk Statement and Consequence	The primary risk associated with this request is the insufficient staffing levels to allocate the hours requested, particularly to the level requested in 2025/26.
Risk Rating (prior to treatment or control)	High
Principal Risk Theme	Interruption to Service, Reputational
Risk Action Plan (controls or treatment proposed)	No further actions proposed.

#### Officer Recommendation

**That Council approves the following requests for support from the Peel Harvey Catchment Council, in addition to the annual contribution of \$25,000:**

- **Allocation of two (2) Shire employees for half a day of weed control at Ranford Pool.**
- **Provision of Geofabric and rock storage at a Shire facility.**
- **Transportation of one (1) truck load of rubbish to the Shire of Boddington Waste Facility.**

# MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is entered into between:

**Peel-Harvey Catchment Council Inc.**

and

**The Shires of Boddington, Williams, Wandering and Cuballing**

## 1 Purpose of the MOU

The purpose of the MOU is to extend the current formalised partnership (July 2017 to June 2022) between the Peel-Harvey Catchment Council (PHCC) and the Shires of Boddington, Williams, Wandering and Cuballing to continue to provide natural resource management/landcare support to the landowners and community of the Hotham-Williams catchment, as defined within the Hotham-Williams NRM Plan 2015-2025 and PHCC's "Bindjareb Boodja Landscapes: A Strategy for Natural Resource Management in the Peel-Harvey Region, Western Australia" for a further five (5) years, to 2026/27. The footprint of the MOU are those portions of the Shires of Pingelly, Collie, Narrogin and Wickepin, within the surface water catchment of the Peel-Harvey.

The PHCC, through funding from the Australian Government and Industry partners, Newmont Boddington and South32 Worsley Alumina have been providing on-ground support to landowners across the Hotham-Williams catchment for a number of years. This support has increased in the last four years, through the PHCC securing a tender with the Australian Government via the National Landcare Program, enabling on-ground projects such as fencing of rivers and bushland, revegetation, feral animal control, weed removal and investment in, and support for community groups, in accordance with the Hotham-Williams NRM Plan, which was developed with the community, providing a framework to identify community priorities.

The inaugural MOU between the PHCC and Shires of Boddington, Cuballing, Wandering and Williams contributed to increasing the capacity of the Hotham-Williams community to build for ongoing natural resource management/landcare activities. The uptake and involvement of the community relies on the support provided by the PHCC via a locally placed NRM Officers, supported by the governance and supporting frameworks of the PHCC. This MOU defines the intended contributions of each organisation, to meet funding needs to continue to maintain and build this support, noting that, in accordance with governance processes, each Local Government's contribution will be subject to an annual budget endorsement of that Local Government and as such the amounts shown are an intended, but non-binding contribution.

The Shires of Boddington, Williams, Wandering and Cuballing are important delivery partners and their collaborative roles with the PHCC in reinvigorating NRM in the Hotham-Williams since 2013 is acknowledged.

This MoU has two primary purposes, the first is to extend the agreement to solidify and define the relationships between the Shires and the PHCC, and secondly to demonstrate a commitment to continue to work together to deliver these important community services (as defined in the NRM Plan) through cash funding and/or other support. The PHCC will continue to seek to secure additional funding as is available to ensure there are NRM human resources available in Hotham-Williams, as well as funding to deliver community identified priority on-ground outcomes, wherever possible.



## 2 Roles and Responsibilities

The PHCC will be responsible for providing NRM Officers (in Boddington) to provide the knowledge, skills and resources to landowners to facilitate on ground and engagement activities. Funding will be directed to the Hotham-Williams catchment. PHCC will facilitate regular meetings of steering committee/s, made up of community representatives from the PHCC Board, including representatives from within and outside the Hotham-Williams. Community representatives will be invited, where appropriate, to help provide community input into the direction of NRM activities and ensure projects are consistent with the Hotham-Williams NRM Plan. The PHCC will continue to ensure regular communication to the Shires on proposed activities as well as achievements that are completed via this MoU, on a minimum of an annual basis, via receipt of the PHCC Annual Report, and "Landcare Matters" published in local papers/newsletters. Additional, specific information may be reported on, to a reasonable extent, on an as needs or as requested basis,

The Shires commit to providing funding to help cover the cost of the gap that exists in the NRM services costs to enable NRM officer/s to effectively operate within the upper catchment, providing NRM support in Hotham-Williams as outlined in the table below. The Shires will also commit to providing a Senior Staff member, or Councillor Representative to attend at least one Steering Committee meeting each year, to provide the Shire's input into the prioritisation of activities as per the Hotham-Williams NRM Plan. This can be via the current PHCC Board upper catchment Shire Council Representative, however other members are invited to attend on a case by case/as needs basis.

## 3 Funding

The below table outlines the financial needs of the position to effectively provide NRM support to the Hotham-Williams Community, and defines the agreed financial contributions of each. This funding will provide for technical officers (and associated on-costs); Supervision and Administration; Vehicle lease and running costs; Governance, supervision and Steering Committee/finance support.

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
<b>Total cost of NRM Support</b>	<b>\$700,000</b>	<b>\$700,000</b>	<b>\$700,000</b>	<b>\$700,000</b>	<b>\$700,000</b>
<b>PHCC Contribution*</b>	\$656,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
<b>Funding Gap*</b>	\$44,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000
<b>Shire of Boddington Contribution**</b>	\$25,000*	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
<b>Shire of Williams Contribution**</b>	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
<b>Shire of Cuballing Contribution**</b>	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500
<b>Shire of Wandering Contribution**</b>	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$40,500</b>	<b>\$40,500</b>	<b>\$40,500</b>	<b>\$40,500</b>	<b>\$40,500</b>
<b>Remaining Gap*</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>	<b>\$509,500</b>	<b>\$509,500</b>	<b>\$509,500</b>	<b>\$509,500</b>

\*PHCC Contribution includes secured Australian Government and Industry partnership funding. PHCC is currently applying for the next 5 years of NRM funding with the Australian Government (outcome expected May 2023).

\*\*Subject to Council Approval (Annual Budget Approval Process)

## 4 Timeframe

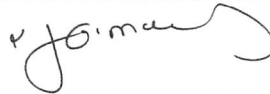
This MOU will be effective from 1 July 2022 and will be expire 30 June 2027.

This Memorandum of Understanding is the complete agreement between Peel-Harvey Catchment Council and the Shires of Boddington, Williams, Wandering and Cuballing, and may only be amended by written agreement signed by each of the parties involved. The memorandum of understanding can be cancelled by either party at any time by writing to the other party and conveying their desire to exit the agreement.

The MOU to be executed by the PHCC and Shires of Boddington, Williams, Wandering and Cuballing.

### PHCC

Authorised Signature:



Name and Title (Printed):

Jane O'Malley, CEO

Date:

1.12.22

Phone: 63698800

Email: [jane.omalley@peel-harvey.org.au](mailto:jane.omalley@peel-harvey.org.au)

### Shire of Boddington

Authorised Signature:



Digitally signed  
by Julie Burton  
Date: 2022.12.19  
12:32:17 +08'00'

Name and Title (Printed):

Julie Burton, CEO

Date:

19/12/2022

Phone: 9883 4999

Email: [ceo@boddington.wa.gov.au](mailto:ceo@boddington.wa.gov.au)

### Shire of Williams

Authorised Signature:

Name (Printed):

Geoff McKeown, CEO

Date:

Phone: 9885 1005

Email: [ceo@williams.wa.gov.au](mailto:ceo@williams.wa.gov.au)

### Shire of Wandering

Authorised Signature:

Name and Title (Printed):

Alan Hart, CEO

Date:

Phone: 9884 1056

Email: [ceo@wandering.wa.gov.au](mailto:ceo@wandering.wa.gov.au)

### Shire of Cuballing

Authorised Signature:

Name and Title (Printed):

Stan Scott, CEO

Date:

Phone: 08 9883 6031

Email: [ceo@cuballing.wa.gov.au](mailto:ceo@cuballing.wa.gov.au)



# Memo

**To:** Shire of Boddington Councillors & Julie Barton, Shire of Boddington CEO

**From:** Peel-Harvey Catchment Council (PHCC)

**Cc:** N/A

**Date:** 15 October 2024

**Subject:** Request for contribution towards restoration activities within the Shire of Boddington

## Requested Commitment from Shire of Boddington

Further to the presentation to the Shire of Boddington Councillors on Wednesday 14 August 2024, PHCC is seeking a commitment of financial and in-kind contribution from the Shire of Boddington on a seasonal basis during 2025-2026 for weed control and in February 2025 & 2026 to assist with the implementation of bank rehabilitation efforts on the Williams River (Quindanning) & Hotham River (Ranford Pool). These efforts will be in accordance with the Ranford Pool & Quindanning Site Restoration Plans based on recommendations from the Hotham-Williams River Action Plan. Request for support is detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Requested contribution from the Shire of Boddington

Contribution	Output details	Timing
Shire of Boddington personnel & machinery for assistance with installation of stepping stones at Quindanning	<b>1 x Shire employee &amp; bobcat for up to 2 days;</b>  Stepping stones will be installed by a contractor and support may be requested from the Shire if it assists with minimising contractor costs.	February 2025
Shire of Boddington personnel for weed control at Ranford Pool.	<b>2 x Shire employees for half a day;</b>  Removal of eastern states Acacias and tagasaste from the Ranford Pool recreational area.	No later than April 2025
Engage weed control contractor Tim Heckler at Ranford Pool.	<b>1 x day @ \$1710;</b>  Herbicide application within the Ranford Pool recreational area, targeting germinations of the above species in addition to veldt grass, love grass, Guildford grass and other weeds that will interfere with planting efforts.	July 2025  Repeated weed control efforts on an annual basis is recommended for ongoing maintenance at Ranford Pool and

Contribution	Output details	Timing
		assistance with planting and beautification of the area.
Engage weed control contractor at Camballing Reserve	<p><b>Approx. up to 1 week of weed control by contractor in Spring 2025 and ongoing.</b></p> <p>PHCC have been coordinating State NRM grants grant the Friends of the Reserves have obtained since 2016. This involved control of bridal creeper as the main weed of focus. The area is significant due to the occurrence of Priority 1 flora, <i>Gastrolbium sp. Protstrate Boddington</i>.</p> <p>The project is into Phase 4 of funding which is due to be expended in 2025. PHCC request discussion with Shire</p>	<p>Spring 2025</p> <p>Repeated weed control efforts on an annual basis is recommended for ongoing maintenance at Camballing Reserve</p>
Shire of Boddington machinery/vehicles for bank rehabilitation works at Ranford Pool.	<p><b>Machinery/vehicles for up to 5 days;</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Backhoe</b></li> <li><b>2. Truck</b></li> <li><b>3. Bobcat</b></li> </ol> <p>For 1. re-sloping the riverbank where needed; 2. transporting rock material and geofabric to the site; and, 3. ferrying rocks from the on-site stockpile to where the backhoe is operating (if needed).</p> <p>Note: dates and time may change, however including for further discussion and approval.</p>	February 2026
Shire of Boddington personnel for bank rehabilitation works at Ranford Pool.	<p><b>2-3 Shire employees for up to 5 days;</b></p> <p>Operation of machinery / vehicles.</p> <p>Note: dates and time may change, however including for further discussion and approval.</p>	February 2026
Other	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Geofabric stored at the depot prior to bank rehabilitation.</li> <li>2. TBC; Rock stored at a suitable location prior to the on-ground works in Feb 2026.</li> <li>3. Large rubbish debris found in the river during rehabilitation taken to the transfer station during rock transport efforts.</li> </ol>	January-February 2026.



It is expected that the support for bank rehabilitation works at Ranford Pool in February 2026 will allow for PHCC to coordinate approximately 100m of bank treatment upstream and downstream of the recreation area. Treatment will only occur where existing native vegetation can be avoided.

### Progress to Date

The above contributions from the Shire of Boddington will assist PHCC in continuing on-ground works within the relevant project areas in addition to complimenting them. Since 2022, PHCC has been implementing strategic weed control efforts within the river restoration project areas and carrying out small scale revegetation. These activities will be ongoing and will increase in scale over the next few years alongside the additional bank rehabilitation efforts outlined, thus value-adding to what has been carried out and making the most of the assistance provided by the Shire of Boddington.

In terms of the bank rehabilitation works proposed to be carried out on the Hotham River at Ranford Pool in February 2026, the following method will be applied to the bank:

1. Re-sloping to a gradual gradient.
2. Pinning jute mat (biodegradable material that suppresses weeds and allows for seedlings to be planted in the matting later in the season).
3. Placing a rock toe at the base of the slope, using rocks of a size calculated to remain in place during high flow events.
4. Strategic placement of logs on the riverbank where they are available on-site and using them to enhance habitat.

The above method of treatment of degraded river banks is well-established in the river rehabilitation field and has the following benefits:

1. Water velocity control.
2. Protection of the banks from erosion and therefore downstream areas from sedimentation.
3. Habitat improvement.
4. Water quality improvement.
5. Enhanced aesthetics of the area.

Bank rehabilitation coupled with weed control and revegetation will ensure the vegetation balance is incrementally tipped from weed-dominated to native species that will further improve habitat and ecosystem function of the river environment. A further benefit of reducing the weed burden is decreasing fire risk in the area.

## Attachment 1: Background Information

### 2014 – 2015

- Hotham NRM Plan (2015 – 2025) prepared by PHCC in consultation with the community to guide coordinated natural resource management and landcare activities in the Hotham-Williams Catchment.
- The preparation of the Plan was one of three main recommendations of the Business Case: *Hotham and Williams Investment in a Local Natural Resource Management Officer and supported by the Hotham-Williams Catchment Environmental Alliance (Peel-Harvey Catchment Council, 2013).*

### 2014 – 2018

- PHCC secured funding through the Australian Government for their “Rivers 2 Ramsar” Project which enabled investment into the community through on-ground activities, capacity building, and employment of an NRM officer in the Hotham-Williams Catchment.

### 2018

- A 5 Year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 2018 – 2022 signed between PHCC and the Shires of Boddington, Cuballing, Wandering and Williams.
- This MOU formalised the partnership between the PHCC and our 4 main shires in the Hotham-Williams sub-catchment (upper catchment) of the Peel-Harvey Catchment and supports PHCC having a presence in the upper catchment and focuses on the objectives in the PHCC Hotham-Williams NRM Plan.
- The MOU was renewed by all four local governments for a further four years (2022-27).
- Note: Each Shire indicated an annual commitment subject to annual budget approvals.
- Most years PHCC have been invited to present to council on the projects we have been delivering across the Hotham-Williams sub-catchment, which helps reinforce the benefits, particularly to new Elected Members or staff.
- Since 2017 PHCC have formally presented to the Shire of Boddington on achievements against the Hotham-Williams NRM Plan and the MOU on an annual basis.

### 2018 – 2020 HW River Action Plan (RAP) and River Health Assessments

- Through consultation with the local Shires and community PHCC sought funding for, and developed the Hotham-Williams Catchment river restoration project. This led to the development of an overarching Hotham-Williams River Action Plan (<https://peel-harvey.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Hotham-Williams-RAP-Final.pdf>) with the purpose of providing a basis for rehabilitation works and a summary of baseline conditions to monitor the effects of future on-ground works.
- River Health Assessments were also completed at locations across the upper catchment to complement the RAP <https://peel-harvey.org.au/publications/hotham-williams-river-health-assessment/>.

## 2020 – 2022 Development of Site Restoration Plans

- Recommendations from the RAP were compiled and lead to the development of 8 key restoration projects across the subcatchment, including Ranford Pool and Quindanning.
  - o Ranford Pool Plan [https://peel-harvey.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Williams-Final-Detailed-Site-Plan\\_2022\\_06\\_29.pdf](https://peel-harvey.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Williams-Final-Detailed-Site-Plan_2022_06_29.pdf)
  - o Quindanning Plan [https://peel-harvey.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Quindanning-Final-Detailed-Site-Plan\\_2022\\_06\\_29.pdf](https://peel-harvey.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Quindanning-Final-Detailed-Site-Plan_2022_06_29.pdf)
- These were developed in collaboration with each local community and Shire Council to ensure community and Shire priorities were included and with the purpose of being an overarching high-level plan which Shires could use to source additional funding, dependent on the scope.
- We have presented on the progress with the approved plans and input from Council annually through a briefing to Council.

## 2022 – Present

- Approvals sought for the implementation of [ground-disturbing] on-ground works associated with the priority Site Restoration Plans (2022 – 2024), including Williams. These include Beds and Banks (DWER), Crown Land (DPLH), Aboriginal Heritage (DPLH), Access (through Shires and private landholders).
- Weed control and small-scale revegetation efforts conducted at priority sites including Ranford Pool and Quindanning.

## 14 August 2024 – Presentation to the Shire of Boddington

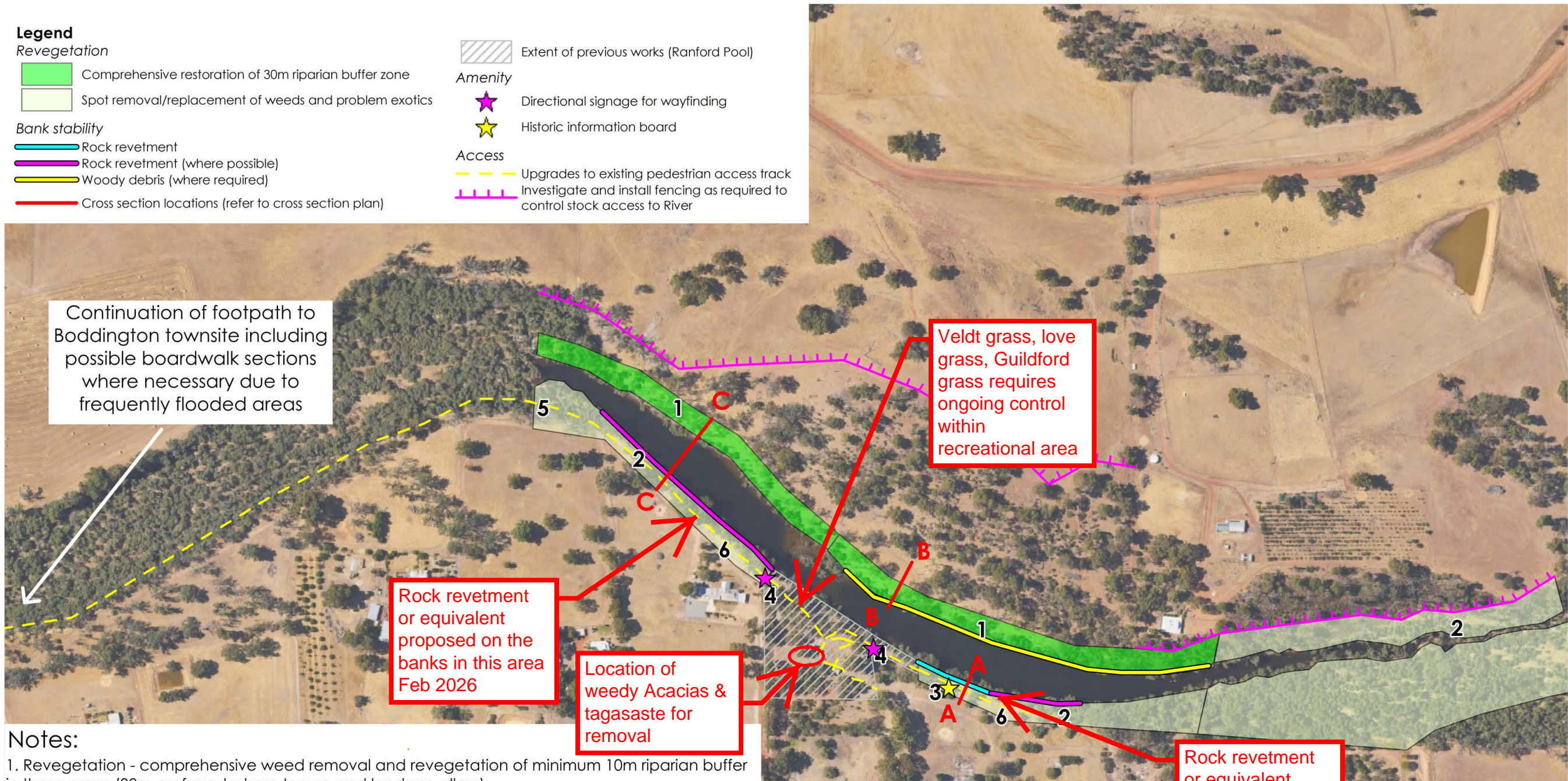
- o Mel Durack gave an update to Council of the PHCC projects run in the upper catchment and including the LGAs of Boddington, Wandering, Williams and Cuballing.
- o Kristy Gregory gave an update about the Hotham-Williams Rivers Projects with a focus on activities at Ranford Pool and Quindanning.
- o Kristy Gregory gave a high-level summary of the in-kind and other contributions from the Shire of Boddington that would value-add to the project areas most relevant to the Shire of Boddington (Ranford Pool & Quindanning).
- o Meeting Action: PHCC to provide a breakdown of in-kind and other support required from the Shire for 2025 & 2026 project activities, including personnel, machinery and tasks .

## Attachment 2: Ranford Pool Site Plan with 2025 Proposed Activities

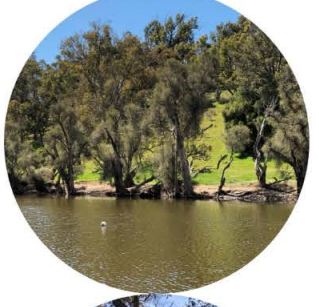


# Peel-Harvey Catchment Council - Hotham-Williams River Action Plan

## Figure 1: Ranford Pool Site Concept - Restoration Plan



Existing conditions:



Revegetation examples:



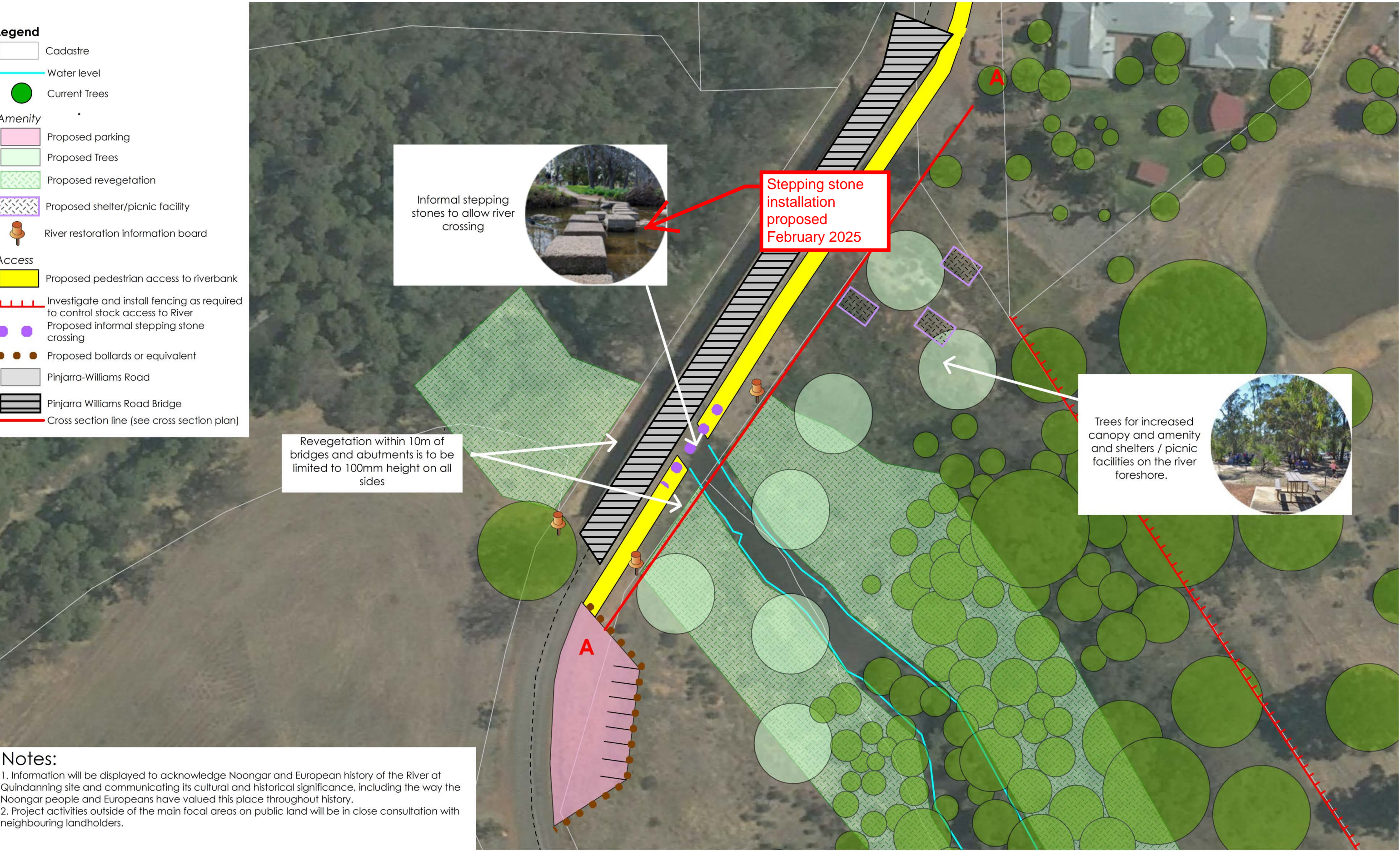


### Attachment 3: Ranford Pool Site Plan with 2025 Proposed Activities



# Peel-Harvey Catchment Council - Hotham-Williams River Action Plan

## Figure 2: Quindanning Site Concept - Detailed Restoration Plan



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Data source: PHCC. Created by:YY Projection: MGA: zone 50.



## 9.2.2 Dump Truck Display Proposal

File Reference:	2.063
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Previous Item:	OCM March 2024, Resolution 40/24
Author:	Chief Executive Officer
Disclosure of Interest:	Nil
Voting Requirements:	Absolute Majority
Attachments:	9.2.2A Community Consultation Report

### Summary

Council is requested to endorse the selection of the Old School Oval as the preferred location for the dump truck display, and to adopt a revised project budget to reflect grant funding received from the Peel Development Commission (PDC).

### Background

Boddington has a rich mining history that is integral to its community identity. In recognition of this heritage, Newmont Boddington Gold (NBG) has offered a 793D dump truck for display within the town. This truck symbolises the impact of mining on Boddington's economy and culture. The proposal is to showcase the truck as a tourist attraction, complementing the town's historical narrative and enhancing its appeal to visitors.

In March 2024, Council approved the dump truck display for community consultation and noted that an allocation of \$100,000 for the project would be required from municipal funds. Council subsequently approved an allocation of \$100,000 in the 2024/25 Budget and further planning has been undertaken to progress the project.

### Comment

Project planning has progressed on the basis that the site for the display will be the Old School Oval, as that site has evolved as the most viable location, and is in line with the general feedback received from the community. Originally, when considering locations for the display, maximising the opportunity to attract and retain visitors to the Town Centre was considered the primary goal. To meet this goal, elements such as visibility from the main street, availability of sufficient space for a display with the ability to situate the truck sufficiently back from the road so as not to create a display that is too imposing, and walking distance / links to key attractions were considered important.

The Old School Oval site aligns well with the objectives and success factors of the project.

- **Visibility and Accessibility:** The Old School Oval is easily seen from the main street, offering high visibility and convenient access for visitors. Its close proximity to other attractions and local businesses will enrich the visitor experience and boost local economic activity.
- **Space and Logistical Suitability:** The site offers sufficient space for landscaping, infrastructure, and visitor amenities. Additionally, it provides sufficient room for the manoeuvring and secure placement of the dump truck, as well as adequate setback so as not to dominate the streetscape.

The Peel Development Commission (PDC) has recently approved \$80,000 to help fund the project, supplementing the \$100,000 Council allocated in the 2024/25 Budget.

Project costs include:



- Site master planning for optimal placement and links to other facilities.
- Site preparation (e.g., removal of fencing, installation of fill, and concrete footings).
- Transport costs for floating the truck to the site.
- Landscaping, signage, lighting, pathways, and other infrastructure.
- Oval repairs such as irrigation and turf.

NBG has agreed to cover specific aspects of the project cost, including:

- Donating the truck.
- Painting the truck.
- Preparing the transfer agreement.
- Transporting the truck from the float point to the final site.
- Manufacturing and installing the steel plinths for the truck.
- Positioning the truck securely on the plinths.
- Decommissioning the truck so it is free from hydraulic fluids and other hazardous materials.

To allow the project planning to continue into its final stages, it is recommended that Council approves the Old School Oval as the site for the display, and adopts a revised project budget to reflect the PDC contribution.

### Consultation

A two-week public consultation was conducted to gather community feedback. The results, included in Attachment 9.2.2A, showed a strong preference for the display being on the main street, with many mentions of the Old School Oval. Respondents highlighted the site's central location, visibility, and accessibility as key advantages. The consultation confirmed that the community views the display as an important representation of Boddington's mining history.

### Strategic Implications

Aspiration	Prosperity
Outcome 11	An attractive destination for day trips and short-stay visitors
Objective 11.4	Conserve and promote Boddington's unique history and heritage to strengthen local identity and grow tourism
Action 11.4.3	Consider where and how to display a gold mining dump truck, to put the spotlight on Boddington's gold mining heritage and create a unique tourist attraction.

### Legislative Implications

Local Government Act 1995

6.8. Expenditure from municipal fund not included in annual budget

- 1) A local government is not to incur expenditure from its municipal fund for an additional purpose except where the expenditure —
    - a) is incurred in a financial year before the adoption of the annual budget by the local government; or
    - b) is authorised in advance by resolution\*; or
    - c) is authorised in advance by the mayor or president in an emergency.
- \* Absolute majority required.

### Policy Implications

Nil

### Financial Implications

There is no impact on the net financial position of the Shire as a result of this recommendation.

### Economic Implications

The display is expected to attract more visitors to Boddington, benefiting local businesses and potentially increasing visitor spending.

### Social Implications

The proposed display may have positive social implications, including fostering community pride, promoting historical awareness, and creating opportunities for public interaction and engagement.

### Environmental Considerations

There will be no impact on the environment as a result of the proposal.

### Risk Considerations

Risk Statement and Consequence	Potential risks include community opposition, unforeseen financial costs, and logistical issues during transport and installation.
Risk Rating (prior to treatment or control)	Medium
Principal Risk Theme	Reputational
Risk Action Plan (controls or treatment proposed)	Contingency planning will mitigate risks and allow the implementation of the project.

### Officer Recommendation

#### **That Council:**

- 1. Approve the Old School Oval as the location for the dump truck display.**
- 2. Adopt the revised project budget of \$180,000, including an \$80,000 funding contribution from the Peel Development Commission.**

Do you support the display of a dump truck in the townsite as a tourism attraction?	Are there any specific locations within the town that you believe would be suitable for the display of the dump truck?	Do you have any suggestions for additional features or amenities that could complement the proposed display?	Further Comments	Age Group
Yes	Nil	Maybe a cut out of a miner with the face missing so that kids can pretend they are the driver ??	Nil	41-55
Yes	Nil	A little display and information about Boddington's history, what is mined and a cool fact about the truck, eg it's weight ect.	Nil	18-25
Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	26-40
Yes	Nil	Include an explanation /information board with it.	Nil	65+
Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	18-25
Yes	Old school ok. Definitely NOT near the Shire building. Arts building ok but not ideal as not very visible to passing tourists.... That big carpark on the way out of town towards Dwelly would work too. Think how it looks in photos or selfies ...	Information board & mine pics	Great idea. Maybe remove ladders to prevents kids easily climbing up.	41-55
Yes	Within the old school precinct would be most suitable I think.	A rope shovel bucket would look good next to it if Newmont were willing to donate an old one.	Nil	26-40
Yes	Adjacent to the Arts Council building is a good location, however as a tourism destination It should be visible to all that visit and drive through Boddo-I think adjacent to overnight caravan park or the old school oval will make a for a good tourism spot.	Coffee/cake and souvenir shop,	An excellent idea-100%	41-55
Yes	Old school oval precinct so that it can be seen when driving through town	Nil	Nil	26-40
Yes	Highest exposure to all vehicle and foot travel would be on the block opposite the shire - Corner of Forrest & Bannister.	Free Gold Samples, I wish	Nil	65+
Yes	Main Street	Nil	Nil	41-55

## Dump Truck Submission

No	Seriously is that all they are willing to offer? A busted *** dump truck!! Boddington Shire get them to build a seniors retirement village that is what your town needs Hold them accountable for delivering something more substantial that will act as a legacy as opposed to a rusting piece of old mining equipment	Nil	Nil	56-65
Yes	Across from shire on the empty block there.	Info signs and displays for the mine and photos, possibly over head shots of the mine and boars with info about the mine.	Nil	26-40
Yes	Across from the Shire Administration	Signage and information boards highlighting the positive role Mining plays in our community	Nil	65+
No	Nil	Nil	Nil	26-40
Yes	Anywhere in the Centre	Nil	Nil	56-65
Yes	Nil	A plaque with information about Boddingtons gold mining history	Great idea	26-40
Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	18-25
Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	26-40
Yes	I think at the end of town near the truck turn off coming from Dwellingup/Quindanning so that it doesn't take away from the memorial garden and riverside	Nil	Nil	41/55
No	The tip?	This is a rubbish idea. Newmont ** the land, drain our river, pollute the air and we want to celebrate them by receiving and displaying their retired equipment - saving them the costs involved In disposing of it themselves? This town really does love to suck up to the mining industry and gains very little in return.	Nil	26-40
Yes	Difficult - but if it's going to happen it can't be secondary, it needs to be either end of the Main Street or not at all	Totally needs to be incorporated with boddingtons farming background- good luck	Nil	56-65
Yes	Out near the Rodeo grounds and footy oval area I think would be better.	Display board info area and perhaps a raised platform around one side of it.	Great work, awesome attraction!	56-65
Yes	Across from the Shire office and the bp on the main street would be a great eye catcher for people driving through town making them more likely to stop. And then have a walk about town.	Map of where things are in town and cafe opening times and toilets and maybe with a bench and shade for parents to rest too while the kids are running around it.	Nil	26-40

## Dump Truck Submission

Yes	The vacant lot between IGA and the Ambulance centre	Nil	Please don't put it near the overnight caravan area so it doesn't take away from the beautiful war memorial.	41-55
Yes	At Farmers Ave Reserve or the area next to the Art Council, if either of those places are big enough to hold the dump truck.	Nil	Nil	26-40
Yes	The area beside the Caravan Park, facing Pollard Street.	Nil	Nil	26-40
Yes	The information bay on the main entrance to Boddington. Somewhere with a decent parking bay that caravans can stop at.	A shaded park bench, plenty of bins, some information about gold mining. We have been to other towns that have a mini museum about a feature of their town it is a coded entry that you ring a place for. We enjoyed finding out facts. A place that a car and caravan can easily stop at.	I think where ever it goes it needs to be looked after and be done right from the beginning.	26-40
Yes	Town entrance either end of town. Prefer entrance over the bridge. We want through traffic visitors to see it so NOT off the main road. Anywhere in Main Street? Possible car park between Ambulance station and IGA.	An information plaque on the history of mining industry in Boddington and the truck's origin , dimensions etc.	I think it's a fantastic idea . Well done !!	56-65
Yes	Bannister Road on way to town (Newmont side)	Nil	I lived in Paraburdoo for years and they have a dump truck display it looks fantastic and families, oldies and travellers love it!	26-40
Yes	Johnstone Street would be my preferred location.	Nil	Nil	41-55
Yes	Beside Crossman road near the turn off to randford pool- there is space there to create parking and reasonably accessible for heavy haulage. Or behind the pool beside the river. Interested to know what model of truck it is?	If newmont or south32 had an old digger bucket would make a good pair of items. Suggest to build a concrete pad and once machine is in position to weld support blocks in the front suspension then drain out nitrogen. Rear suspension would also be a good idea to depressurize. Tyres will need the same- they would be ok at 10-15psi but will sag and Bulge and need fortnight pressure checks- suggest to Jack truck up and fill tyres with setting foam Fill- this will ensure the tyres and public are Safe permanently. Set up With tray raise and then add handrails down the	Hit south32 up- they may have an old machine or bucket to go with this truck display.	41-55

## Dump Truck Submission

		chassis to allow access. Any gaps can be filled in so kids don't fall through. Maybe put a playground soft foam ground under the truck as well.		
Yes	Turn the old bakery into a "goldmine" heritage site with coffee shop that bakes old school in those ovens, and that sells memorabilia, like the woolshed in Williams. It's right in centre of town and will benefit other businesses close by too.	Gold theme. In wording and everywhere else!!	When I moved here in Jan 2023, I could not believe the town is not using the gold tourism opportunity. So happy to see something's happening?	56-65
Yes	It would be great if it could be somewhere along Bannister Road so anybody passing through town would see it & no doubt stop.	A Shovel bucket or excavator bucket.	Have a camera stand or a large rock where people can set the phones/devices up to take nice photos as in stand beside the truck & have the whole family in the photo not have someone not be in the photo because they are behind the camera taking the photo	41-55
Yes	Beside the big chook on the highway right where tourists and caravan park uses can attend	Anything gold related sand pit thst has diggers pannig stuff my daughter did it at the mack show	My 10 year old girl will love it we've stayed at the caravan park before huge tourist boost	41-55
No	Nil	Nil	I think we should be more focused on remembering our forestry and logging heritage. It has a softer feel to it. It doesn't happen anymore and a lot of us are trying to undo the damage. Accepting Newmonts scrap would solidify the fact that we are ruled by the almighty dollar, that no one gives a shit about nature and prove who the current CEO loves to meat ride. Let's go to Boddington and fall off the dump truck and sue the council. Yay.	26-40
Yes	Johnstone street	Nil	Nil	65+

## Dump Truck Submission

Yes	Near the caravan park/playground	The kids being able to climb and perhaps sit in the cab	Nil	26-40
No			I feel it's a beautiful little town that's close to the city and doesn't need to be displayed as a mining town like that of Newman or Kalgoorlie. People who come can go on a mine tour to see a dump truck.	56-65
Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	65+
Yes	Adjacent to the Arts Council building on Johnstone Street, in the empty lot.	Accessibility to safely get in or climb the display for photo opportunities. Viewpoint platforms. Nearby seating.	Nil	26-40
No	No need of useless machinery to remind visitors about the mining background of Boddington	Nil	Nil	41-55
Yes	The opposite corner to the shire building on the empty block where there are trees. Near the old school would have been the best but not sure it will fit and don't want to take any of the oval away. Has to be in the Main Street somewhere.	There's heaps of bits of machinery at Newmont laying around so just an assortment of interesting bits and pieces.	Just a great idea and good on Newmont.	65+
Yes	Any of those suggested sound good	Some information/history about mining and the truck in display	Nil	65+
Yes	old primary school	Nil	Nil	65+
Yes	The turn off to the gold mine road or by the camping spots	Photos of the mines in the area information ect	Go boddington!	26-40
Yes	A place where it can be seen from the main road through town and where easy access is achieved.	A notice board displaying the mining heritage of Boddington.	A great opportunity for the Shire.	65+
No	Nil	Nil	It is simply a large old truck. I cannot see the point.	56-65
Yes	Vacant land opposite the shire office.	Nil	Nil	65+
Yes	Corner of Gold Mine Road and Bannister Road.	A mine drill rig Large signage with Mine statistics A dummy wearing appropriate safety equipment.	The truck is too large and heavy to get into town. The suggested locations will be better allocated to other businesses or features.	65+

## Dump Truck Submission

Yes	Maybe in the block beside IGA, so tourist/visitors will be out walking around that local shops and business will benefit more	Nil	Will be great for the town	26-40
Yes	Within walking distance to the skate park next to the main road.	Toilets, secure playground/shelter and barbeque facilities. Interesting information discussing the mine site on a protected board with pictures.	Great idea!	41-55
No	Nil	Nil	Nil	26-40
Yes	Behind the old skate park, hakea rd side Or somewhere near gold mine rd	History plaque	Nil	26-40
Yes	Somewhere prominent would be my choice, old school oval (greeting tourists and locals alike)	It's a mining town so more of their equipment or such to complement this.	Great parks but Cafe that don't stay open or open to night visitors.	56-65
Yes	So long as it is visible to tourists driving through town and has parking available.	Adequate parking	Nil	65+
No	In town anywhere it would be an eye sore. It just doesn't fit. If it must go in put in next to the arts council so it is discovered rather than in your face. Just out of town would be better, towards the gold mine somewhere. I am definitely against it going on the main street.	Nil	Nil	56-65
Yes	In future to potentially add more equipment to the display if possible? A shovel bucket? Newman in Pilbara also has a 793 on the outskirts of town. It has a wheelchair accessible ramp to the height of the operator cabin with various plaques mounting with technical specs of the engine, tyres, capacity and its predicted volume of material moved in its lifetime at Newmont.	Nil	Nil	26-40
Yes	Main Street	Nil	Nil	56-65
Yes	It would be great to get it more towards the Industrial area so people know we have businesses out that way and promote them more. Perhaps Lenny Zuks corner block on Farmers Avenue	Yes - Local business that have helped at the Gold mine - Engineering business, mechanical, concrete with signage map showing locations of these businesses in proximity to haul truck. The big signage map could be similar to the one in the information bay but for businesses. We need to promote the local Industrial	Paint the truck with some indigenous artwork on one side, put a Blue metal mental Health tree beside it in the parking bay (you would need to build a parking area)	41-55



Dump Truck Submission

		businesses, especially the small guys. This is a great draw card an opportunity to build our town and keep money in it instead of people going in Perth of Mandurah.		
No	Who maintains it and who pays for transport and display??	Nil	Nil	65+

### 9.2.3 Proposed Budget Amendments – Grant Funding

File Reference:	2.063
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Previous Item:	OCM March 2024, Resolution 40/24
Author:	Chief Executive Officer
Disclosure of Interest:	Nil
Voting Requirements:	Absolute Majority
Attachments:	Nil

#### Summary

This report recommends an amendment to the 2024/25 Budget to incorporate additional funding in relation to grants received for the Housing Strategy and Town Centre Revitalisation Project. These amendments will allocate additional funding from the Peel Development Commission for the Housing Strategy and from the Growing Regions Program for the Town Centre Revitalisation.

#### Background

The 2024/25 Budget initially outlined \$20,000 for the Housing Strategy. The Peel Development Commission has since made a commitment to this project (50% up to a maximum of \$20,000), in line with the high priority of housing solutions for the Peel Region.

The Town Centre Revitalisation Project, designed to boost economic activity and improve public spaces, will receive significant financial support of \$500,000 through the Growing Regions Program. The specific components of this grant were not known at the time of the Budget adoption, and therefore the related income and expenditure were not included.

#### Comment

The grant funding will enable both projects to meet their objectives, enhancing outcomes for the community.

#### **Housing Strategy**

The additional funding will assist in reducing staff time that is required to complete this project, and facilitate more comprehensive technical expertise, research, and engagement efforts.

#### **Town Centre Revitalisation**

The approved project activities under the Growing Region Program funding are the same as what was identified in the application. To cater for the approved amount of grant funding, a project variation has been submitted, encompassing the removal of 'facades', 'pop up shops', and 'murals' (replaced with the more general term 'art'). The key project elements remain as:

- Lot 32 Bannister Road – development of a central public open space, with spaces for activation, small trees, planted gardens, seating, public art, and links through to Peppercorn Lane.
- Central Park – new shelter, seating, paving, fencing, pathway modifications, trees and plantings. Refurbishment to the existing toilet block was also identified, which would only be progressed if sufficient funds were available after completing the priority components.
- Town Hall Carpark and Peppercorn Lane – sealing of the carpark and access lane, and landscaping works.
- Street furniture in the main commercial precinct.

Approval of the funding and associated budget amendments will ensure the grant funding is

maximised, enhancing the scope and impact of these important projects.

### Consultation

Consultation has occurred with the Peel Development Commission and the Growing Regions Program to confirm funding allocations and project objectives. Further community engagement will be undertaken throughout the development of the Housing Strategy and the detailed design phase for Lot 32 Bannister Road and Central Park.

### Strategic Implications

Aspiration	Performance
Outcome 12	Visionary leadership and responsible governance
Objective 12.2	Responsibly manage the Shire's finances, human resources, and assets

### Legislative Implications

Local Government Act 1995

6.8. Expenditure from municipal fund not included in annual budget

- 2) A local government is not to incur expenditure from its municipal fund for an additional purpose except where the expenditure —
    - d) is incurred in a financial year before the adoption of the annual budget by the local government; or
    - e) is authorised in advance by resolution\*; or
    - f) is authorised in advance by the mayor or president in an emergency.
- \* Absolute majority required.

### Policy Implications

Nil

### Financial Implications

Housing Strategy – nil

The financial structure of the first stage of the Town Centre Revitalisation Project in the 2024/25 Budget and 10 Year Strategic Resource Plan is:

<b>Total</b>	<b>Municipal</b>	<b>South32</b>	<b>Growing Regions</b>
\$1,789,000	\$653,000	\$272,000	\$864,000

Due to the reduction in grant funding, the financial commitment to the Town Centre Revitalisation Project over the next three financial years will be limited to the following reduced scope:

<b>Total</b>	<b>Municipal</b>	<b>South32</b>	<b>Growing Regions</b>
\$1,153,000	\$378,000	\$275,000	\$500,000

There will be no negative impact on the Shire's net financial position as a result of the recommendation.

### Economic Implications

Enhanced funding for these initiatives supports economic resilience and growth. The Town Centre Revitalisation Project will stimulate business, and create an inviting public space for

residents and visitors, driving local commerce and employment opportunities. The Housing Strategy will support housing needs, essential for attracting and retaining a stable workforce.

#### Social Implications

These projects carry significant social benefits. The Housing Strategy aims to address local housing demand, improving access to affordable housing options and, consequently, quality of life for residents. The Town Centre Revitalisation Project will enhance community pride, foster social interaction, and create a vibrant, attractive town centre.

#### Environmental Considerations

Nil

#### Risk Considerations

Risk Statement and Consequence	The primary risks include potential delays or changes in project scope. These are mitigated by established timelines and funding agreements.
Risk Rating (prior to treatment or control)	Medium
Principal Risk Theme	Reputational
Risk Action Plan (controls or treatment proposed)	Community engagement will form a part of the detailed design process for the public open space projects. Regular project oversight and reporting will be maintained to ensure timely and effective use of funds.

#### Officer Recommendation

**That Council amend the 2024/25 Budget as follows:**

- 1. Increase the Housing Strategy budget to incorporate an additional \$20,000 in both income and expenditure, to reflect grant funding from the Peel Development Commission.**
- 2. Increase the Town Centre Revitalisation Project budget to incorporate an additional \$500,000 in both income and expenditure, to account for the approved Growing Regions funding.**

### 9.2.4 Old Roller Display Proposal

File Reference:	3.000615
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Previous Item:	Nil
Author:	Chief Executive Officer
Disclosure of Interest:	Nil
Voting Requirements:	Absolute Majority
Attachments:	Nil

#### Summary

This report recommends that Council endorse the project to relocate and display the historic roller adjacent to the Roads Board building. The project includes constructing a shelter, interpretive signage, and relocation of the existing grader, all in preparation for an official unveiling at the Roads Board building's 100th anniversary celebration.

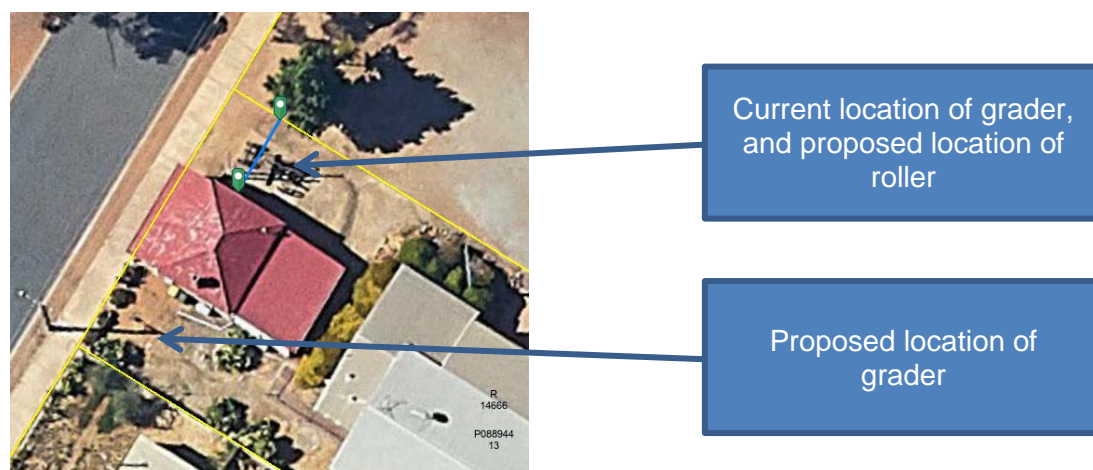
#### Background

The Shire owns an old roller, historically used in local roadworks, which is currently stored under cover at the old Depot. Councillors and community members have highlighted the potential value of publicly displaying the roller due to its historical significance.

#### Comment

Various potential locations have been evaluated, with the site beside the Old Roads Board building considered a good fit, given that the Roads Board, as the town's original roadworks authority, originally owned and used the roller. Additionally, this location would facilitate the unveiling of the display as part of the Roads Board centenary event in July 2025.

There is currently an old grader on the east side of this building. It is considered ideal to relocate the grader to the west side of the building, and place the roller on the east side, to offer the roller a higher level of protection from the weather, and a higher level of passive surveillance.



Endorsing this project will enable the Shire to display the historic roller in a meaningful, secure location that celebrates its heritage value. The key elements of the project include:

- Relocating the Roller and Grader: Moving the roller from the old Depot to a public-facing area to the east of the Old Roads Board building, while relocating the grader to the

building's west side.

- Construction of a Protective Shelter: Erecting a shelter over the roller for weather protection, designed to match the Roads Board building in colour and style, at an estimated cost of \$20,000.
- Concrete Pad and Pathway: Preparing the site with a concrete pad and pathway to ensure accessibility and stability, with an estimated cost of \$7,000.
- Signage and Security Measures: Installing interpretive and safety signage to provide historical context and information for visitors, estimated at \$2,500.
- Painting and Restoration: Restoration work, including repainting the roller and grader, and decommissioning the Roller (potentially in collaboration with the Men's Shed), estimated at \$4,000.
- Transport Costs: Budgeting for transport and safe relocation of the roller, estimated at \$2,000.

The total estimated cost of the project is \$39,600, which includes a 10% contingency to account for any unforeseen expenses. These elements will allow the roller to be displayed prominently and safely, while enhancing the heritage value of the Roads Board precinct.

### Consultation

Discussions have been held with the Old Roads Board tenant, Bodd News Inc, which has noted their support for the project.

### Strategic Implications

Aspiration	Prosperity
Outcome 11	An attractive destination for day trips and short stay visitors
Objective 11.4	Conserve and promote Boddington's unique history and heritage to strengthen local identity and grow tourism

### Legislative Implications

Local Government Act 1995

6.8. Expenditure from municipal fund not included in annual budget

- 3) A local government is not to incur expenditure from its municipal fund for an additional purpose except where the expenditure —
    - g) is incurred in a financial year before the adoption of the annual budget by the local government; or
    - h) is authorised in advance by resolution\*; or
    - i) is authorised in advance by the mayor or president in an emergency.
- \* Absolute majority required.

### Policy Implications

Nil

### Financial Implications

The project's estimated budget is \$39,600, which includes a 10% contingency. Key expenses involve shelter construction, signage, transportation, and restoration work.

To fund this unbudgeted project, it is recommended that Council allocates the funds from the Public Open Space Reserve. This Reserve has a 30 June 2025 budgeted balance of \$651,058,

with sufficient capacity in the 10 year Strategic Resource Plan, to accommodate the reduction of \$40,000.

#### Economic Implications

The roller display is expected to attract both residents and tourists, enriching the town's cultural offerings and benefiting local businesses through increased foot traffic around the Roads Board building area.

#### Social Implications

This project has an element of social value, fostering community pride and shared heritage. The unveiling event will serve as a community gathering point, celebrating local history and encouraging civic engagement.

#### Environmental Considerations

Nil

#### Risk Considerations

Risk Statement and Consequence	Risks include potential difficulties in relocating the roller, site limitations, theft concerns, and safety considerations.
Risk Rating (prior to treatment or control)	Medium
Principal Risk Theme	Reputational
Risk Action Plan (controls or treatment proposed)	To mitigate the risks, transport costs are budgeted, site measurements will ensure proper fit, and valuable parts will be replaced with replicas. Safety signage will also be included.

#### Officer Recommendation

**That Council:**

- 1. Endorse the project to display the roller adjacent to the Roads Board building.**
- 2. Approve a 2024/25 Budget Amendment of \$40,000, for the Roller Display project, to be funded from the Public Open Space Reserve.**

### 9.2.5 Proposed Verge Maintenance Policy

File Reference:	3.000646
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Previous Item:	Ordinary Council Meeting   67/23
Author:	Chief Executive Officer
Disclosure of Interest:	Nil
Voting Requirements:	Simple Majority
Attachments	9.2.5A Draft Verge Maintenance Policy

#### Summary

Council is requested to adopt a Verge Maintenance Policy to establish a base standard around the Shire's level of service provision and the associated roles and responsibilities of maintaining both townsites and rural verges.

#### Background

The Shire does not currently have a policy position on the maintenance of verges, which has led to a lack of clarity for residents and Shire operations, in terms of ascertaining the level of responsibility for verge maintenance.

The current informal position with verge areas within the Shire of Boddington is:

- The Shire manages certain operational aspects within the road reserve including road pavement, drains, footpaths, kerbs as well as the amenity of planted street trees.
- The Shire does not have the resources to maintain verges in front of private properties, and individual landholders are encouraged to maintain the verge area adjacent to their property boundaries.
- The Shire will only take action on a verge adjacent to private property if it constitutes a significant sightline hazard or is causing an obstruction to public infrastructure i.e. roads, drains and footpath.

Feedback has been received that the current informal approach is not meeting expectations, and therefore clarifying the level of service provided by the Shire, and the responsibilities of the community through a Council Policy is recommended.

#### Comment

It is standard practice within the local government industry to require residents to maintain the verge adjacent to their property. This is primarily due to the resource constraints within local government. The draft Policy, Attachment 9.2.5A, seeks to formalise this approach, however, provides direction on the minimum level of service the Shire will provide to ensure verges on key roads are appropriately maintained. It also provides direction that the Shire will mow or spray verges once per year in townsites in the case that a resident has not undertaken verge maintenance.

The Policy also provides for the Shire to carry out maintenance activities to sealed roads, outside of townsites, within the defined maintenance corridor.

#### Consultation

The proposed policy position was discussed with Council at two briefings.

#### Strategic Implications



Aspiration	Place
Outcome 8	Attractive and welcoming streets and community spaces
Objective 8.1	Design and maintain attractive streetscapes
Action 8.1.2	Adopt a Verge Policy to clarify permissible treatments and responsibilities for verge maintenance

#### Legislative Implications

Section 55 (2) of the Land Administration Act 1997

(2) Subject to the Main Roads Act 1930 and the Public Works Act 1902, the local government within the district of which a road is situated has the care, control and management of the road.

‘Road’ means, subject to section 54 of the Land Administration Act 1997, land dedicated at common law or reserved, declared or otherwise dedicated under an Act as an alley, bridge, court, lane, road, street, thoroughfare or yard for the passage of pedestrians or vehicles or both;

#### Policy Implications

Nil

#### Financial Implications

The Verge Maintenance Policy has been created in line with the current level of resources available within the approved budget. Should Council wish to expand the Shire’s verge maintenance responsibilities, additional resources and therefore additional funds will be required.

#### Economic Implications

The aesthetics of a town impact on the quality of experience gained by visitors. This Policy seeks to ensure an acceptable standard is maintained, while still balancing the responsibility of landowners / residents.

#### Social Implications

Nil

#### Environmental Considerations

Chemical spraying of verges is stated as an option within the draft Policy. While slashing is the preferred method, spraying may be necessary in some circumstances such as when access is difficult.

#### Risk Considerations

Risk Statement and Consequence	The key short term risk is the failure to meet expectations of the community. Adopting a Policy that outlines all expectations provides more equity, consistency and transparency. A longer term risk exists around the financial capacity of the Shire to be able to fund verge maintenance activities, as income levels change over time.
Risk Rating (prior to treatment or	Moderate

control)	
Principal Risk Theme	Financial, Reputational
Risk Action Plan (controls or treatment proposed)	Nil

**Officer Recommendation**

**That Council adopt the Verge Maintenance Policy, as contained in Attachment 9.2.5A.**

### Purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to outline responsibilities and opportunities in relation to the maintenance and development of all road verges within the Shire of Boddington (Shire).

### Scope

This Policy applies to all road verges within the Shire.

### Definitions

Term	Meaning
Policy	This the Shire of Boddington policy titled "Verge Maintenance"
Roadside	The area between the property boundary and the apex of the batter.
Verge	The area of land between the kerb and the property boundary, including side verges.

### Policy Statement

#### Verges within Townsites

Maintenance of verges within townsites is the responsibility of the adjacent landowner.

The Shire undertakes the maintenance and upkeep of road verges in specific locations and circumstances:

1. On the following designated roads:
  - a. Crossman Road (within the Ranford Townsite boundary)
  - b. Bannister Road (within the Boddington Townsite boundary)
  - c. Farmers Avenue (from Bannister Road to the end of the industrial area)
  - d. Wuraming Avenue

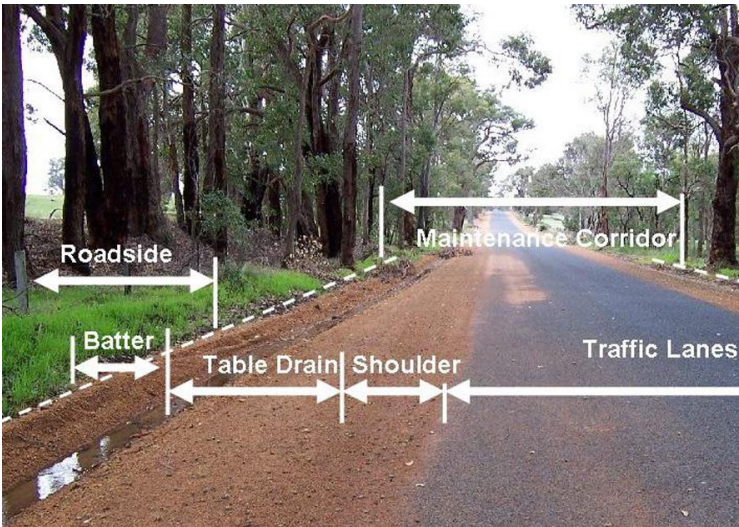


2. Road verges adjoining public open spaces and reserves
3. Road verges in front of buildings owned by the Shire
4. Entry statements and landscaped features
5. For the purpose of maintaining Shire infrastructure
6. As otherwise determined by the Chief Executive Officer

The Shire is to provide a basic service of slashing or spraying un-maintained residential verges within townsites. This is to be completed as a minimum, once per year.

Other Verges

The Shire carries out maintenance activities to sealed roads outside of townsites, within the maintenance corridor. Maintenance of verges within rural and rural residential areas, on the Roadside (outside of the maintenance corridor), is the responsibility of the adjacent landowner.



From time to time, the Shire may carry out works to sealed and unsealed roads outside of the maintenance corridor, for the purpose of:

- Maintenance of essential infrastructure
- Maintenance of safety and sight lines

The Shire does not actively maintain minor roadside drains, or carry out any of the other works within the Verge, unless such works are deemed necessary for the maintenance of essential infrastructure.

Responsible Officer	Executive Manager Infrastructure Services
History	Adopted <insert date> (Resolution XX/XX)
Delegation	
Relevant Legislation	
Related Documentation	Procedure : Forms & Templates :

## 9.2.6 Council Representation | Australia Day Citizenship Awards Panel

File Reference:	2.049
Applicant:	Nil
Previous Item:	Nil
Author:	Chief Executive Officer
Disclosure of Interest:	Nil
Voting Requirements:	Simple Majority
Attachments:	Nil

### Summary

Council is requested to consider the appointment of Councillors to the Australia Day Citizenship Awards Panel.

### Background

Each year, the Shire of Boddington participates in the Australia Day Community Citizen of the Year Awards. These awards recognise outstanding contributions by local people to communities throughout Western Australia.

At the Ordinary Council Meeting in October 2023, Council appointed Cr Ventris, Cr Smalberger, Cr Lewis, and Cr Ryley (proxy) to form the Australia Day Citizenship Award Panel, noting that the Shire of Boddington only had four Councillors at this time.

There are four awards categories:

- Community Citizen of the Year
- Young Community Citizen of the Year (16 – 30 years of age)
- Senior Community Citizen of the Year (over 65 years of age)
- Active Citizenship – group or event

### Comment

Nominations have closed, and judging will be conducted in late November. It is recommended that Council consider appointing five delegates and two proxy delegates to the Panel.

Broader involvement from Councillors may enhance the Panel's decision-making process by bringing a wider range of perspectives and local knowledge to the discussions. This increased representation will help ensure a balanced and well-informed assessment of nominees across all award categories. It also promotes transparency and shared responsibility within the Council, strengthening the legitimacy of the awards. Additionally, appointing two proxy delegates provides flexibility, ensuring that the Panel can function effectively even if a Councillor needs to withdraw due to absence or a conflict of interest.

### Consultation

Nil

### Strategic Implications

Nil

### Legislative Implications

Nil

### Policy Implications

Council Policy | Australia Day Citizenship Awards

### Financial Implications

Nil

### Economic Implications

Nil

### Social Implications

The Australia Day Citizenship Awards are an opportunity to acknowledge the hard work and dedication of local citizens. A well-represented Panel can help ensure that the awards capture a wide range of contributions, fostering a positive community spirit and encouraging future civic participation.

### Environmental Considerations

Nil

### Risk Considerations

Risk Statement and Consequence	If the decision making is not seen as fair and transparent, the reputation of Council could be damaged, and the value of the awards diminished.
Risk Rating (prior to treatment or control)	Moderate
Principal Risk Theme	Reputational
Risk Action Plan (controls or treatment proposed)	No further actions planned

### Officer Recommendation

**That Council nominate the following Councillors to the 2024 Australia Day Citizenship Awards Panel:**

<b>Delegates (5)</b>	<b>Proxy Delegates (2)</b>

## 9.3 CORPORATE SERVICES

### 9.3.1 Payment Listing

File Reference: 3.0070  
Applicant: Nil  
Previous Item: Nil  
Author: Executive Manager Corporate Services  
Disclosure of Interest: Nil  
Voting Requirements: Simple Majority  
Attachments: 9.3.1A List of Payments ending 31 October 2024

#### Summary

The list of payments for 31 October 2024 is presented for noting by Council.

#### Background

Council has delegated the Chief Executive Officer the exercise of its power to make payments from the Shires municipal fund and the trust fund.

In exercising their authority, and in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation, it is a requirement to produce a list of payments made from Councils Municipal Fund and Trust Fund bank accounts to be presented to Council for the purposes of noting, in the following month.

#### Comment

The List of Payments have been made in accordance with Council's adopted budget, and statutory obligations.

#### Consultation

Nil

#### Strategic Implications

Aspiration	Performance
Outcome 12	Visionary Leadership and Responsible Governance
Objective 12.2	Responsibly manage the Shire's finances, human resources and assets

#### Legislative Implications

*Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 - Reg 13*

- (1) If the local government has delegated to the CEO the exercise of its power to make payments from the municipal fund or the trust fund, a list of accounts paid by the CEO is to be prepared each month showing for each account paid since the last such list was prepared —
  - (a) the payee's name; and
  - (b) the amount of the payment; and
  - (c) the date of the payment; and
  - (d) sufficient information to identify the transaction.

#### Policy Implications

Nil

Financial Implications

As disclosed within the payment listing.

Economic Implications

Nil

Social Implications

Nil

Environmental Considerations

Nil

Risk Considerations

Risk Statement and Consequence	Failure to present a detailed listing of payments made from the Shire bank accounts in the prescribed form would result in non-compliance with the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, which may result in a qualified audit.
Risk Rating (prior to treatment or control)	Minor
Principal Risk Theme	Reputational / Compliance
Risk Action Plan (controls or treatment proposed)	Nil

Officer Recommendation

**That Council receive the list of payments for the period ending 31 October 2024 as presented.**



**SHIRE OF BODDINGTON - LIST OF PAYMENTS - OCTOBER 2024**

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT27048	04/10/2024	QUEST INNALOO	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT COURSE	905.00
EFT27049	04/10/2024	FRASER SUITES PERTH	BAND 4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT MEETING	230.00
EFT27050	04/10/2024	READYTECH	2024/2025 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS -IT VISION	71,859.41
EFT27051	11/10/2024	BODDINGTON MEDICAL CENTRE	SOUTH32 COMMUNITY HEALTH INITIATIVE	25,000.00
EFT27052	11/10/2024	AUSTRALIA POST	POSTAGE SEPTEMBER 2024	256.87
EFT27053	11/10/2024	LG PROFESSIONALS AUSTRALIA (WA)	ESP NETWORK EVENT	185.00
EFT27054	11/10/2024	BODDINGTON TYRE SERVICE	GRADER TYRES BT002	8,868.00
EFT27055	11/10/2024	TANIA MARIE DAWSON	BODDFIT MEMBER INDUCTIONS	280.00
EFT27056	11/10/2024	SIGNARAMA MANDURAH	SIGNAGE	88.00
EFT27057	11/10/2024	MCLEODS BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS	LEGAL SERVICES	75.40
EFT27058	11/10/2024	TEAM GLOBAL EXPRESS PTY LTD	COURIER CHARGES	547.95
EFT27059	11/10/2024	OZTECH SECURITY	CONTROL ROOM MONITORING AT THE MEDICAL CENTRE	178.00
EFT27060	11/10/2024	MARKET CREATIONS PTY LTD	BRAND STYLE GUIDE & TEMPLATES	2,238.50
EFT27061	11/10/2024	NEWMONT BODDINGTON GOLD	RENT 25 FARMERS AVE	1,300.00
EFT27062	11/10/2024	AMPAC DEBT RECOVERY (WA) PTY LTD	DEBT COLLECTION FEES SEPTEMBER 2024	138.00
EFT27063	11/10/2024	AMD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS	ACQUITTAL AUDIT 2024 - HOTHAM PARK	1,375.00
EFT27064	11/10/2024	ZIRCODATA PTY LTD	STORAGE FEES	100.79
EFT27065	11/10/2024	GARRY VENTRIS	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCES	5,792.75
EFT27066	11/10/2024	ACCESS LIFE	STRENGTH FOR LIFE COACH FEES	705.00
EFT27067	11/10/2024	COMMON GROUND TRAILS PTY LTD	DETAILED DESIGN - BODDINGTON MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAILS	11,268.29
EFT27068	11/10/2024	JOHN PHILLIPS CONSULTING	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2,200.00
EFT27069	11/10/2024	J & M REID EARTHMOVING PTY LTD	FARMERS AVE ROAD WORK	3,547.50
EFT27070	11/10/2024	ANDREW THOMAS RYLEY	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCES	1,808.25
EFT27071	11/10/2024	BODDINGTON POST OFFICE & STORE	STATIONERY ITEMS	294.93
EFT27072	11/10/2024	PETE'S TREEWORX	REMOVAL OF TREE STUMP AT RANFORD POOL	2,145.00
EFT27073	11/10/2024	SERVICES AUSTRALIA CHILD SUPPORT	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS/CONTRIBUTIONS	464.68
EFT27074	11/10/2024	CARPET CALL WA	VERTICAL BLINDS FOR THE MEDICAL CENTRE	6,849.00
EFT27075	11/10/2024	GFG TEMPORARY ASSIST	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL SUPPORT	10,829.23
EFT27076	11/10/2024	MANDURAH PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES	EAP SERVICE FEE	429.00
EFT27077	11/10/2024	PYKE PLUMBING & GAS PTY LTD	RANFORD POOL PROJECT	5,756.67
EFT27078	11/10/2024	ALL WALKS OF LIFE BODDINGTON	CATERING SERVICES	341.50
EFT27079	11/10/2024	HAMILTON LANDSCAPE SUPPLIES	PAVING SAND	548.00
EFT27080	11/10/2024	CHLOE ROGERS	CATERING SUPPLIES	49.02
EFT27081	11/10/2024	RSA PTY LTD ATF RSA UNIT TRUST	CARAVAN PARK STRUCTURAL DESIGN	11,000.00
EFT27082	11/10/2024	BODMEC MAINTENANCE SOLUTIONS	SERVICE ON QUINDANNING 2.4 TRUCK	3,581.36
EFT27083	11/10/2024	WORK HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	ONSITE BASELINE HEARING TESTS	1,996.50
EFT27084	11/10/2024	SUPATURF WA	LINE MARKING PAINT	638.00
EFT27085	11/10/2024	STEWART & HEATON PTY LTD	PROTECTIVE WEAR	822.88
EFT27086	11/10/2024	AVON WASTE	RUBBISH SERVICES SEPTEMBER 2024	6,717.22
EFT27087	11/10/2024	BODDINGTON SERVICE STATION	TRUCK BATTERY	157.00
EFT27088	11/10/2024	GREG DAY MOTORS	FUEL SEPTEMBER 2024	6,234.47
EFT27089	11/10/2024	SHIRE OF BODDINGTON	SHIRE ROADSIDE RUBBISH COLLECTION 2024/2025	24,916.50
EFT27090	11/10/2024	WESTRAC EQUIPMENT WA PTY LTD	REPAIRS TO TRACK LOADER BT09	8,653.38
EFT27091	11/10/2024	CHUBB FIRE & SECURITY PTY LTD	MONTHLY FIRE PANEL SERVICING	330.00
EFT27092	11/10/2024	DEPART. FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES	2023/24 ANNEXURE ADJUSTMENT	1,764.00
EFT27093	11/10/2024	THOMPSON BUILDING INDUSTRIES	REPAIRS TO CEILING AT THE COMMUNITY CLUB	165.00
EFT27094	15/10/2024	ADVANTAGE ENVIRONMENTAL PEST	PEST CONTROL	14,165.95
EFT27095	15/10/2024	BODDINGTON HARDWARE AND	HARDWARE ITEMS FOR SEPTEMBER 2024	2,256.61
EFT27096	15/10/2024	SERVICES AUSTRALIA CHILD SUPPORT	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS/CONTRIBUTIONS	464.68
EFT27097	15/10/2024	EVOKE UNIFORMS	STAFF UNIFORMS	91.39
EFT27098	15/10/2024	STEWART & HEATON PTY LTD	FIRE BRIGADE NAME PATCHES	128.37
EFT27099	15/10/2024	SHIRE OF BODDINGTON	BSL COMMISSION SEPTEMBER 2024	15.00
EFT27100	15/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF MINES,INDUSTRY	BSL SEPTEMBER 2024	278.18
EFT27101	22/10/2024	SOLARGAIN PV PTY LTD	COMMERCIAL SOLAR PV SYSTEM	2,968.60
EFT27102	22/10/2024	WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOCAL	WALGA TRAINING	7,219.96
EFT27103	22/10/2024	SHIRE OF BODDINGTON	COMMISSION SEPTEMBER 2024	5.00
EFT27104	22/10/2024	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE	BAS SEPTEMBER 2024	42,228.00
EFT27105	22/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF MINES,INDUSTRY	BSL SEPTEMBER 2024	56.65
DD16806.1	01/10/2024	PRECISION ADMINISTRATION SERVICES	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	16,017.78
DD16806.2	01/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	2,367.75
DD16806.3	01/10/2024	SYNERGY	ELECTRICITY CHARGES - COMMUNITY HUB	290.85
DD16807.1	02/10/2024	NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK	NAB CONNECT FEE	96.22
DD16807.2	02/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	707.70
DD16817.1	07/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	1,512.80
DD16817.2	07/10/2024	TELSTRA LIMITED	MOBILE PHONE CHARGES - SHIRE	717.65
DD16818.1	04/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	2,212.75
DD16818.2	04/10/2024	SYNERGY	ELECTRICITY CHARGES - VARIOUS SHIRE LOCATIONS	1,165.10
DD16819.1	03/10/2024	NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK	TRANSACT FEE	17.80
DD16819.2	03/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	2,436.90
DD16819.3	03/10/2024	SYNERGY	ELECTRICITY CHARGES - VARIOUS SHIRE LOCATIONS	367.59
DD16822.1	08/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	1,269.85
DD16822.2	08/10/2024	SYNERGY	ELECTRICITY CHARGES - VARIOUS SHIRE LOCATIONS	1,303.79
DD16823.1	09/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	5,709.80
DD16823.2	09/10/2024	SYNERGY	ELECTRICITY CHARGES - VARIOUS SHIRE LOCATIONS	4,513.54
DD16832.1	10/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	3,549.15
DD16836.1	14/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	229.75
DD16837.1	11/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	3,062.70
DD16842.1	15/10/2024	PRECISION ADMINISTRATION SERVICES	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	15,119.22

## SHIRE OF BODDINGTON - LIST OF PAYMENTS - OCTOBER 2024

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
DD16842.2	15/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	4,281.10
DD16849.1	17/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	7,472.65
DD16850.1	16/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	1,944.95
DD16857.1	21/10/2024	BUSINESS FUEL CARDS (FLEET CARD)	FIRE BRIGADE FLEET CARDS	21.90
DD16857.2	21/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	73.25
DD16857.3	21/10/2024	BOC GASES	GAS CONTAINER FEES	19.20
DD16857.4	21/10/2024	TELSTRA LIMITED	PHONE CHARGES - SES LANDLINES	195.14
DD16858.1	18/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	1,994.75
DD16863.1	22/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	739.05
DD16863.2	22/10/2024	NEWBOOK PTY LTD	NEWBOOK ONLINE BOOKING FEE	171.60
DD16864.1	23/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	710.55
DD16864.2	23/10/2024	SYNERGY	ELECTRICITY CHARGES - STREET LIGHTS	3,411.25
DD16867.1	25/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	904.10
DD16869.1	24/10/2024	OPTUS COMMUNICATIONS	INTERNET - CCTV TRAILER	89.00
DD16869.2	24/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	2,443.60
DD16869.3	24/10/2024	TELSTRA LIMITED	PHONE CHARGES - VARIOUS SHIRE LOCATIONS	831.63
DD16873.1	28/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	548.50
DD16874.1	29/10/2024	PRECISION ADMINISTRATION SERVICES	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	15,226.99
DD16874.2	29/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	2,184.65
DD16874.3	29/10/2024	FUJIFILM BUSINESS INNOVATION CORP	COPIER CHARGES - LIBRARY	58.87
DD16877.1	30/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	1,646.40
DD16877.2	30/10/2024	KLEENHEAT GAS	CYLINDER SERVICE FEE - BCRC	895.40
DD16880.1	31/10/2024	NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK	NAB CONNECT FEE	2,017.78
DD16880.2	31/10/2024	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DEPT OF TRANSPORT AGENCY	4,018.90
DD16862.1	02/10/2024	NAB BUSINESS VISA	CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	7,557.28
				<u>425,636.62</u>
<b>JAMES WICKENS</b>				
	29/08/2024	RYDGES PERTH KINGS PARK	ACCOMMODATION - WALGA RATES COURSE	526.00
	13/09/2024	BODDINGTON POST OFFICE & STORE	FAREWELL GIFT	50.00
<b>SAM KEMPTON</b>				
	03/09/202	JAYCAR	ITEMS FOR THE YOUTH CENTRE	57.95
	03/09/2024	KMART	LIBRARY & YOUTH CENTRE ITEMS	256.00
	13/09/2024	NETFLIX	SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE YOUTH CENTRE	18.99
	17/09/2024	BIGW	ITEMS FOR THE LIBRARY	59.00
	19/09/2024	IKEA PTY LTD	ITEMS FOR THE LIBRARY	428.00
	20/09/2024	KMART	ITEMS FOR THE YOUTH CENTRE	59.00
	23/09/2024	SPOTIFY	MUSIC SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE YOUTH CENTRE	13.99
<b>FABIAN HOUBRECHTS</b>				
	12/09/2024	WESTERN POWER	CONNECTION APPLICATION FOR THE NEW CARAVAN PARK	498.91
	12/09/2024	WESTERN POWER	CONNECTION APPLICATION FOR THE NEW CARAVAN PARK	498.91
	12/09/2024	AUTOPRO NORTHAM	PARTS	159.00
	13/09/2024	BLUE DOG TRAINING	WA CONSTRUCTION WHITE CARD	79.00
	24/09/2024	DUNNING NORTHAM	FUEL BT61	92.03
	25/09/2024	ZANTHORREA PTY LTD	ASSORTED PLANTS	67.30
<b>CARA RYAN</b>				
	02/09/2024	WA NEWSPAPER	DIGITAL SUBSCRIPTION	28.00
	02/09/2024	CHARGEFOX PTY LTD	EV CHARGING BT034	13.47
	27/09/2024	RINGCENTRAL INC	TELEPHONE SERVICE - MEDICAL CENTRE	264.00
<b>JULIE BURTON</b>				
	02/09/2024	CANVA	SUBSCRIPTION	332.99
	03/09/2024	MAILCHIMP	NEWSLETTER SOFTWARE	86.37
	03/09/2024	EXETEL PTY LTD	INTERNET PLAN	975.00
	05/09/2024	DROP BOX	COUNCILLOR INFORMATION	18.69
	16/09/2024	ILLUSTRATOR	ADOBE LICENSE	29.99
	16/09/2024	INDESIGN	ADOBE LICENSE	32.99
	17/09/2024	REMARKABLE	SUBSCRIPTION FEE	4.99
	27/09/2024	FESTHOONHOUSE.COM.AU	CHRISTMAS OUTDOOR LIGHTS	2,861.00
	27/09/2024	NAB CARD FEE	FEE	45.00
	27/09/2024	NAB INTERNATIONAL TRANSACT FEES	FEE	0.71
<b>PAYROLL PAYMENTS</b>				
		NAB	NET PAYROLL F/N ENDING 13/10/2024	84,985.88
		NAB	NET PAYROLL F/N ENDING 27/10/2024	85,198.60
<b>TOTAL MUNI</b>				595,821.10
<b>TOTAL TRUST &amp; MUNI</b>				<b>595,821.10</b>

### 9.3.2 Financial Report

File Reference: 3.0056  
Applicant: Nil  
Previous Item: Nil  
Author: Executive Manager Corporate Services  
Disclosure of Interest: Nil  
Voting Requirements: Simple Majority  
Attachments: 9.3.2A Monthly Financial Report 31 October 2024

#### Summary

The Monthly Financial Report for 31 October 2024 is presented for Councils consideration.

#### Background

In accordance with the Local Government Act 1995, a statement of financial activity must be presented at an Ordinary Meeting of Council. This is required to be presented within two months, after the end of the month, to which the statement relates.

The statement of financial activity is to report on the revenue and expenditure as set out in the annual budget for the month, including explanations of any variances. Regulation 34, from the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 sets out the detail that is required to be included in the reports.

#### Comment

The attached monthly financial statements and supporting information have been compiled to meet compliance with the Local Government Act 1995 and associated Regulations.

#### Consultation

Nil

#### Strategic Implications

Aspiration	Performance
Outcome 12	Visionary Leadership and Responsible Governance
Objective 12.2	Responsibly manage the Shire's finances, human resources and assets

#### Legislative Implications

##### *Local Government Act 1995*

Section 6.4 Specifies that a local government is to prepare such other financial reports as are prescribed.

##### *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*

Regulation 34 states:

- (1) A local government is to prepare each month a statement of financial activity reporting on the sources and applications of funds, as set out in the annual budget under regulation 22(1)(d) for that month in the following detail:
  - (a) annual budget estimates, taking into account any expenditure incurred for an additional purpose under section 6.8(1)(b) or (c);
  - (b) budget estimates to the end of month to which the statement relates;

- (c) actual amounts of expenditure, revenue and income to the end of the month to which the statement relates;
- (d) material variances between the comparable amounts referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c);
- (e) the net current assets at the end of the month to which the statement relates.

Sub regulations 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 prescribe further details of information to be included in the monthly statement of financial activity.

#### Policy Implications

Nil

#### Financial Implications

As disclosed in the financial statements.

#### Economic Implications

Nil

#### Social Implications

Nil

#### Environmental Considerations

Nil

#### Risk Considerations

Risk Statement and Consequence	Failure to monitor the Shire's ongoing financial performance would increase the risk of a negative impact on the Shire's financial position. As the monthly report is a legislative requirement, non-compliance may result in a qualified audit.
Risk Rating (prior to treatment or control)	Minor
Principal Risk Theme	Reputational / Compliance
Risk Action Plan (controls or treatment proposed)	Nil

#### Officer Recommendation

**That Council receive the financial statements as presented, for the period ending 31 October 2024.**



**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**  
(Containing the Statement of Financial Activity)

**For the Period Ended 31 October 2024**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**  
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996**

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**SHIRE OF BODDINGTON**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2024**

	Note	Adopted Budget Estimates (a) \$	YTD Budget Estimates (b) \$	YTD Actual (c) \$	Variance* \$ (c)-(b) \$	Variance* % (c)-(b)/(b) %	Var.
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>							
<b>Revenue from operating activities</b>							
Rates	6	6,958,013	6,954,813	<b>6,953,011</b>	(1,802)	(0%)	
Grants, subsidies and contributions	10	541,216	250,832	<b>239,091</b>	(11,741)	(5%)	
Fees and charges		1,308,890	668,367	<b>694,779</b>	26,412	4%	
Interest revenue		355,094	123,364	<b>129,513</b>	6,149	5%	
Other revenue		160,850	54,260	<b>73,170</b>	18,910	35%	▲
Profit on disposal of assets	8	138,251	138,251	<b>62,227</b>	(76,024)	(55%)	▼
		<b>9,462,314</b>	<b>8,189,887</b>	<b>8,151,791</b>	(38,096)		
<b>Expenditure from operating activities</b>							
Employee costs		(3,441,445)	(1,206,184)	<b>(1,221,483)</b>	(15,299)	(1%)	
Materials and contracts		(3,078,788)	(1,078,197)	<b>(981,615)</b>	96,582	9%	
Utility charges		(347,150)	(115,692)	<b>(113,775)</b>	1,917	2%	
Depreciation		(2,445,800)	(815,276)	<b>(870,575)</b>	(55,299)	(7%)	
Finance Costs		(43,043)	(9,168)	<b>(9,168)</b>	0	0%	
Insurance		(231,301)	(231,301)	<b>(236,117)</b>	(4,816)	(2%)	
Other expenditure		(109,402)	(34,161)	<b>(28,203)</b>	5,958	17%	
Loss on disposal of assets	8	(17,526)	0	<b>0</b>	0	0%	
		<b>(9,714,455)</b>	<b>(3,489,979)</b>	<b>(3,460,936)</b>	29,043		
Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities	2(b)	2,325,075	677,025	<b>808,348</b>	131,323	19%	▲
<b>Amount attributable to operating activities</b>		<b>2,072,934</b>	<b>5,376,933</b>	<b>5,499,203</b>	122,270		
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>							
<b>Inflows from investing activities</b>							
Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions	10	3,119,178	183,612	<b>154,000</b>	(29,612)	(16%)	▼
Proceeds from disposal of assets	8	406,818	200,000	<b>180,048</b>	(19,952)	(10%)	
		<b>3,525,996</b>	<b>383,612</b>	<b>334,048</b>	(49,564)		
<b>Outflows from investing activities</b>							
Payments for property, plant and equipment	8	(1,674,607)	(82,500)	<b>(83,173)</b>	(673)	(1%)	
Payments for construction of infrastructure	8	(5,739,558)	(105,500)	<b>(114,627)</b>	(9,127)	(9%)	
		<b>(7,414,165)</b>	<b>(188,000)</b>	<b>(197,800)</b>	(9,800)		
<b>Amount attributable to investing activities</b>		<b>(3,888,169)</b>	<b>195,612</b>	<b>136,248</b>	(59,364)		
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>							
<b>Inflows from financing activities</b>							
Transfer from reserves	4	756,512	0	<b>0</b>	0	0%	
		<b>756,512</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0		
<b>Outflows from investing activities</b>							
Repayment of borrowings	9	(228,377)	(45,574)	<b>(45,574)</b>	0	0%	
Transfer to reserves	4	(464,775)	(37,000)	<b>(37,462)</b>	(462)	(1%)	
		<b>(693,152)</b>	<b>(82,574)</b>	<b>(83,035)</b>	(461)		
<b>Amount attributable to financing activities</b>		<b>63,360</b>	<b>(82,574)</b>	<b>(83,035)</b>	(461)		
<b>MOVEMENT IN SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</b>							
<b>Surplus of deficit at the start of the financial year</b>	2(a)	1,751,875	1,751,875	<b>1,751,874</b>	(1)	(0%)	
Amount attributable to operating activities		2,072,934	5,376,933	<b>5,499,203</b>			
Amount attributable to investing activities		(3,888,169)	195,612	<b>136,248</b>			
Amount attributable to financing activities		63,360	(82,574)	<b>(83,035)</b>			
<b>Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>7,241,846</b>	<b>7,304,290</b>			

**KEY INFORMATION**

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

\* Refer to Note 3 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

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

**SHIRE OF BODDINGTON**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2024**

	30 June 2024	31 Oct 2024
	\$	\$
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,398,140	12,843,191
Trade and other receivables	531,090	1,482,203
Other assets	41,018	34,118
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>8,970,248</b>	<b>14,359,512</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Trade and other receivables	28,912	28,912
Other financial assets	41,585	41,585
Property, plant and equipment	38,426,282	38,064,380
Infrastructure	63,095,932	62,667,237
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>101,592,711</b>	<b>100,802,114</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>110,562,959</b>	<b>115,161,626</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Trade and other payables	940,095	458,147
Other liabilities	3,474,279	3,755,613
Borrowings	228,376	182,803
Employee related provisions	232,052	232,052
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>4,874,802</b>	<b>4,628,615</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Borrowings	1,158,283	1,158,283
Employee related provisions	51,804	51,804
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,210,087</b>	<b>1,210,087</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>6,084,889</b>	<b>5,838,702</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>104,478,070</b>	<b>109,322,924</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Retained surplus	34,936,570	39,781,424
Reserve accounts	2,571,944	2,571,944
Revaluation surplus	66,969,556	66,969,556
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>104,478,070</b>	<b>109,322,924</b>

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

SHIRE OF BODDINGTON  
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2024

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This prescribed financial report has been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and accompanying regulations.

**Local Government Act 1995 requirements**

Section 6.4(2) of the *Local Government Act 1995* read with the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, prescribe that the financial report be prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Act, the Australian Accounting Standards. The Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities) and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board were applied where no inconsistencies exist.

The *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* specify that vested land is a right-of-use asset to be measured at cost, and is considered a zero cost concessionary lease. All right-of-use assets under zero cost concessionary leases are measured at zero cost rather than at fair value, except for vested improvements on concessionary land leases such as roads, buildings or other infrastructure which continue to be reported at fair value, as opposed to the vested land which is measured at zero cost. The measurement of vested improvements at fair value is a departure from AASB 16 which would have required the Shire to measure any vested improvements at zero cost.

*Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, regulation 34 prescribes contents of the financial report. Supporting information does not form part of the financial report.

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

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY**

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

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements.

**Judgements and estimates**

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The balances, transactions and disclosures impacted by accounting estimates are as follows:

- estimated fair value of certain financial assets
- impairment of financial assets
- estimation of fair values of land and buildings, infrastructure and investment property
- estimation uncertainties made in relation to lease accounting
- estimated useful life of intangible assets

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES**

Significant accounting policies utilised in the preparation of these statements are as described within the 2023-24 Annual Budget. Please refer to the adopted budget document for details of these policies.

**PREPARATION TIMING AND REVIEW**

Date prepared: All known transactions up to 14 November 2024



**SHIRE OF BODDINGTON**  
**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2024**

**2 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY INFORMATION**

	Note	Adopted Budget Opening 30 June 2024	Last Year Closing 30 June 2024	Year to Date 31 Oct 2024
<b>(a) Net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity</b>				
<b>Current assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	8,398,140	8,398,140	12,843,191
Rates receivables	5	294,746	294,746	1,221,880
Receivables	5	236,344	236,344	260,323
Inventories		0	0	0
Other current assets		41,014	41,018	34,118
<b>Less: Current liabilities</b>				
Payables	7	(940,094)	(940,096)	(458,151)
Borrowings	9	(228,377)	(228,376)	(182,803)
Capital grant/contribution liability	10	(3,474,279)	(3,474,279)	(3,755,613)
Lease Loan - retirement village		0	0	0
Provisions		(232,052)	(232,052)	(232,052)
<b>Less: Total adjustments to net current assets</b>	2(c)	<b>(2,343,567)</b>	<b>(2,343,569)</b>	<b>(2,426,602)</b>
<b>Closing funding surplus / (deficit)</b>		<b>1,751,875</b>	<b>1,751,874</b>	<b>7,304,290</b>

**(b) Non-cash items excluded from operating activities**

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

	Notes	Adopted Budget \$	YTD Budget (a) \$	YTD Actual (b) \$
<b>Non-cash items excluded from operating activities</b>				
<b>Adjustments to operating activities</b>				
Less: Profit on asset disposals	8	(138,251)	(138,251)	(62,227)
Movement in employee benefit provisions (non-current)		0	0	0
Movement in other provisions (non-current)		0	0	0
Add: Loss on asset disposals	5	17,526	0	0
Add: Depreciation on assets		2,445,800	815,276	870,575
<b>Total non-cash items excluded from operating activities</b>		<b>2,325,075</b>	<b>677,025</b>	<b>808,348</b>

**(c) Current assets and liabilities excluded from budgeted deficiency**

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

		Adopted Budget Opening 30 June 2024	Last Year Closing 30 June 2024	Year to Date 31 October 2024
<b>Adjustments to net current assets</b>				
Less: Reserves - restricted cash	4	(2,571,944)	(2,571,946)	(2,609,406)
Add: Borrowings	9	228,377	228,376	182,803
Add: Provisions - employee		0	0	0
<b>Total adjustments to net current assets</b>		<b>(2,343,567)</b>	<b>(2,343,569)</b>	<b>(2,426,602)</b>

**CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION**

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

**SHIRE OF BODDINGTON**  
**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2024**

**3 EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES**

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

The material variance adopted by Council for the 2024-25 year is \$10,000 or 10.00% whichever is the greater.

	Var. \$	Var. %	Explanation of Variances
	\$	%	
<b>Revenue from operating activities</b>			
Rates	(1,802)	(0%)	
Grants, subsidies and contributions	(11,741)	(5%)	
Fees and charges	26,412	4%	
Interest revenue	6,149	5%	
Other revenue	18,910	35%	▲ Timing
Profit on disposal of assets	(76,024)	(55%)	▼ Timing - vehicles disposed via auction to happen November 24.
<b>Expenditure from operating activities</b>			
Employee costs	(15,299)	(1%)	
Materials and contracts	96,582	9%	
Utility charges	1,917	2%	
Depreciation	(55,299)	(7%)	
Finance Costs	0	0%	
Insurance	(4,816)	(2%)	
Other expenditure	5,958	17%	
Loss on disposal of assets	0	0%	
<b>Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities.</b>	131,323	19%	▲ Timing - refers to Profit on Sale of Asset + Depreciation
<b>Inflows from investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions	(29,612)	(16%)	▼ Timing - milestone for Mountain Bike trail ahead of schedule
Proceeds from disposal of assets	(19,952)	(10%)	
<b>Outflows from investing activities</b>			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(673)	(1%)	
Payments for construction of infrastructure	(9,127)	(9%)	
<b>Inflows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from new debentures	0	0%	
Transfer to reserves	0	0%	
<b>Outflows from financing activities</b>			
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities	0	0%	
Repayment of borrowings	0	0%	
Transfer to reserves	(462)	(1%)	
<b>Surplus of deficit at the start of the financial year</b>	(1)	(0%)	

4 CASH AND FINANCIAL ASSETS  
CASH AND INVESTMENTS

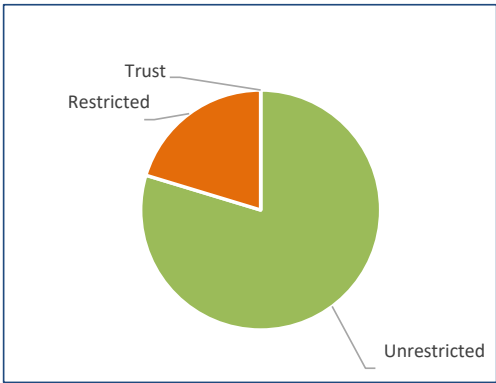
Description	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total Cash	Trust	Institution	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Cash on hand							
Petty Cash & Floats	400	0	400			0.00%	On Hand
At Call Deposits							
Municipal Funds	1,777,197	0	1,777,197		NAB		At Call
Bonds & Deposits	640	0	640		NAB		At Call
Term Deposits & Overnight Cash Deposits							
Municipal Funds	8,455,549	0	8,455,549		Treasury	4.30%	Overnight
Reserve Funds	0	2,609,406	2,609,406		Treasury	4.30%	Overnight
Total	10,233,786	2,609,406	12,843,191	0			

KEY INFORMATION

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

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

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



Total Cash	Unrestricted
\$12.84 M	\$10.23 M

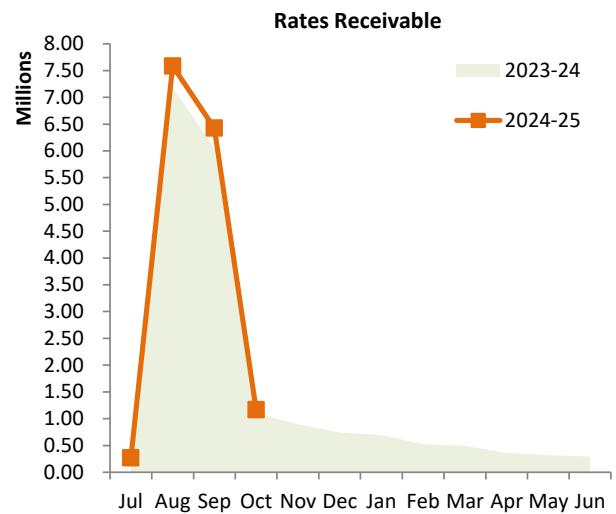
CASH BACKED RESERVES

Reserve name	Opening Balance	Budget Interest Earned	Actual Interest Earned	Budget Transfers In (+)	Actual Transfers In (+)	Budget Transfers Out (-)	Actual Transfers Out (-)	Budget Closing Balance	Actual YTD Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Plant	337,157	14,498	4,911	0	0	(155,000)	0	196,655	342,068
Building	411,288	17,685	5,990	200,000	0	(103,501)	0	525,472	417,278
Community Facility Fund	94,779	4,075	1,380	0	0	0	0	98,854	96,159
Refuse Site	133,570	5,744	1,945	50,000	0	0	0	189,314	135,515
Aged Housing	246,391	10,595	3,589	52,000	0	(90,000)	0	218,986	249,980
Swimming Pool	306,718	13,189	4,467	0	0	0	0	319,907	311,185
River Crossing	11	0	0	0	0	(11)	0	0	11
Prepaid Conditional Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspent Conditional Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Open Space	580,898	24,979	8,462	45,181	0	0	0	651,058	589,360
Town Weir Reserve	461,132	19,829	6,717	0	0	(403,500)	0	77,461	467,849
Community Gym	0	0		7,000	0	(4,500)		2,500	0
	2,571,944	110,594	37,462	354,181	0	(756,512)	0	2,280,207	2,609,406

**SHIRE OF BODDINGTON**  
**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2024**

**5 RECEIVABLES**

<b>Rates receivable</b>	<b>30 Jun 2024</b>	<b>31 Oct 2024</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Opening arrears previous years	300,227	294,746
RATES - levied this year	6,539,477	6,953,011
RUBBISH - levied this year	297,673	320,888
ESL - levied this year	117,012	124,939
<b>TOTAL levied this year</b>	<b>6,954,162</b>	<b>7,398,838</b>
Less - collections to date	(6,959,643)	(6,471,704)
<b>Equals current outstanding</b>	<b>294,746</b>	<b>1,221,880</b>
<b>Net rates collectable</b>	<b>294,746</b>	<b>1,221,880</b>
% Collected	95.9%	84.1%



<b>Receivables - general</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>30 Days</b>	<b>60 Days</b>	<b>90+ Days</b>	<b>Total</b>
		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Receivables - general	(3,988)	101,953	34,049	14,076	46,392	192,482
Percentage		53%	17.7%	7.3%	24.1%	
<b>Balance per trial balance</b>						
Sundry receivable						192,482
GST receivable						27,979
Increase in Allowance for impairment of receivables from contracts with customers						(4,706)
Other receivables - employee related provisions						44,568
<b>Total receivables general outstanding</b>						<b>260,323</b>

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

**KEY INFORMATION**

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less any allowances for uncollectable amounts (i.e. impairment). The carrying amount of net trade receivables is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days.

**Classification and subsequent measurement**

Receivables which are generally due for settlement within 30 days except rates receivables which are expected to be collected within 12 months are classified as current assets. All other receivables such as, deferred pensioner rates receivable after the end of the reporting period as classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are held with the objective to collect the contractual cashflows and therefore the Shire measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

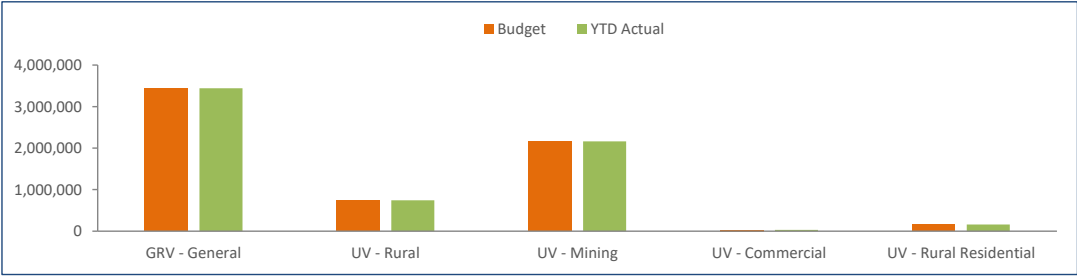
6 RATE REVENUE

RATE REVENUE

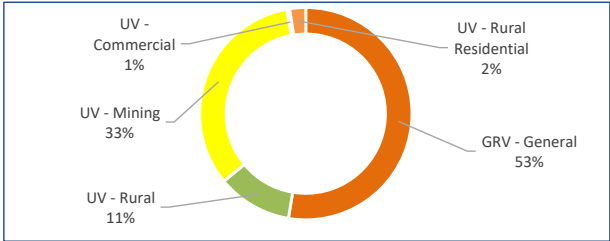
General rate revenue	Budget						YTD Actual			
	Rate in \$ (cents)	Number of Properties	Rateable Value	Rate Revenue	Interim Rate	Total Revenue	Rate Revenue	Interim Rates	Back Rates	Total Revenue
RATE TYPE				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Gross rental value</b>										
GRV - General	0.122613	512	28,048,377	3,439,096	2,000	3,441,096	3,439,096	0	0	3,439,096
<b>Unimproved value</b>										
UV - Rural	0.004320	132	172,542,000	745,381	0	745,381	745,381	0	0	745,381
UV - Mining	0.028235	128	76,587,679	2,162,453	0	2,162,453	2,162,453	0	0	2,162,453
UV - Commercial	0.018591	2	1,603,500	29,811	0	29,811	29,811	0	0	29,811
UV - Rural Residential	0.007612	127	20,814,000	158,436	2,000	160,436	158,436	0	0	158,436
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>901</b>	<b>299,595,556</b>	<b>6,535,177</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>6,539,177</b>	<b>6,535,177</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,535,177</b>
<b>Minimum payment</b>	<b>Minimum \$</b>									
<b>Gross rental value</b>										
GRV - General	1,002	127	251,225	127,254	0	127,254	126,252	0	0	126,252
<b>Unimproved value</b>										
UV - Rural	1,002	122	19,942,500	122,244	0	122,244	122,244	0	0	122,244
UV - Mining	1,002	43	215,820	43,086	0	43,086	43,086	0	0	43,086
UV - Commercial	1,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UV - Rural Residential	1,002	126	13,516,000	126,252	0	126,252	126,252	0	0	126,252
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>418</b>	<b>33,925,545</b>	<b>418,836</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>418,836</b>	<b>417,834</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>417,834</b>
<b>Amount from general rates</b>						<b>6,958,013</b>				<b>6,953,011</b>

KEY INFORMATION

Prepaid rates are, until the taxable event for the rates has occurred, refundable at the request of the ratepayer. Rates received in advance give rise to a financial liability. On 1 July 2020 the prepaid rates were recognised as a financial asset and a related amount was recognised as a financial liability and no income was recognised. When the taxable event occurs the financial liability is extinguished and income recognised for the prepaid rates that have not been refunded.



General Rates	
Budget	Actual
<b>\$6.96 M</b>	<b>\$6.95 M</b>



SHIRE OF BODDINGTON  
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2024

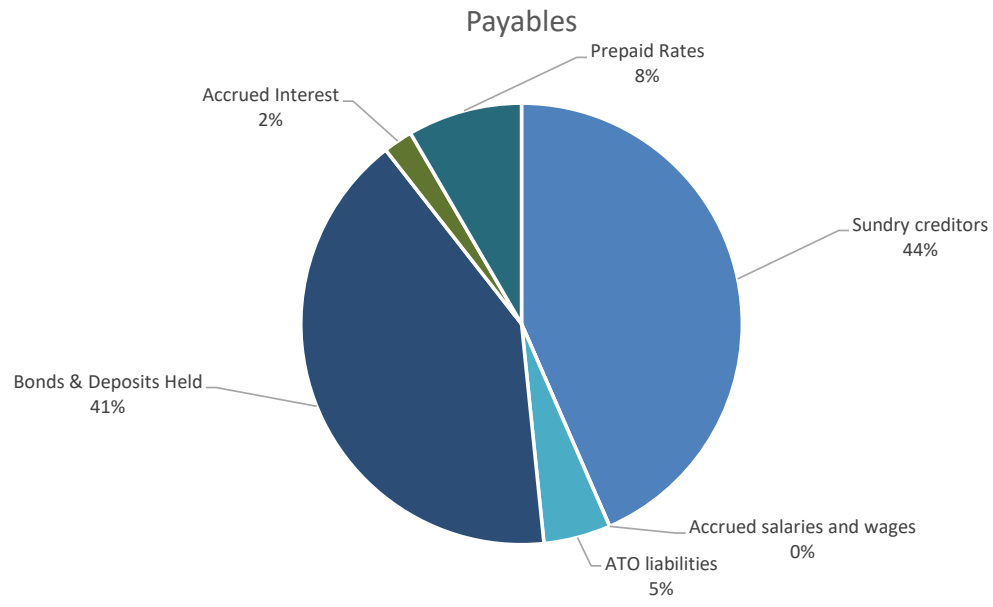
7 PAYABLES

Payables - general	Credit	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Payables - general	0	102,294	56,013	715	0	159,022
Percentage	0%	64.3%	35.2%	0.4%	0%	
<b>Balance per trial balance</b>						
Sundry creditors						159,022
Accrued salaries and wages						0
ATO liabilities						17,970
Bonds & Deposits Held						150,249
Accrued Interest						7,905
Prepaid Rates						30,705
Unclaimed Funds						490
Road Safety Alliance						91,810
<b>Total payables general outstanding</b>						<b>458,151</b>

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Shire that are unpaid and arise when the Shire becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are normally paid within 30 days of recognition.

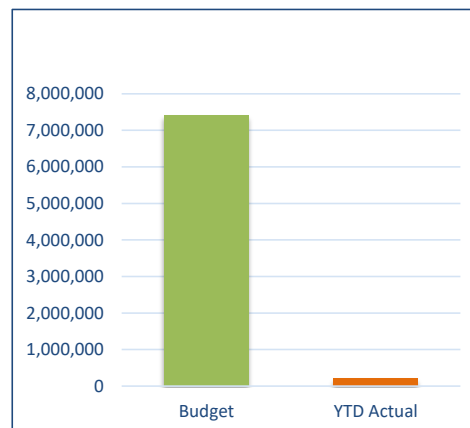


## 8 CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS

Capital acquisitions	Adopted		YTD Actual	YTD Actual Variance
	Budget	YTD Budget		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Furniture and Equipment	152,440	0	0	0
Land and Buildings	806,500	78,000	78,325	325
Plant and Equipment	715,667	4,500	4,848	348
Road Infrastructure	2,291,533	45,000	54,453	9,453
Footpath Infrastructure	1,717,606	42,000	41,586	(414)
Drainage Bridges Culverts	92,000	0	0	0
Infrastructure - Parks, Gardens, Recreation Facilities	1,638,420	18,500	18,588	88
<b>Total Capital Acquisitions</b>	<b>7,414,166</b>	<b>188,000</b>	<b>197,800</b>	<b>9,800</b>
<b>Capital Acquisitions Funded By:</b>				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital grants and contributions	3,119,178	183,612	154,000	(29,612)
Other (disposals & C/Fwd)	406,818	200,000	180,048	(19,952)
Cash backed reserves				
Plant	155,000	0	0	0
Aged Housing	90,000	0	0	0
River Crossing	92,249	0	0	0
Contribution - operations	3,550,921	(195,612)	(136,248)	59,364
<b>Capital funding total</b>	<b>7,414,166</b>	<b>188,000</b>	<b>197,800</b>	<b>9,800</b>

### SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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



Acquisitions	Annual Budget	YTD Actual	% Spent
	<b>\$7.41 M</b>	<b>\$0.2 M</b>	<b>3%</b>

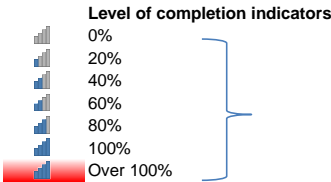
Capital Grants	Annual Budget	YTD Actual	% Received
	<b>\$3.12 M</b>	<b>\$0.15 M</b>	<b>5%</b>

8 CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS DETAILED

Capital Disposals

Asset description	Amended Budget			YTD Actual		
	Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit / (Loss)	Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit / (Loss)
Flail Mower	46,740	40,000	(6,740)	0	0	0
6 Tonne Tipper Truck	26,717	25,000	(1,717)	0	0	0
Isuzu Tipper	14,026	20,000	5,974	0	0	0
Hino Tipper	31,137	40,000	8,863	0	0	0
Mitsubishi Pajero Sport	0	30,000	30,000	0	0	0
Mitsubishi Pajero Sport	0	30,000	30,000	0	0	0
Toyota Hilux	41,807	40,000	(1,807)	0	0	0
Batching Plant (Land & Buildings)	118,404	181,818	63,414	117,820	180,048	62,228
Old Sports Oval Lighting	7,262	0	(7,262)	0	0	0
	286,093	406,818	120,725	117,820	180,048	62,228

Capital Acquisitions





































Percentage Year to Date Actual to Annual Budget expenditure where the expenditure over budget highlighted in red.

Account Description	Current Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Variance Under/(Over)
IT Equipment	50,207	0	0	0
Upgrade Telecommunications - Recreation Centre	15,000	0	0	0
CCTV Upgrades	46,145	0	0	0
Display Cabinets - Recreation Centre	16,500	0	0	0
PPC Racking - Boddington VBFB	24,588	0	0	0
<b>Total Furniture &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>152,440</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Building Asset Renewal Program	240,000	7,000	7,266	(266)
Solar Panels - Pavilion	30,000	14,000	13,494	506
Recreation Centre - Swipe Card System	15,000	0	0	0
Improvements to Pound	12,000	4,000	3,999	1
Visitor Centre - upgrade airconditioning	30,000	13,000	12,659	341
Upgrade Interpretive Centre	85,000	40,000	40,000	0
Caravan Park Development	250,000	0	907	(907)
Upgrade Toilets - Pavilion	125,000	0	0	0
Air-conditioning - Pavilion	7,000	0	0	0
Electronic Doors - Visitor Centre	12,500	0	0	0
<b>Total Land &amp; Buildings</b>	<b>806,500</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>78,325</b>	<b>(325)</b>
4.5 Tonne Tipper	50,000	0	0	0
6 Tonne Truck	270,000	0	0	0
Skid Steer	120,000	0	0	0
Mini Excavator	70,000	0	0	0
Replace Mitsubishi Pajero Sport	45,000	0	0	0
Replace Toyota Hilux Ute	45,000	0	0	0
Modifications to Service Truck	15,000	4,500	4,349	151
Newmarket Rd Standpipe	19,425	0	250	(250)
Crossman Rd Standpipe	19,425	0	250	(250)
Backup Power - Admin Building & Recreation Centre	20,000	0	0	0
EV Charging Stations	41,817	0	0	0
<b>Total Plant &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>715,667</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>(348)</b>



8 CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS DETAILED (CONTINUED)

Capital Acquisitions (continued)

Account Description	Current Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Variance Under/(Over)
 RTR - Mahogany Crt - Reseal	11,840	0	0	0
RTR - Greenstone Way - Reseal	29,534	0	0	0
RTR - Hill Street - Reseal	44,505	0	0	0
RTR - Blue Gum Crt - Real	24,029	0	0	0
 RTR - Days Rd	42,000	0	0	0
 RTR - Marradong Culvert Works	22,938	0	0	0
 RRG - Crossman Rd	565,294	0	0	0
 RRG - Lower Hotham Rd	400,039	0	0	0
 RRG - Harvey Quindanning Rd	585,259	0	14,910	(14,910)
 Linemarking	9,000	0	0	0
 Newmarket Rd	100,095	45,000	37,743	7,257
 Carparking - ACROD	7,000	0	0	0
 Carparking - Town Hall & Peppercorn Lane	450,000	0	1,800	(1,800)
<b>Total Road Infrastructure</b>	<b>2,291,533</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>54,453</b>	<b>(9,453)</b>
 Footpath renewal program	67,606	0	375	(375)
 Bike Network Funding Program	0	0	0	0
 Mountain Bike Trail	1,150,000	42,000	41,211	789
 Rail Trail	500,000	0	0	0
<b>Total Footpath Infrastructure</b>	<b>1,717,606</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>41,586</b>	<b>414</b>
 Provide Kerbing - Townsite Roads	12,000	0	0	0
 Forrest Street Drainage	50,000	0	0	0
 William Street River Crossing	30,000	0	0	0
<b>Total Drainage/Bridges &amp; Culverts</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
 Street Art/Mural Project	20,000	0	0	0
 Regional Destination Signage	80,000	0	0	0
 Standard Green, Blue & Brown Signage	10,000	0	0	0
 Interpretive Signage	20,000	0	0	0
 Upgrade Information Board	20,000	0	0	0
 Community Club - Playground	93,600	0	0	0
 Marradong Cemetery - Niche Wall	10,000	0	0	0
 Darminning (Ranford Pool) - improvements	250,000	16,500	16,588	(88)
 Marradong Fire Brigade - retaining wall	48,130	0	0	0
 Tennis Courts - retaining wall	28,690	0	0	0
 Yarning Circle Project	10,000	0	0	0
 Lions Weir rehabilitation	828,000	0	0	0
 Hotham Park - lighting	20,000	0	0	0
 Newmont Dump Truck	100,000	0	0	0
 Swimming Pool - pump/filtration upgrade	70,000	0	0	0
 Crossman Brigade - washdown facility	15,000	2,000	2,000	0
 Koolangka Park - shade	15,000	0	0	0
<b>Total Other Infrastructure</b>	<b>1,638,420</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>18,588</b>	<b>(88)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,414,166</b>	<b>188,000</b>	<b>197,800</b>	<b>(9,800)</b>

9 BORROWINGS

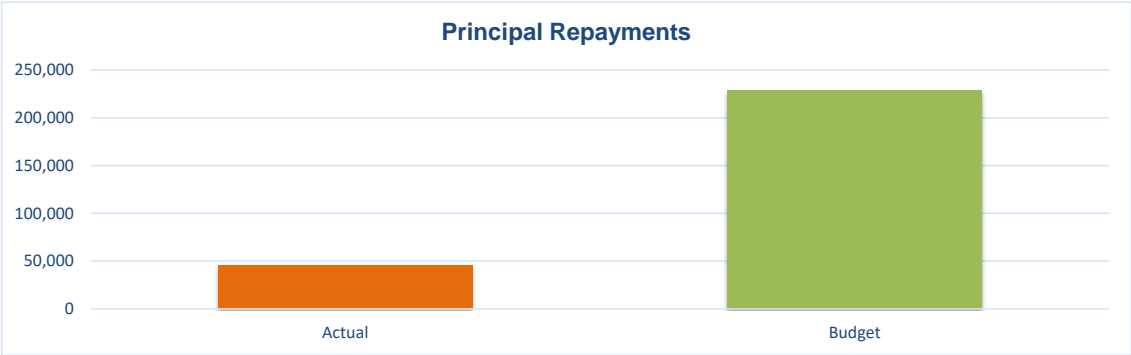
Repayments - borrowings

Information on borrowings			1 July 2024	New Loans		Principal Repayments		Principal Outstanding		Interest Repayments	
Particulars	Loan No.	Interest %		Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Governance</b>											
Administration Centre	105	4.01%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Education and welfare</b>											
Childcare Centre	100	6.42%	44,500	0	0	10,603	21,547	33,897	22,953	1,428	2,517
<b>Housing</b>											
3 Pecan Place	94	6.45%	130,551	0	0	0	18,457	130,551	112,094	0	8,128
34 Hill Street	97	6.45%	132,396	0	0	0	18,718	132,396	113,678	0	8,243
<b>Recreation and culture</b>											
Recreation Centre	106	3.36%	460,672	0	0	34,970	70,528	425,702	390,144	7,739	14,891
Recreation Centre	107	1.56%	618,541	0	0	0	99,127	618,541	519,414	0	9,264
<b>Total</b>			1,386,660	0	0	45,574	228,377	1,341,086	1,158,283	9,168	43,043
Current borrowings			228,377					182,803			
Non-current borrowings			1,158,283					1,158,283			
			1,386,660					1,341,086			

All debenture repayments were financed by general purpose revenue.

KEY INFORMATION

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



Principal Repayments	
\$45,574	
Interest Earned	Interest Expense
\$129,513	\$9,168
Reserves Balance	Loans Due
\$2,609,406	\$1,341,086

**SHIRE OF BODDINGTON**  
**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2024**

**10 GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS**

Provider	Unspent grants, subsidies and contributions liability				Grants, subsidies & contribution revenue		
	Liability	Increase in	Decrease in	Liability	YTD	Adopted	YTD
	1 Jul 24	Liability	Liability	31 Oct 24	Budget	Budget	Revenue
	\$	\$	(As revenue)	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Operating grants, subsidies and contributions</b>							
<b>General purpose funding</b>							
Federal Grant - General Purpose	0	0	0	0	1,686	6,742	1,686
Federal Grant - Local Roads	0	0	0	0	6,842	27,366	6,842
<b>Law, order, public safety</b>							
DFES - Fire Brigade Operating Grant	0	0	0	0	52,714	105,428	52,714
Contribution to Crossman Washdown Bay	0	0	0	0	0	13,000	0
Mitigation Activity Grant	8,500	0	0	8,500	34,024	102,077	42,539
DFES - SES Operating Grant	0	0	0	0	15,300	30,600	15,410
AWARE Grant Funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abandoned Vehicles	0	0	0	0	168	500	0
<b>Health</b>							
South32 - Community Health Funding	25,000	0	0	25,000	50,000	100,000	25,000
<b>Education and welfare</b>							
Newmont - Community Investment Funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seniors Grants & Contributions	0	0	0	0	1,168	5,000	3,995
Youth Centre Contributions	0	0	0	0	32	100	0
Welfare Grants	0	0	0	0	1,332	4,000	1,000
<b>Recreation and culture</b>							
South 32 - Events Contribution	0	0	0	0	0	25,500	0
Christmas Celebration	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	0
Australia Day Grant	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0
Thank a Volunteer	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0
<b>Transport</b>							
Main Roads - Direct Road Grant	0	0	0	0	86,903	86,903	86,903
<b>Economic services</b>							
HWEDA VROC Facilitation Contribution	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
South 32 Cultural Centre	1,760,854	0	0	1,760,854	0	20,000	2,930
Contributions to Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
	<b>1,794,354</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,794,354</b>	<b>250,168</b>	<b>541,216</b>	<b>239,018</b>
<b>Non-operating contributions</b>							
<b>General purpose funding</b>							
LRCI - Darminning Pool Upgrades	102,358	0	0	102,358	0	170,596	0
<b>Law, order, public safety</b>							
DFES Capital Grant	0	0	0	0	0	24,588	0
<b>Recreation and culture</b>							
Mountain Bike Funding	120,000	0	0	120,000	0	959,000	74,000
Community Club - Playground	0	0	0	0	0	93,600	0
Peel Devt. Comm - Rail Trail Grant	13,414	0	0	13,414	0	0	0
Contribution to Lions Weir Rehab					0	10,000	0
<b>Transport</b>							
Footpath Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Main Street Revitalisation Project	272,136	0	0	272,136	0	272,136	0
EV Charging Stations	3,111	0	0	3,111	33,612	33,612	0
Roads to Recovery Funding	0	0	0	0	0	173,909	0
Regional Road Group Funding	132,000	0	0	132,000	150,000	1,033,334	0
LRCI Funding Roads	59,042	0	0	59,042	0	98,403	0
<b>Economic services</b>							
South 32 - Caravan Park	977,864	0	0	977,864	0	250,000	80,000
	<b>1,679,925</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,679,925</b>	<b>183,612</b>	<b>3,119,178</b>	<b>154,000</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,474,279</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,474,279</b>	<b>433,780</b>	<b>3,660,394</b>	<b>393,018</b>

### 9.3.3 Council Policy Review – Affordable Housing and Independent Living Units

File Reference:	2.015
Applicant:	N/A
Previous Item:	OCM 23 March 2023, Resolution 25/23 OCM 23 October 2024, Resolution 156/24
Author:	Governance Coordinator
Disclosure of Interest:	Nil
Voting Requirements:	Absolute Majority
Attachments:	9.3.3A Draft Council Policy – Affordable Housing Units – Hotham Avenue 9.3.3B Current Council Policy – Independent Housing Units – Hotham Avenue 9.3.3C Draft Council Policy – Independent Living Units – Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village

#### Summary

Council is requested to adopt the amended Affordable Housing Units – Hotham Avenue Policy, as well as the new Independent Living Units – Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village Policy, as presented in the attachments.

#### Background

This item is returning to Council following the deferral of the review of the policies at the previous Ordinary Council Meeting, held 23 October 2024. The Officers Recommendation was lost, and a foreshadowed motion was passed to defer the review of the policies as presented.

The Shire currently manages four independent living units at 36 Hotham Avenue and eleven units within the Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village at 19 Forrest Street. These facilities play a vital role in providing affordable and supportive housing options for the community, fostering independence while ensuring residents have access to essential services.

The current Policy concerning the Housing Units at Hotham Avenue needs clarification, as it should address affordable housing options, rather than specifically focusing on independent living. As such, a minor name change is warranted.

To encompass the Independent Living Units at Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village, a new Policy is needed to unify the management and operational framework for all independent living units, enhancing understanding for current and prospective residents.

#### Comment

The Policies remain unchanged, with a slight amendment to the terms and conditions attached to the Policy regarding the Independent Living Units. Specifically, access to the Hub is proposed to be limited to residents and their invited guests only, allowing them to host occasional visitors, while ensuring no disruption to other users. Invited guests must be accompanied by a resident at all times while on the premises. The space is not to be used for private functions or organised activities without approval, and may only be approved if the event is for the residents own personal occasion. This amendment aims to enhance security and ensure that the facility is used appropriately by the intended residents.

Endorsing the revised and new Policy will promote consistency in management practices, provide greater clarity for residents and staff, and enhance the overall governance of these

facilities.

#### Consultation

Residents of the Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village participated in a survey regarding the use of the Hub.

#### Strategic Implications

Aspiration	Performance
Outcome 12	Visionary Leadership and Responsible Governance
Objective 12.1	Maintain a high standard of leadership, corporate governance and customer service

#### Legislative Implications

Endorsement of the revised Policy ensures compliance with the *Residential Tenancies Act 1987*.

#### Policy Implications

The Policy outlines clear eligibility criteria and allocation processes for the Affordable Housing Units and Independent Living Units, promoting fairness and transparency. The Policies reflect the Shire's commitment to providing housing solutions that enable eligible residents to live independently and affordably within their community, supporting its strategic goals.

#### Financial Implications

Nil

#### Economic Implications

The Policies aim to provide affordable and independent housing options, which can reduce the financial burden on eligible residents and promote economic stability within the community.

The allocation process can help the Shire manage its resources effectively by ensuring that the units are utilised efficiently and that the waitlist is maintained for future placements.

#### Social Implications

The Policies are designed to prioritise individuals based on their personal circumstances, addressing the specific needs of vulnerable populations and ensuring that those who require assistance have access to appropriate housing options.

#### Environmental Considerations

Nil

#### Risk Considerations

Risk Statement and Consequence	Defining clear eligibility criteria and allocation processes for the units at Hotham Avenue and the Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village reduces the likelihood of disputes among applicants and potential legal
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	challenges. Uncertainty could damage community trust in the Shire's housing programs, increase administrative costs for conflict resolution, and ultimately affect the availability and management of the units, making the adoption of clear Policies essential.
Risk Rating (prior to treatment or control)	Moderate
Principal Risk Theme	Reputation, Compliance
Risk Action Plan (controls or treatment proposed)	The Shire remains transparent with the community about the eligibility criteria and allocation process for the units at Hotham Avenue and the Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village.

### **Officer Recommendation**

#### **That Council:**

- 1. Adopts the Affordable Housing Units – Hotham Avenue Policy and the Independent Living Units – Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village Policy as attached to this report.**
- 2. Notes the Terms and Conditions: Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village as attached to this report.**
- 3. Implement the changes effective 1 January 2025.**

### Purpose

To improve ~~people's~~ the community's access to secure, appropriate, and affordable housing in the Shire of Boddington.

### Scope

This policy aims to ensure the provision of affordable housing to support the diverse needs of the community while promoting stability and economic diversity. By fostering equitable access to safe and affordable housing, the quality of life for residents will be enhanced.

~~Access to the Shire's Independent and Affordable housing units allows seniors to remain in their community rather than move away to find accommodation in a larger town or city. It also provides accommodation for independent seniors that are able to care for themselves but need to be close to support services, doctors, and shops.~~

### Definitions

Term	Meaning
Policy	This Shire of Boddington policy titled " <del>Independent Affordable</del> Housing Units – Hotham Avenue"

### Policy Statement

Units 1-4, 36 Hotham Avenue

To be considered eligible for a unit an applicant is to:

1. Be in receipt of a pension from Centrelink or Veterans Affairs; and
2. Not own a home.

Applicants seeking placement in one of the Affordable Housing Units are to apply using the designated Application Form.

Where no units are available, a waitlist of applicants is maintained.

Places are allocated in chronological order of application, subject to applicants meeting the eligibility criteria.

<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Executive Manager Corporate Services
<b>History</b>	Adopted 24 May 2022 (Resolution 47/22) Amended 23 March 2023 (Resolution 25/23)
<b>Delegation</b>	
<b>Relevant Legislation</b>	
<b>Related Documentation</b>	Forms & Templates : <del>Independent Affordable</del> Living Units Application Form

## Council Policy

### Independent Living Units – Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village

#### Purpose

To enhance housing options for Shire of Boddington residents that promote autonomy and support independent living.

#### Scope

Access to the Shire's Independent Living Units enables residents to stay in their community instead of relocating when their primary residence is no longer suitable. These units provide accommodation for individuals who can care for themselves but need to be near support services, healthcare providers, and shops.

#### Definitions

Term	Meaning
Policy	This Shire of Boddington policy titled "Independent Living Units – Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village"

#### Policy Statement

##### Units 1-11, Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village, 19 Forrest Street

To be considered eligible for an Independent Living Unit within the Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village, an applicant is required to be:

- (a) Over the age of 60; and
- (b) Capable of independent living with or without a carer.

Places are allocated based on the following criteria:

- (a) First priority is given to existing residents of the Shire of Boddington.
- (b) Second priority is granted to individuals with close family ties to Boddington.
- (c) The chronological order of applications is also taken into account.

Non-residents are welcome to apply, however, their applications are only to be considered if there are no existing residents or applicants with close family ties seeking placement.

Applicants seeking placement in one of the Independent Living Units are to apply using the designated Application Form.

Where no Independent Living Units are available, a waitlist of applicants is maintained.

<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Executive Manager Corporate Services
<b>History</b>	
<b>Delegation</b>	
<b>Relevant Legislation</b>	
<b>Related Documentation</b>	Application Form - Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village, 19 Forrest Street Terms and Conditions : Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village





# Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village Terms and Conditions

**The following Terms and Conditions apply to the Hotham Rise Lifestyle Village located at 19 Forrest Street, Boddington:**

1. **Maximum Tenancy:** Tenancy is limited to a maximum of two persons, plus a legal carer if deemed necessary.
2. **Minimum Occupation Period:** There is no minimum period of occupation, however, the Shire reserves the right to review the tenancy agreement if residents are absent for extended periods without a medical justification.
3. **Pets:** Residents may keep pets in accordance with local laws and the Cat/Dog Act.
4. **Gardens:** The Shire of Boddington (Shire) is responsible for the maintenance of public space gardens. Residents are to keep their unit area clean and tidy. Weed control may be provided by the Shire upon resident request, in accordance with the Fees and Charges set annually. Residents are to respect all plants and contributions within the communal garden/veggie patch.
5. **Unit Condition Upon Vacating:** Residents are required to leave the unit clean and tidy upon conclusion of their occupancy. Carpets are to be cleaned at the resident's expense or the cost is to be deducted from the bond.
6. **Rental Inspections:** Rental inspections are to be conducted every 6 months with a minimum of seven days' written notice provided prior to the inspection.
7. **Alterations:** Permission is to be obtained to hang items on walls or install curtain rods by submitting a "Service Request" form either online or in person at the Shire reception.
8. **Reporting Faults:** Residents should report any faults with the premises promptly by submitting a "Service Request" form either online or in person at the Shire reception.
9. **Smoke-Free Zone:** The Units are designated as a smoke-free zone.

10. **Speed Limit:** The speed limit within the Village is 8km/h.
11. **Keys:** Residents are to receive two keys. Any key replacements are the residents responsibility. A lock box is available for use at the residents discretion, including the option to share the access code.
12. **Conduct:** Residents are to maintain a respectful and considerate demeanour towards others.
13. **Independent Living Acknowledgment:** Residents acknowledge that the units are designed for independent living and do not include any care services.
14. **Community Hub (Hub):** The intent of the Hub is to provide a dedicated space for the residents' use, allowing them to host occasional visitors without disruptive behaviour that could interfere with the other users.
  - a. **Access:** Access to the Hub is limited to residents and their invited guests only. Residents may bring visitors to the Hub, but the space is not to be used for private functions or organised activities without approval. If a resident wishes to hold an event for their own personal occasion, permission must be obtained from the Shire. Adequate notice is to be given to other residents regarding the upcoming event. Invited guests must be accompanied by a resident at all times.
  - b. **Cleanliness:** Users are responsible for cleaning up after themselves and ensuring the Hub is left in a tidy condition. This includes disposing of old or expired food from the fridge and cupboards.
  - c. **Equipment Use:** All equipment and resources provided in the Hub is to be used as intended. Any damages or malfunctions should be reported immediately. Equipment moved from its original location or storage area should be returned after use.
  - d. **Pets:** Pets are not permitted in the Hub unless they are service animals.
  - e. **Personal Belongings:** All personal items left on the premises are the residents responsibility. Residents should clearly label their belongings to ensure easy identification and retrieval.
  - f. **Behaviour:** All users of the Hub shall behave in a manner that will not interfere with the enjoyment of others using the facility in accordance with the Shire of Boddingtons, *Local Government Property Local Law 2000*.

### 9.3.4 Proposed Lease | Boddington Medical Centre

File Reference:	3.0046
Applicant:	Not applicable
Previous Item:	OCM November 2023 Resolution 141/23
Author:	Executive Manager Corporate Services
Disclosure of Interest:	Nil
Voting Requirements:	Simple Majority
Attachments:	9.3.4A Deed of Variation

#### Summary

Council is requested to endorse a Deed of Variation in relation to the existing lease with Bouldermed Pty Ltd, to incorporate the addition of Room 4 into the agreement.

#### Background

In November 2023, Council agreed to lease a portion of Reserve 49937, Lot 500 Hotham Avenue Boddington, to Bouldermed Pty Ltd (Boddington Medical Centre), to provide medical services.

The key terms of the existing lease include:

Commencement Date:	1 January 2024
Term:	Ten Years
Expiry Date:	31 December 2033
Lease Payment:	Nil
Option to Renew:	Nil

With the impending arrival of two Registrars, the Lessee has requested the inclusion of Room 4 in the existing lease. Additionally, the Lessee intends to replace certain pieces of the existing furniture within the leased premises. To provide clarity, the Deed of Variation outlines the responsibilities related to the replacement of these items.

#### Comment

The draft Deed of Variation is contained in Attachment 9.3.4A. The Deed proposes the inclusion of Room 4 in the leased area.

To facilitate this request, the Shire has been liaising with other users of the facility to ensure they are not negatively impacted. Holyoake and the Wheatbelt Mental Health Service (WHMS) currently share use of Room 4 for approximately one to two days per week in total. The Boddington Medical Centre has confirmed its commitment to providing space for these important services and will continue to accommodate both mental health service providers within the Centre. Both Holyoake and WMHS are supportive of the proposal.

The Physiotherapist who were previously using the facility are now operating out of the Boddington Hospital, and have confirmed their intention to remain there. The Chiropractor will continue to operate from the HACC leased premises.

In relation to the items of furniture and equipment, the Deed clarifies that the Lessee may replace items of furniture and equipment at their expense, with any items that are no longer required, to be returned to the Lessor.

The variations are critical to ensuring that Boddington Medical Centre is able to continue to operate efficiently and meet the needs of the local community by accommodating the additional

Registrars from January 2025. The lease remains otherwise unchanged, and all terms and conditions from the original agreement will still apply, except as specifically modified by this Deed.

### Consultation

Boddington Medical Centre  
Wheatbelt Mental Health Services  
Holyoake

### Strategic Implications

Aspiration	People
Outcome 2	A healthy and active community.
Objective 2.1	Improve access to health facilities and services

### Legislative Implications

Section 3.58 of the Local Government Act – Disposition of Property

- 2) Except as stated in this section, a local government can only dispose of property to —
  - a) the highest bidder at public auction; or
  - b) the person who at public tender called by the local government makes what is, in the opinion of the local government, the most acceptable tender, whether or not it is the highest tender.
- 3) A local government can dispose of property other than under subsection (2) if, before agreeing to dispose of the property —
  - a) it gives local public notice of the proposed disposition —
    - i. describing the property concerned; and
    - ii. giving details of the proposed disposition; and
    - iii. inviting submissions to be made to the local government before a date to be specified in the notice, being a date not less than 2 weeks after the notice is first given; and
  - b) it considers any submissions made to it before the date specified in the notice and, if its decision is made by the council or a committee, the decision and the reasons for it are recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the decision was made.

The Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996 outline various dispositions that are excluded from the requirements of Section 3.58. These include:

30. Dispositions of property to which section 3.58 of Act does not apply

- f) it is the leasing of land to a “medical practitioner” (as defined in section 3 of the Medical Act 1894) to be used for carrying on his or her medical practice;

### Policy Implications

Council Policy | Leasing

### Financial Implications

There are no significant financial implications arising from this variation. The lease terms remain consistent with the original agreement, with nil rent per year and zero percent outgoings. The costs associated with the variation, including administrative fees for processing and approval,

are minimal.

#### Economic Implications

By ensuring that the Boddington Medical Centre can expand its facilities and services, the lease variation contributes to the ongoing economic development of the Shire. It supports the growth of local business and provides essential healthcare services, which are crucial for the overall wellbeing of the community.

#### Social Implications

This variation will have positive social implications by ensuring the availability of medical services in Boddington.

#### Environmental Considerations

Nil

#### Risk Considerations

Risk Statement and Consequence	Failure to provide a lease to a General Practitioner may impact the level of service provided to the community. Other risks that are relevant include insurance and liability issues in relation to the lease terms.
Risk Rating (prior to treatment or control)	High
Principal Risk Theme	Reputational
Risk Action Plan (controls or treatment proposed)	No further actions proposed.

#### Officer Recommendation

**That Council:**

- 1. In accordance with section 3.58 of the Local Government Act 1995, resolves to amend the lease for a portion of Reserve 49937, Lot 500 Hotham Avenue, Boddington, to Bouldermed Pty Ltd.**
- 2. Authorises the amendment to include Room 4 under the terms outlined in Attachment 9.3.4A, subject to receiving written confirmation from the Medical Centre that the Mental Health Services will continue to be accommodated.**

**DEED OF VARIATION TO LEASE AGREEMENT  
MEDICAL CENTRE AT 63-65 HOTHAM AVENUE  
BODDINGTON WA 6390**

**SHIRE OF BODDINGTON**  
("Lessor")

AND

**BOULDERMED PTY LTD**  
("Lessee")

THIS DEED of VARIATION is made on <insert date>

BETWEEN the parties

**SHIRE OF BODDINGTON** of 39 Bannister Road Boddington, Western Australia, 6390  
("Lessor")

AND

**BOULDERMED PTY LTD, trading as Boddington Medical Centre** 63-65 Hotham Avenue, Boddington WA 6390 ("Lessee").

**RECITALS:**

- A. The Lessor and Lessee entered into a lease on or around 28 November 2023, with an effective date of 1 January 2024, for the premises located at Reserve 49937, Lot 500 Hotham Avenue, Boddington WA 6390 ("Leased Premises").
- B. The parties wish to vary the Lease by increasing the leased area as set out in the updated Schedule 2 attached to this Deed, and by revising Item 13 in Schedule 1 to include specific furniture and equipment owned by the Lessor. The amendment to vary the leased area is subject to the approval by the Minister, as the land is reserved Crown Land.

**THE PARTIES COVENANT AND AGREE:**

1. **Definition, Interpretation, Consents and Approvals**

1.1 Definitions

Unless stated otherwise:

"Authorised Use" means the use specified in item 5 of Schedule 1;  
But does not include any area which the Lessor from time to time specifies as being excluded from the Leased Premises for the purposes of this Lease;

"Commencement Date" means the commencement date specified in item 6 of Schedule 1;

"Deed" means this Deed of Variation of Lease, including all Schedules and attachments as amended from time to time

"Further Term" means that further term specified in Item 9 of Schedule 1;

"LAA" means the *Land Administration Act 1997*;

"Land" means the land described in item 3 of Schedule 1;

"Lease" means this deed and the Schedules and appendices and plans as amended from time to time and any attachments;

"Leased Premises" means the premises described in item 4 of Schedule 1;

"Minister" means the Minister for Lands, a body corporate under section 7 of the LAA;

“Outgoings” has the meaning set out in item 11 of Schedule 1;

“Furniture and Equipment” means the items listed in Item 13 of Schedule 1, which are provided by the Lessor and remain the property of the Lessor.

“Rent” means the rent specified in item 8 of Schedule 1;

“Schedule” means a schedule to this Lease;

“Shire” means the Shire of Boddington acting in its capacity as local government;

“Term” means the term specified in item 7 of Schedule 1;

“Termination” means the expiry of the Term by effluxion of time or by earlier termination in accordance with this Lease.

#### 1.2 Performance of Functions by Minister

- (a) All acts and things which the Minister is required or empowered to do under this Lease must be done by the Minister or the Minister’s delegate appointed under section 9 of the LAA;
- (b) Where pursuant to this Lease payments and rights accrue to the Minister or obligations are imposed on the Minister the same are for the benefit and burden respectively of the Lessor unless the context otherwise requires.

#### 1.3 Approval by the Lessor or Minister

In any case where under this Lease the doing or executing of any act, matter or thing by the Lessee is dependent on the approval or consent of the Lessor or the Minister such approval or consent will not be effective unless it is given in writing and may be given or withheld by the Lessor or the Minister in the Lessor’s reasonable discretion or the Minister’s absolute discretion and may be given subject to such conditions as the Lessor or the Minister may reasonably determine unless otherwise provided in this Lease.

### 2. Variation of the Lease

With effect from the Variation Date, the Lease is varied by:

- (a) The leased premises described in Schedule 1, Item 4, are amended to reflect the increased area as outlined in the updated Schedule 2 attached to this Deed.
- (b) Schedule 1, Item 13 is amended to include specific Lessor-owned furniture and equipment on the Leased Premises, as detailed in Item 13 of Schedule 1 to this Deed.

### 3. Rent

The Lessee must pay the Rent to the Lessor in the manner specified in Item 8 of Schedule 1, without any deduction, set off or abatement.



**4. Agreement otherwise unchanged**

Except as specifically provided at item 2 in the Deed, all other terms and conditions of the Lease remain in full force and effect and are binding on the Lessor and Lessee.

**5. Entire Agreement**

This Deed, together with the Lease, constitutes the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the variation of the Leased Premises and addition to special conditions at item 13, schedule 1.

DRAFT

## SCHEDULE 1

### Particular of Lease:

#### 1. Lessor's Details

SHIRE OF BODDINGTON OF 39 Bannister Road, Boddington, Western Australia 6390.

#### 2. Lessee's Details

Bouldermed Pty Ltd, OF 63-65 Hotham Avenue, Boddington, WA 6390

#### 3. Land

Reserve 49937, Lot 500 Hotham Avenue, Boddington WA 6390

#### 4. Leased Premises

Part of Lot 500 Hotham Avenue, Boddington WA 6390.

#### 5. Authorised Use

Medical Services

#### 6. Commencement Date

1 January 2024

#### 7. Term

Ten (10) years commencing on the Commencement Date and ending on 31 December 2033.

#### 8. Rent

Nil

#### 9. Outgoings

Zero (0) percent

#### 10. Further Term

Nil

#### 11. Lessee's Insurance Obligations

Without affecting any further insurance to be effected by the Lessee as specified by the Lessor in writing to the Lessee, the Lessee shall effect policies of insurance in respect of:

- (a) public liability insurance for an amount not less than TEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$10,000,000.00);

- (b) Workers Compensation;
- (c) Voluntary Insurance;
- (d) Professional Indemnity (\$TBA); and
- (e) Contents

## **12. Definition of Outgoings**

“Outgoings” means all of the costs and outgoings of the Lessor charged or incurred in respect of the Leased Premises or in the Maintenance of the Leased Premises, including but not limited to:

- (a) maintaining the Land and Leased Premises;
- (b) give notice to the Lessor in writing, of any infections illness or disease which might transpire in or about the land and shall thoroughly fumigate and disinfect the land at the Lessee’s expense to the satisfaction of the Lessor and any appropriate health officer;
- (c) advertising, marketing and promoting the Leased Premises.

## **13. Special Conditions**

### **(a) Lessors Furniture and Equipment:**

The following items are provided by the Lessor and remain the property of the Lessor:

- Office desks (2)
- Office chairs (8)
- Office visitors’ chairs (8)
- Waiting room chairs Arteil Linc type (45)
- Telephone system
- Artwork (foyer)
- Refrigerator (staff room)
- Microwave oven (staff room)
- Table (staff room)
- Chairs (6) (staffroom)
- Kyocera KN2550 Printer, DU410 duplex unit, DP410 document processor and cabinet.
- Wallach Cryofreezer 3 tip package with cryotips (S/N XY31)
- Examination Light LS135, with floor stand
- Epoxy 1 drawer trolley 18x18 (2 off)
- Medisafe vaccine fridge 306l
- Atrea 3000 ECG machine
- Spirometer lung function machine
- Bovie Aaron 900 high frequency dessicator
- Flatscreen television (37 inch)
- Flatscreen television (26 inch)
- Nuvoe Parkway seats (childrens playground & smoking area)
- Waiting room table
- Procedure Light – Welchallyn GS600
- Instrument Trolley – Model KERK151DD
- Floor Standing Vases
- Watec mobile trio pedestal with lock
- Watec half door storage cupboards (2)
- Watec coffee tables (2)

**(b) Replacement of Items:**

Should the Lessee wish to replace any of the listed items, such replacement shall be at the Lessee's expense. Any items that are no longer required by the Lessee must be returned to the Lessor.

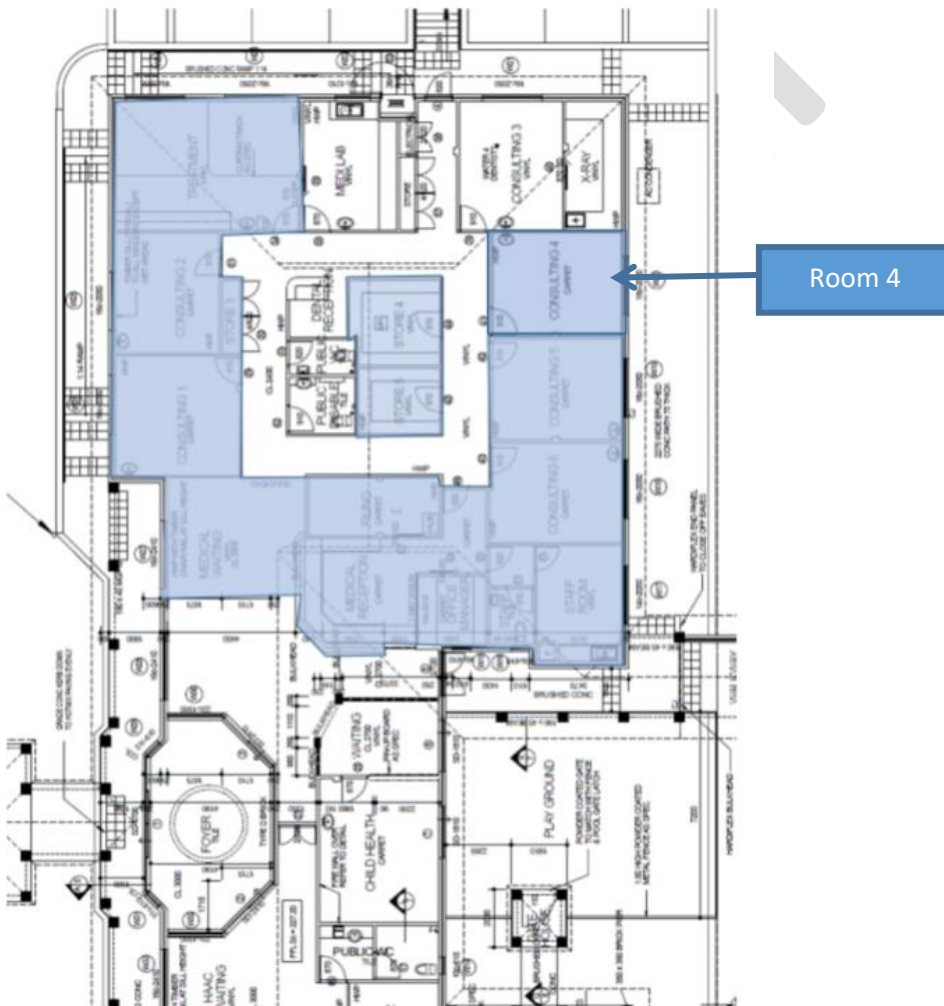
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## SCHEDULE 2

### Reserve 49937



Leased portion as shaded



EXECUTED BY THE PARTIES AS A DEED

**SHIRE OF BODDINGTON**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**NAME OF LESSEE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name:  
Owner 1:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name:  
Owner 2:

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **9.4     INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES**

Nil

10. ELECTED MEMBERS' MOTION OF WHICH PREVIOUS  
MOTION HAS BEEN GIVEN

11. URGENT BUSINESS WITHOUT NOTICE WITH THE  
APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OR MEETING

12. CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

Nil

That Council re-opens the meeting to members of the public (time).



**13. CLOSURE OF MEETING**